

**NO
COVER
PAGE**

SEP 1935

Compliments

To

The PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY

From

A Well Wisher

And

Friend

GIFT - Michigan Univ. Library



THE INSULAR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

OFFERS YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

Our Silver Jubilee Perfect Protection Policy

WHICH COMBINES ALL

The Conditions, Advantages and Privileges of
Our Family Income, Old Age Pension or
Annuities and Blue Seal Policies.

How Our Silver Jubilee Policy Solves Your Life's Most Important Problems.

YOUR LIFE PROBLEMS

I.—OLD AGE PENSION:

Are you aspiring to accumulate a competence when you reach the sunset days of life? Statistics show that less than three men in one hundred are successful in accumulating a fortune; that less than thirteen out of one hundred can retire at age 65.

Will you be one of the fortunate few?

II.—CLEAN-UP FUND:

Suppose you should be suddenly be taken away from the midst of your family, there will naturally be plenty of bills to pay, such as current obligations, outstanding accounts, expenses of last sickness, general expenses, etc.

III.—SUPPORT FOR YOUR FAMILY:

You are now providing for your family their needs and expenses from your present income.

Have you saved the necessary amount to provide this income, when you are no longer by their side?

IV.—PROBLEM OF INVESTMENT:

Investments of all types have suffered great losses. Others have been completely wiped out. Life insurance as investments have stood the test and have not decreased in value.

Can you think of any other safe investment at this time without any problem of worry, supervision and depreciation of value which will yield at least 12%?

Surely, you wish to save your Family from the temptation of speculative enterprises, in order that your savings of a life-time may not be lost in a few years!

THEIR SOLUTION

I.—THIS SILVER JUBILEE POLICY SOLVES

YOUR FIRST PROBLEM—When you reach age 60 or 65 the commonly accepted retirement age, there will be absolutely guaranteed to you for at least 10 or 15 years, or for life, an income of P100 per month, or in a lump sum, if you prefer. Besides this amount, you will also receive your accumulated dividends.

II.—THIS SILVER JUBILEE POLICY SOLVES

YOUR SECOND PROBLEM by providing a Clean-up Fund of 20% of your insurance, payable in cash upon your demise.

This Clean-Up Fund Will "Wipe Your Slate Clean", and Square Yourself with the World.

III.—THIS SILVER JUBILEE POLICY PROVIDES

A FAMILY INCOME—a sure, steady, and definite monthly amount to be given to your Family to provide for their daily comfort and their most absolute necessities,—in the form of monthly checks, like "beautiful love-letters you send them regularly from beyond the grave."

IV.—THIS SILVER JUBILEE POLICY SOLVES

THE DIFFICULT PROBLEM OF INVESTMENT, Absolute Safety, Combined with Maximum Returns of 15%.

Our Company will pay interest on your insurance proceeds at the rate of 1-1/4% a month in advance or 15% a year. No taxes, no repairs, no depreciation, no administration expenses. Your Family gets without fail more than 15% a year net.

The amount you will receive on P10,000 from this Policy is equivalent to the income from P20,000 invested at 6%.

The Insular Life Assurance Company, LTD.

Officers:

V. SINGSON ENCARNACION President
JOSE McMICKING Manager
G. ABELLA Secretary and Assistant Manager
ANTONIO F. GONZALES Assistant to the Mgr.
EMETERIO ROA Actuary

General Agency Staff:

C. S. SALMON General Agent
EDMUND W. SCHEDLER Assistant General Agent
ISAAC BARZA National Supervisor
D. B. AMBROSIO Second Assistant General Agent

**Every Tire
— means —
MILEAGE!**

Yes! That's Dunlop for you. The numerous satisfied Dunlop fans all over the world, claim that this tire has no equal for mileage and service.

Ask your fellow officer in that efficient and respectable organization known as the Philippine Constabulary and you will be told the naked truth. He is the best booster we have for DUNLOPS.

**The
Next time you
need a tire insist
on**

DUNLOP

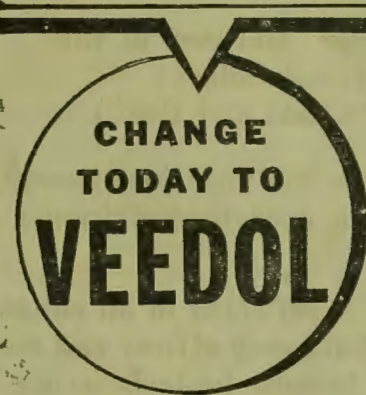
Distributors

**MONSERRAT
ENTERPRICES CO., LTD.**

477 A. Mabini

Tel. 5-72-51

**“Take it
from me...
it takes you
further”**



HERE'S the motor oil that's made to master any motor heat or speed...and Veedol has proven that ability on the speedway, in the skyway, and on the highways...the motor oil that is 100% Pennsylvania at its finest. Drive in today for free crankcase service and change to VEEDOL Motor Oil...the oil of champions and the champion of oils.



**Associated Oil Co.
MANILA**

Felicitations From Governor-General Murphy

Office of the Governor-General
of the Philippine Islands

Manila, July 20, 1935

To the officers and men of the
Philippine Constabulary:
(Through "Khaki and Red")

During the year just passed, the Philippine Constabulary has demonstrated an improvement in operating efficiency that entitles its entire personnel to sincere congratulations.

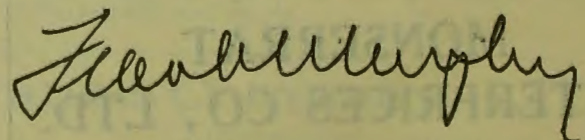
This is reflected in an enhanced morale which is, after all, most important. I firmly believe that every officer and man of the Philippine Constabulary is today a better man at his task because he feels secure in the conviction that his tenure and advancement depend upon merit.

From all parts of the Islands encouraging reports have come to my office. In the regular routine of its highly important police duties, and in the meeting of special emergencies, the Philippine Constabulary has acquitted itself well.

Most important of its emergency activities were those in connection with the Sakdal uprising last May. There can be no denial of the fact that the Constabulary acted with commendable promptness and courage. Several of its members gave their lives in the course of their duty, and thus demonstrated again to all the people of these Islands that the Philippine Constabulary can be depended upon to make the supreme sacrifice in their defense when necessity requires.

Thirty-four years have elapsed since the organization of this force, which today is more firmly entrenched in the public confidence than ever before, and is now in the process of considerable expansion.

It is my earnest hope that the years to come will justify the promise of the present and that this fine and useful organization will re-dedicate itself on its 34th anniversary to the high ideal of unselfish and disinterested service.



Governor-General.



Governor General FRANK MURPHY
Commander-in-Chief, Philippine Constabulary



Bigger Responsibilities Ahead Says Chief Of Constabulary

August 6, 1935.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY.

On August 8th of this year, the Philippine Constabulary will enter into its Thirty-fifth year of existence. Thirty-four years—almost three and a half decades of constructive work, of loyal and efficient leadership, mark the rugged highway over which this organization has traveled to its present position. Let us, in retrospect, look at these years with a feeling of pride in service faithfully rendered—and, inspired by our past record, march onward into the future determined to maintain the high standards that have won for us so large a measure of public admiration and confidence.

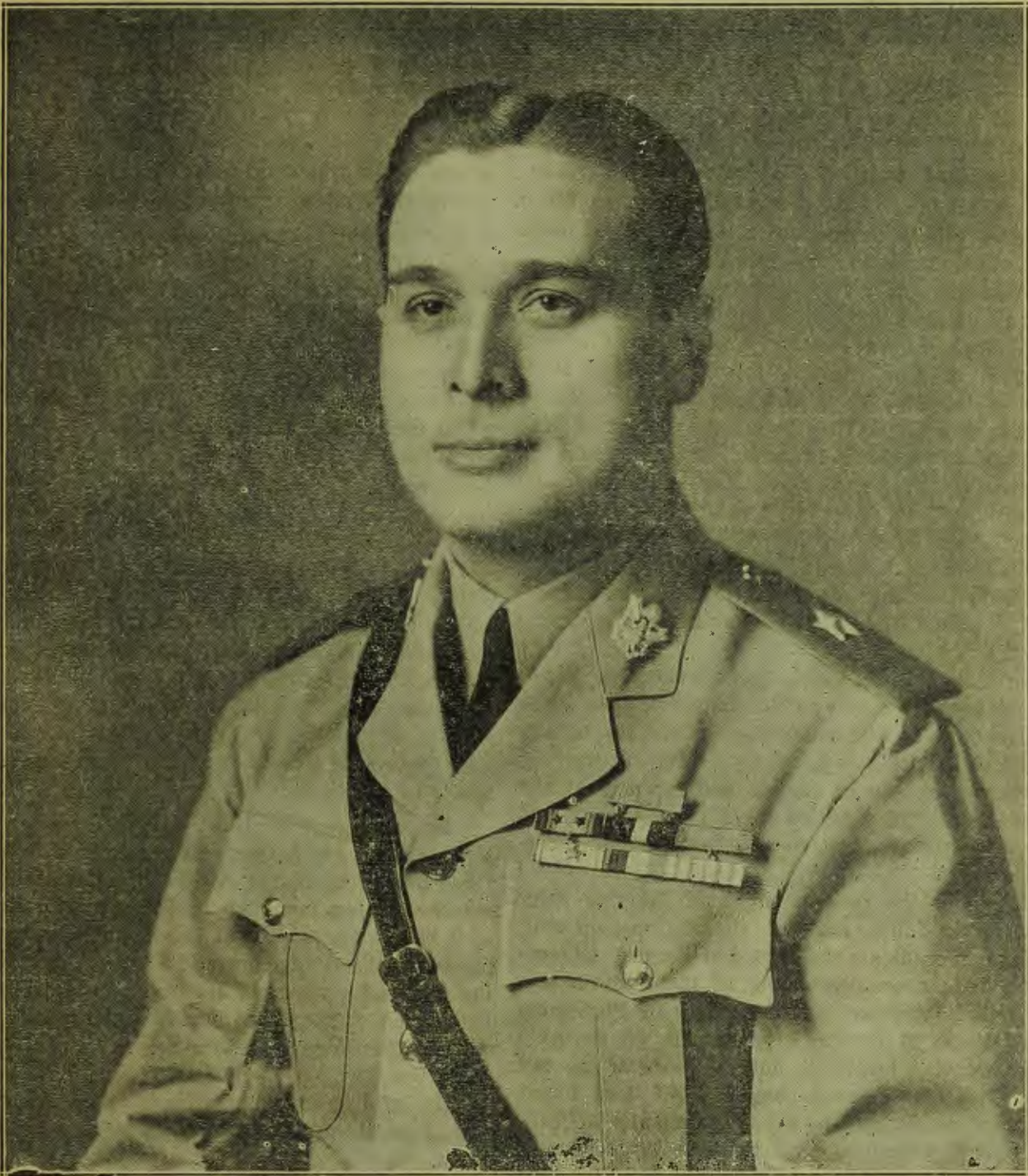
When the Constabulary was organized in 1901, its main purpose was to rid the provinces of existing bands of outlaws who remained at large after the cessation of hostilities between the United States and the Philippine Islands. This work was performed efficiently by the Philippine Constabulary, and many officers and enlisted men sacrificed their lives in the loyal fulfillment of their duties.

Now our problems are different. The high cost of living, the love for luxury, the economic depression with its attendant evils such as unemployment, have brought about a situation in the Islands where there seems to be restiveness among our masses. Communist leaders, taking advantage of this, are busy spreading dangerous and subversive propaganda and among our poor and ignorant classes their doctrines are not always unwelcome. They are easily led, and emergencies like the recent Sakdal uprising may occur at any moment. The Philippine Constabulary has to be on the alert continually to protect the peaceful citizens from the depredations of a few malcontents.

After the inauguration of the Commonwealth, the Constabulary will be called upon to shoulder bigger responsibilities, and it is our solemn duty to loyally carry out any mission with which we may be entrusted by our Government.

Basilio J. Valdes

Brigadier-General
Chief of Constabulary.



Brigadier General BASILIO VALDES

Chief, Philippine Constabulary

Has The Insular Police Fulfilled The Purposes For Which It Was Organized?

By ROBT. G. WOODS
Chief Clerk, Philippine Constabulary
 Thirty-two Years A By Stander

The Insular Police Force was organized thirty-four years ago on August 8, 1901, to replace United States volunteer troops who had returned home to be mustered out of the service.

Upon request of the Civil Governor William H. Taft, about the middle of 1901, for an Army officer to organize an Insular Police force Captains Henry T. Allen of the 6th U.S. Cavalry and D. J. Baker of the 26th U. S. Infantry were detailed to organize and put the force on foot. Later the War Department detailed 14 other officers, namely, Captains W. S. Scott, H. H. Bandholtz, James G. Harbord, W. C. Rivers, Herman Hall, Mark L. Hersey, J. B. Bennet, John W. Craig, Dennis Nolan, Lieutenants Louis J. Van Schaick, J. C. Rhea, C. E. Kilbourne and Majors M. D. Cronin and Peter E. Traub to assist in perfecting the organization of the new force.

The discipline imposed, the momentum, training and prestige given to the Insular Police force by these officers will endure beyond the life of any individual in its service today. Its thirty-four years under the strict regime and tutelage of the United States of America have rounded out and made of it the greatest force of its kind in existence.

Whatever the future may hold for this force—be it expansion or complete dissolution as a unit, nothing can eradicate the record of its past achievements. The accomplishments of the organization are indelibly written on the pages of Philippine history there to remain a monument to devotion and unswerving loyalty to duty. Whatever the call in the past, the Constabulary has not been found wanting. Singly and in groups, men and officers on different occasions have trudged through mud and swamps where no trails existed and threaded the courses of streams in lieu of roads in almost impassable jungles and waded neck deep across rivers infested with crocodiles.

Heavy tolls to the ravages of black water fever, dysentery and malaria have been paid. They have stood guard in districts where cholera raged, put down uprisings of fanatical sects, stormed fortified places and met the wild rushes of bolo men. They have braved the poison arrows of wild men

in the forest, the fatal knives of the Pulajans, and the death dealing razor-edged blade weapons of Sulu and Lanao.

Some have performed spectacular deeds of heroism and were rewarded with medals and fitting decorations; but the steadfast devotion, loyalty and bravery of the rank and file have been little acclaimed. True to their calling, they have followed where their leaders led without question and given their lives without hesitation.

Within a short time, so short, that we may say tomorrow, this organization will be delivered by its present Commander-in-Chief, the Governor-General, into the hands of the President of the Philippine Commonwealth, its new Commander-in-Chief, and we hope, as the nucleus of the army of the Commonwealth, for it is entirely fitting that the Philippine Constabulary whose record is so replete with glorious deeds and whose ability to meet situations as they arise as has been so constantly proven, should become the nucleus of the larger unit more able to cope with the changing requirements of the times.

In parting with this unique force which we think has no counterpart—we wonder if it has fulfilled the purpose for which it was organized or whether it has come up to the standard expected of it by the organizers, at least eight of whom have passed to the Great Beyond? To these at least during the early years of its organization, three enlisted men of the force proved their loyalty. Permit me therefore to detour for a moment to describe the devotion to duty of these three men, six months after their enlistment, who might have been disloyal and lived but instead chose loyalty and death.

THE COLACHE AMBUSH

Their detachment consisted of five second class privates returning to their station at Bulusan from the barrio of San Vicente in Sorsogon province, an approximate distance of five miles. About one half hour after leaving San Vicente, the detachment was attacked by an outlaw band under the leadership of Antonio Colache, Sorsogon's chief bandit. The place of attack was admirably located



Major General J. G. HARBORD (Retired)
Colonel and Assistant Chief, Philippine Constabulary
1903-1913

for an ambushade. The road led down a hill and crossed a low swamp ravine which was overgrown with low under-brush through which ran a large stream. Colache selected this spot for his attack and distributed his men estimated at about 140 to the right and left of the road on each side of the stream.

The detachment was commanded by 2nd Class Private Ambrosio Fruto, who, with Gabino Dio and Sergio Dellosa were marching abreast; about 30 paces behind them came Eugenio Faraque and Fernando Filonia. The men in advance had crossed the stream and were completely surrounded when

the bandits showed themselves. Fruto immediately ordered his men to open fire, and shoot their way to the sea, which was about 50 paces to the left. The attempt to do this proved futile, as they found bolomen massed on that side. The detachment then turned and succeeded in shooting its way through the bolomen in the direction of San Vicente, and it seemed as if they might escape as they had gotten back some 300 yards, when a new and more determined horde of bolomen came up from the direction of San Vicente and attacked them from the rear. In this rush from front and

(Continued on page eleven)

BONDS

FIREARM

CUSTOMS

AMMUNITION

INTERNAL REVENUE

JUDICIAL

FIDELITY

CONTRACT

VARIOUS

INSURANCE

FIRE ♦ MARINE

Our bonds are acceptable to the Government of the Philippine Islands and the United States Government

Call or Write for Particulars

The Philippine Guaranty Company, Inc.

FERNANDO REGUERA

Manager, ILOILO BRANCH

Progreso Street, Iloilo

Telephone 36



Colonel LOUIS J. VAN SCHAICK
Inspector and Commander, First District, P. C.
1906-1908

**Has The Insular Police Fulfilled The Purposes
For Which It Was Organized?**

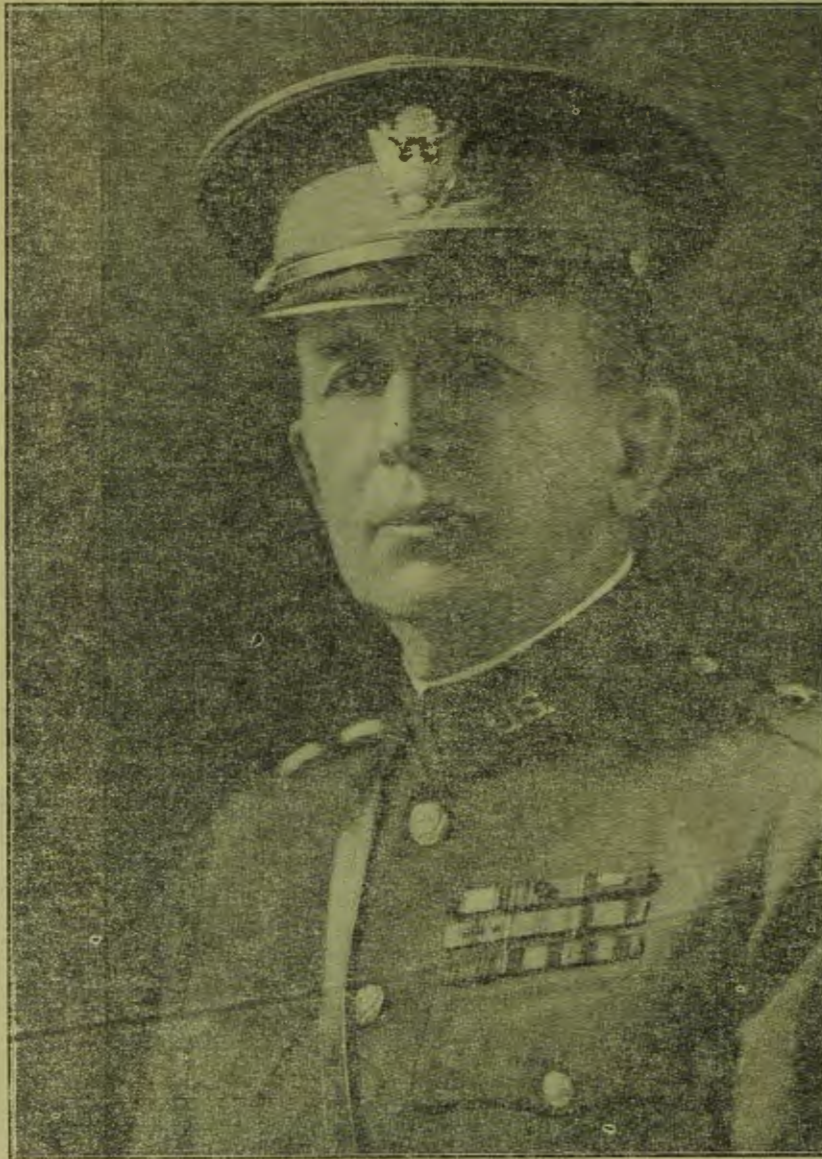
(Continued from page nine)

rear Ambrosio Fruto and Gabino Dio were cut down. Sergio Dellosa, Eugenio Faraque and Fernando Filonia survived the rush, again got through the circle, and made their way some 300 yards back

which put them well up the hill.

The bolomen seeing their prey about to escape, became frenzied and made another mad rush at the soldiers, and succeeded in cutting down Dellosa, who had fought them with the desperate resistance of a trapped tigress. At this point the road ran along a cliff which extended over the sea.

(Continued on page twelve)

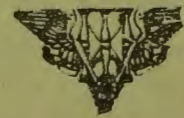


Major General MARK L. HERSEY



Lieut. T. BALLESTEROS

His courage, which exemplifies the spirit of the Constabulary service, helped to make the history of the organization.



Has The Insular Police Fulfilled The Purposes For Which It Was Organized?

(Continued from page eleven)

When Dellosa was killed, the two remaining soldiers jumped from this cliff into the sea; one of them dropped his gun as he leaped and the other threw his rifle into the sea, and recovered it the following morning. The two soldiers swam out to sea and were picked up by a friendly fisherman.

The first news of the engagement to reach their commanding officer was through a note from the "Teniente" of the barrio of San Vicente, stating that the Constables had been attacked and had fallen back to the barrio. The Company Commander sent reinforcement of ten men who upon arriving at San Vicente, found the two Constables who had escaped, but owing to darkness they were unable to

recover the bodies of their dead comrades. The next morning the detachment found the bodies of the men, the condition of which chilled their blood. From the toes of these dead soldiers to the tops of their heads, there was not an inch of flesh on their bodies that had not been cut or hacked by bolos. Their legs and arms had been disjointed and their stomachs laid open, the frames of their bodies hung together by strips of flesh. Their remains were picked up in sheets and buried at Bulusan.

These Filipino soldiers gave their all for their country. They made a gallant fight, without even a soldier's heritage of a fighting chance. Suspicion was on the conduct of Faraque and Filonia, the two survivors, but after the campaign which followed this disaster, officers questioned captured prisoners closely relative to the conduct of the two constables

(Continued on page fourteen)



Major General C. E. KILBOURNE, United States Army
Inspector, Philippine Constabulary
1909-1911

Has The Insular Police Fulfilled The Purposes For Which It Was Organized?

(Continued from page twelve)

during the Colache fight in April and learned that, while these men were probably not as steady as their three comrades, they did not desert them, nor did they attempt to run until they found themselves all that remained of the detachment. Taking into consideration that the two survivors were new in the service with overwhelming odds against them, it was not thought that their conduct could be justly criticized.

This engagement is considered by members of the Constabulary the most remarkable in its history because the outlaws repeatedly called to the soldiers that if they would surrender and turn over their arms their lives would not be taken. The loyalty of these soldiers in the face of such conditions and odds is deserving of the highest commendation.

Subsequent engagements of different detachments under command of American officers in Luzon, Samar, Leyte and in Mindanao and Sulu — proved to the satisfaction of the High Command that Filipinos serving in the Constabulary during those turbulent days had no superiors as fighting men and that their loyalty was unquestionable.

A THRILLING PERSONAL ENCOUNTER

The most thrilling personal encounter experienced by any Constabulary officer, occurred at midnight June 24, 1921, in Parang, Sulu, when Lieutenant Tiburcio Ballesteros battled for his life against two moro outlaws with huge blade weapons in which he killed his attackers after he himself had been seriously wounded.

Maharajah Mahang and Datu Maulana with their band of outlaws held up a Jolo garage truck, murdered the chauffeur and conductor, took their arms and cash and robbed the passengers of jewelry and money. This band consisting of fifty moro outlaws, attacked Lieutenant Ballesteros and twenty-five Constables a few hours later at Parang Mau-Wag and in the encounter Mahang was wounded and two of his leaders killed.

Mahang, later organized a band of desperados who were responsible for several robberies and murders in Silankan. He communicated to Lieutenant J. Olivas that he, (Mahang), wished to meet him (Olivas) in a house a few hundred yards from the detachment station, to convey certain information to him. Olivas with a few men went to the rendezvous dressed in moro costume and unarmed as agreed. After partaking of a moro supper, he arranged with Maharajah Mahang to meet again in a moro mosque nearby for the purpose of having Mahang and followers surrender to him. This agreement was communicated to the Provincial Commander, who discussed the matter with Olivas, and

other officers, and finally concluded that the proposed surrender was a ruse of the outlaws to kill officers and men and get their firearms. Olivas was consequently withdrawn from the field and Mahang informed by the soldiers that the officer could not be present at the surrender due to another assignment.

It should be mentioned here however that Maharajah Mahang was protected and controlled by Panglima Jalmany, the strongest and probably the shrewdest datu in the Sulu archipelago, and that Friday, the day set for the surrender, is considered by a Moro the most propitious day to run amuck, and be killed. The different detachments in the vicinity of Silankan were therefore ordered to proceed to the neighborhood of the mosque on the day set for Maharajah Mahang to meet Lieutenant Olivas, to hide in the bushes, and to be ready to render assistance to the Provincial Governor and Provincial Commander who had posted themselves in the house next to the mosque, with a few men, to receive the unconditional surrender of Maharajah Mahang and his band. Neither Mahang nor his band appeared.

Lieutenant Ballesteros, with a detachment of twenty-five enlisted men was stationed at Silankan, about twenty miles up the coast from Parang and after an engagement with the outlaws, fate decreed that he visit Jolo, the capital. At noon, on September 24, he set out with a trusted corporal on a vinta enroute to Jolo, and arrived at Parang, the station of a brother officer, Lieutenant Alfonso M. Tigno, around six o'clock in the evening where he expected to spend the night and possibly the next day. He dined with his friend and with him called on two Moro lady teachers. At ten-thirty o'clock the officers returned to Lieutenant Tigno's quarters.

Before retiring, Tigno confided to Ballesteros that four Moros wanted for murder might visit him sometime that night to make arrangement for the capture of Maharajah Mahang and Datu Maulana, conditioned that they be exempt from prosecution.

He asked the cooperation of his visitor who assured him of any assistance that might be required.

About the same hour, in the jungles a few miles from Parang, the outlaws Hassan and his followers, Indassan and Isarael, went to the house of Policeman Uhad, and requested him to accompany them to Parang, as the Constabulary had called them for an investigation. Uhad knew Hassan because both had at one time worked with the Constabulary in an investigation of petty crimes.

It was also known to Policeman Uhad and to Lieutenant Tigno that a letter had been written in Moro dialect and sent to Hassan requesting him to go to Parang for an investigation. As Uhad, knew that Hassan and followers were causing much disorder and discontent in Silankan and other neigh-



Major General D. E. NOLAN, United States Army

Colonel, Philippine Constabulary, 1907-1911

boring districts, he with his nephew and three other Moros accompanied them to the Constabulary station in Parang that they might request Lieutenant Tigno to inform the Provincial Commander at Jolo of Hassan's willingness to be investigated which might help in the capture of Maharajah Mahang.

At 12:00 midnight, as arranged, the sergeant of the guard at Parang notified Lieutenant Tigno that seven armed Moros wanted to see him. As a precautionary measure the officers, Tigno and Ballesteros placed their service pistols in the waistband of their pajamas and invited the armed outlaws into the sala where they, Hassan, as spokesman, ex-

plained their mission.

The Officers, convinced that the Moros had a sincere desire to help in the capture of the other outlaws, accepted their proposal and promised exemption from criminal responsibility if the murderers were apprehended. Just as the outlaws prepared to leave and were on the porch, Lieutenant Tigno expressed his desire to ascertain whether the agreement entered into with them met with the approval of his provincial commander, Captain Miguel Nicdao, whom he informed by telephone at Jolo of the arrangement. Captain Nicdao, not only refused to consider the proposal of the Moros but ordered Lieutenant Tigno to disarm and confine them in the Constabulary guardhouse.

Lieutenants Tigno and Ballesteros were sorely disappointed at the turn of events but in view of explicit orders of the provincial commander they reluctantly informed the outlaws that the agreement just entered into had to be annulled. When informed that necessity demanded that they be disarmed, the outlaws assumed a belligerent attitude and accused Tigno of treachery, whereupon a wordy battle ensued between the officer and Hassan, spokesman for the outlaws.

While Tigno argued with the Moros, Ballesteros slipped out of the Sala, got four armed soldiers from the barracks, and reentered the quarters through the kitchen unnoticed by the Moros who were on the balcony.

Two of the soldiers were stationed at the door of the sala, with bayonets fixed and guns loaded. The other two were posted in the office with Lieut. Ballesteros. Thus, reinforced, Tigno informed the Moros that they were under arrest. The outlaws resisted the attempt of the soldiers to arrest them and Hassan attempted to strike Tigno with his barong. To protect himself, Tigno fired his pistol point blank at Hassan. Whether he hit his target will never be known. The outlaws rushed at the Constabulary men and for a few minutes bedlam reigned.

No one knows what really happened nor how it happened. It appears however that Tigno dashed into the dining room of the house with two moros at his heels slashing, cutting and jabbing with campilan and kriss. A soldier at the door knocked one of the moros down with the butt of his rifle while the other soldiers began to fire at the moros on the porch. The light—from a single kerosene lamp in the dining room—having been extinguished in the tumult, all was in stygian darkness with six amok moros on the war path.

Lieutenant Tigno was fatally wounded and after running through the kitchen and down the back steps he dropped dead in the yard. Some of the frenzied moros entered the bedroom which was enshrouded in darkness and jabbed, cut, and literally slashed the bedding of the two officers into shreds.

In the meantime, the soldiers kept up a fusillade of shots while Ballesteros remained in the office, with the barong of Policeman Uhad, his back to the wall awaiting development. He had not long to wait. Two husky outlaws dashed into the room with kriss and barong drawn. Both slashed viciously at the officer who parried and countered. His blow reached home, to the heart of one of the Moros who sank to the floor dead. The other Moro's kriss, also found its mark when it struck home on the officer's lower lip and chin; the lip was split and a tooth was lost—only the hard chin bone saved an officer for the Constabulary.

Blind with rage and pain, Ballesteros, flew at his antagonist like a he-lion in mating time, aiming to grasp the outlaws throat but missed it. The moro then seized him by the throat and from the impact both fell to the floor, each trying to cut the other's head off. The moro, an expert with cutting weapons, the kriss and the barong, was making such progress that Ballesteros attempted to grasp the wrist of the Moro's right hand with which he was wielding his weapon, but instead he grasped the kriss, the sharpest two edged blade weapon in existence. The moro attempted to regain possession of the weapon by pulling it through the officer's hand. The hand was cut severely but Ballesteros held on to the kriss like grim death while he used his own barong to advantage. He slashed the moro

ELLSWORTH
Vines



TENNIS
BALLS

|||

The ball
with real
PEP

ORDER THEM TODAY

ATHLETIC SUPPLY CO.
114 - 116 T. PINPIN - MANILA
Distributors of

Wilson
ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT

on the right shoulder and almost severed the arm therefrom. He then proceeded to slash head, neck and body until he had finally cut the moro to ribbons and to death because there was nothing left of him to live.

The officer rose from the floor more dead than alive, went to the door and stopped the shooting which was still in progress. The three moros who escaped death and the wounded, including Uhad, the policeman, had disappeared. In addition to the wound on his chin and lip and in the left hand, Lieutenant Ballesteros received several wounds on various parts of his body. A doctor and the Provincial Commander were sent for and arrived in a short time to find Ballesteros in a serious condition and scarcely able to speak. Lieutenant Tigno and two moros were dead and one moro was wounded. All of this fighting, including the verbal encounter, took place within the short space of about ten minutes. Ballesteros is still an officer in the Philippine Constabulary. The elimination of the outlaws was in the performance of a duty assigned.

In thirty-four years of service, the Insular Police has fought more than two thousand engagements with outlaws, bandits, pulajans, colorums, moros and sakdals. In 1905 its greatest campaign year it had 383 engagements or more than one a day. Casualties for that year were three officers killed, and seven wounded, fifty-one enlisted men killed and twenty one wounded. During 34 years of service the organization lost 111 officers, 59 Americans and 52 Filipinos. During the same period it lost 2107 enlisted men in enforcing the laws, maintaining peace and preserving order. Today it is better prepared, numerically, mentally, financially, physically and has better and more modern arms than in the days of the Empire when disorder was at its peak. In handing the organization over to the President of the Commonwealth it is done with the firm conviction that this body of men will, in the future as in the past, never be found wanting in any emergency.

Upon the advent of the Philippine Commonwealth, the second "New deal" in 37 years, its first line of defense, the Philippine Constabulary finds itself faced with new duties to perform, civic duties, which require much patience and intelligent thought. Discontent caused by communists, sakdalism, anak Pawisism and other organizations with subversive tendencies are on the rampage. The third Internationale representatives headed by Bolsheviks with instruction from Moscow caused the communistic congress to convene for the purpose of urging concerted attacks on the new commonwealth.

The defective relationship existing between landlord and tenants based on tradition and the pernicious feudal system of the middle ages encouraged the ignorant taos to follow where Karl

Marx disciples lead. A crowd of jobless and hungry peons follow blindly with shouting and hurrahs the red banner of the soviet leaders who promise them jobs and food in plenty, from fish and rice to peaches and cream, and, believing that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose; they follow—verily, environment, conditions and circumstances lead them to stake their all on the creation offered by Karl Marx.

COMMUNISM, as acceptedly defined, among local members, is an organized effort to overthrow organized governments. The communists in the Philippines stand on the same platform and advocate the same principles and aims as the communists in Moscow, Berlin, Paris, London, China, Japan and the United States. They all take their orders from the Third Internationale with headquarters at Moscow and obey them implicitly. In the Islands, there are a large number of communists and persons with communistic inclinations scattered throughout the rice-producing regions of Central Luzon, in the sugar cane fields of Negros and Iloilo, and in various factories, business establishments and transportation companies in and around Manila.

The leaders conduct surreptitiously intensive campaigns in the rural communities in an effort to prepare for a showdown to accomplish their aims. They campaign among non-communist organizations with the end in view of converting them to communism through gradual injection of Marxian doctrines and principles.

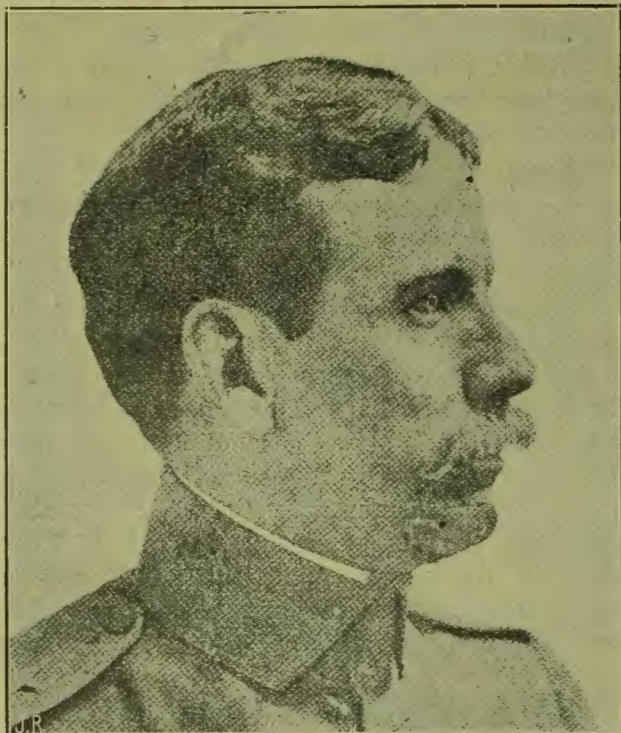
In their propaganda they advocate and foster class struggle, proletarian dictatorship, state control of all natural resources and factories, abolition of inheritance tax and other radical innovations. They at first resort to constitutional methods as practiced in democracies in promoting their objectives, such as peaceful assemblies, demonstration parades, and strikes until new members and new converts have become familiar and accustomed to their tactics that very little encouragement is required to goad and inflame their minds towards social upheaval. The central theme of the Red movement is the final use of force to bring about chaos and anarchy in order to overthrow the so-called capitalistic system.

The Communist organization in the Philippines is not yet a member of the Third Internationale because the active members have not reached the required membership number. The local organization then is a branch of the Far Eastern Bureau of America and China, and is controlled by the so-called Political Bureau composed of the Executive Committees of the National Confederation of Peasants in the Philippines, locally known as the "KALIPUNANG PAMBANSA NG MGA MAGBUBU-

(Continued on page fifty-six)



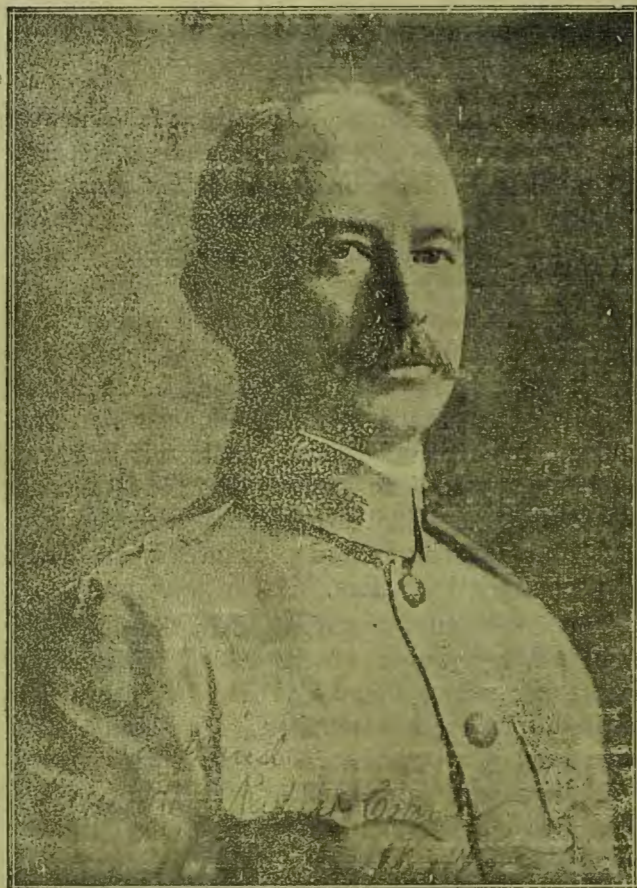
Former Chiefs



Brigadier General HENRY T. ALLEN
Chief, 1901-1907



Brigadier General RAFAEL CRAME
Chief, 1917-1927



Brigadier General H. BANDHOLTZ
Chief, 1907-1913



Brigadier General HERMAN HALL
Chief, 1914-1917

Of Constabulary



Major General WILLIAM C. RIVERS, United States Army
Chief, 1913-1914

To All Constabulary Officers

August 6, 1935

Gentlemen:

Do you realize how small a monthly outlay would provide your family with ₱100.00 every month for 20 years?

The Asia Life Insurance Company's Special Salary Allotment Plan will aid you in guaranteeing this ₱100.00 income a month not only for your family but yourself as well.

Your social position as an officer and a gentleman places certain limitations to the number of financial investments and activities you can make due to the expenditures necessary to maintain your position in society. Personal contacts of many years with the gentlemen of the Constabulary has given me an unusual opportunity to know your needs and requirements. These personal contacts qualify me to know you well to prescribe the plan of insurance protection with savings features best suited to your rank, income and responsibilities.

In view of the fact that I devote special attention to writing Constabulary insurance policies and make frequent trips to the different stations, I would be very glad indeed to visit you at your station, should you but indicate your interest in the plan.

Very sincerely yours,

P. E. Navarro
Life Underwriter



P. E. NAVARRO
Life Underwriter

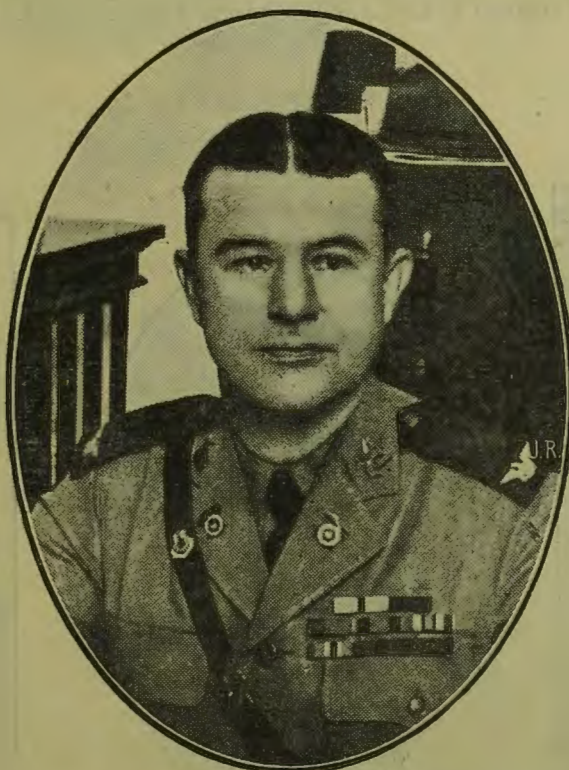
Former Chiefs Of Constabulary



Brigadier General C. E. NATHORST
Chief, 1927-1932



Brigadier General LUCIEN R. SWEET
Chief, April 15, 1932-June 18, 1932



Brigadier General C. H. BOWERS
Acting Chief, April 15, 1932
Chief, 1933-1934



◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆
Administrative



Colonel GUILLERMO B. FRANCISCO
Chief of Staff



Captain PEDRO TABUENA
*Inspector and Assistant
Adjutant-General*



Major FEDERICO G. OBOZA
Adjutant-General



Lieutenant VICENTE TORRES
Aide de Camp

Staff Officers ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

INSPECTOR'S DIVISION



Colonel CHARLES E. LIVINGSTON
Inspector General



Major ARSENIO NATIVIDAD
Inspector



Major CELESTINO NAVARRO
Inspector

QUARTERMASTER DIVISION



Lieutenant Colonel **MIGUEL AGUILAR**
Quartermaster



Major **HIPOLITO GARMA**
*Assistant Quartermaster and Inspector of
Properties and Supplies*



Lieutenant **LUIS FLORENTIN**
*Assistant to Quartermaster
(Paymaster)*

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION



Major ALBERTO RAMOS
*Acting Superintendent, Intelligence Division
and Inspector at Large*



Captain JOSE P. GUIDO
Inspector and Assistant Superintendent



Lieutenant AGUSTIN GABRIEL
*Inspector and Assistant
Superintendent*



Lieutenant MARIANO C. REYES
*Inspector and Assistant
Superintendent*



Lieutenant JUAN CRAME
*Member of Opium Custodian
Committee and Member and
Recorder, Pension Board*

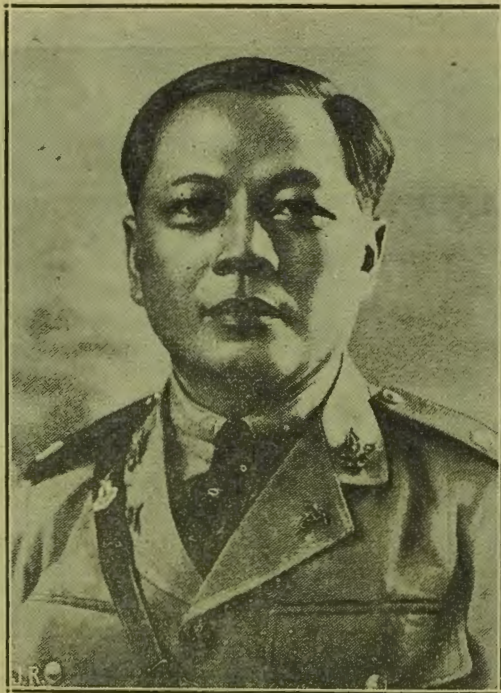
THE MEDICAL DIVISION



Lieutenant Colonel VICTORIANO LUNA
Chief Surgeon and Inspector



Lieutenant JOSE C. VILLANUEVA
*On duty, Office of Chief Surgeon; In Charge,
Office of Pharmacist*



Major LUCIANO FERRAREN
Dental Surgeon



Major EMILIANO M. PANIS
Inspector and Assistant to Chief Surgeon

The Air Corps

The Constabulary Air Corps was created under Act No. 4194 of the Philippine Legislature, approved December 8, 1934. The Act became effective January 1, 1935.

In pursuance with the provisions of the Act the Constabulary sent Major Porfirio Zablan and Major Manuel Olympia to the United States to make studies with the end in view of organizing the new corps. The services of United States Army air officers from Nichols Field were also secured to aid in the organization. Unfortunately, Major Zablan was killed in an airplane accident just before finishing his course at Kelly Field, Texas, on June 18, 1935. Major Olympia took the course of flight surgeon and is now back in the Philippines.

The Constabulary also sent two young men to Randolph Field for training. They are Manuel F. Alcantara, a graduate of the college of engineering of the University of the Philippines and Third Lieutenant Marcus G. Soliman. These men are at present at Randolph Field.

More recently, two other young men were selected to take the training course at Randolph Field. They are Vicente Luna, a graduate of the Constabulary Academy in 1933 but who later served as a private in the 19th Company, Cebu, P. C., and Jose Francisco, a graduate of the Naval Academy of Annapolis in 1931, and who is connected with the Iloilo-Negros Air Express Company.

After providing for the creation of the Constabu-



Lieutenant BASILIO FERNANDO
Acting Commanding Officer, Air Corps



Major MANUEL G. OLYMPIA,
Flight Surgeon

lary Air Corps, the Legislature at its succeeding session, failed to approve a bill providing for P42,000 for the purchase of a suitable site for a landing field for the new aviation unit. A site was found in Mandaluyong, Rizal and work was begun toward preparing it for a landing field in anticipation of the approval of the bill but the Legislature adjourned without acting on the measure.

Following is the Act creating the Constabulary Air Corps:

[No. 4194]

AN ACT CREATING AN AVIATION UNIT IN THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Legislature assembled and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created within the Philippine Constabulary an Aviation Unit which shall have and exercise such functions and duties as may from time to time be prescribed and designated by the Chief of Constabulary.

In addition to the normal functioning of this Unit as a basic part of the Constabulary, the aircraft, personnel and other facilities of the Aviation Unit may,

upon prior approval of the Governor-General in each instance, be used for the control of locusts or other pests, for assisting the customs or immigration authorities in the performance of their duties, or for such other purposes as he may deem expedient or advisable.

SEC. 2. The Chief of Constabulary is hereby charged with the responsibility and vested with the necessary authority to organize, train, and administer the unit herein created, and he is hereby specifically authorized and empowered to make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary therefor and as authorized under existing provisions of law, and within the limits of available appropriations made by the Philippine Legislature:

(a) To transfer from other divisions of the Constabulary such personnel as may be necessary for the organization of the Aviation Unit;

(b) To increase the number of commissioned officers in the Constabulary by not more than ten officers, if such action should become necessary due to the failure or unwillingness of Constabulary officers to qualify as aircraft pilots, in order to have ten commissioned officers as aircraft pilots in the Aviation Unit;

(c) To provide for the examination and training of the personnel in the said Unit;

(d) To provide for appropriate grades and ratings for personnel of the Unit; *Provided, however,* That due to the high mortality rate among flying personnel, officers whose duty requires regular and fre-

quent aerial flights, shall receive an additional compensation equivalent to twenty-five per cent of the basic pay received by non-flying personnel of the same rank or grade: *And provided, further,* That due to the necessity for technically trained enlisted personnel to properly maintain flying equipment, those enlisted men not to exceed fourteen per centum of the entire enlisted personnel of the Unit who qualify as air mechanics, first, second, and third-class, shall receive a monthly pay of seventy-five pesos, fifty pesos, and twenty-five pesos, respectively;

(e) To acquire, operate, and maintain such aircraft and accessories and provide shelter therefor, within the limits of available appropriations made by the Philippine Legislature, as he may deem necessary for executing his duties and functions under this Act.

(f) Upon prior approval in each instance by the Governor-General, to make available to such extent as he may deem advisable all aviation facilities of the Aviation Unit to other branches of the Philippine Government that may request same for official business, provided the requesting branch defrays the cost of such operation;

(g) To incur such expenditures including expenditures for personnel services and rent at the seat of the Government and elsewhere, and for books of reference, and periodicals as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act and as may from time to time be provided for by the Philippine Legislature;

Alhambra

FREE SWEEPSTAKE TICKETS!

A share in a PHILIPPINE SWEEPSTAKE Ticket is given FREE in exchange of the following labels:

25 empty wrappers of ALHAMBRA cigarettes

or

10 rings of ALHAMBRA Coronas, Excelentes or Especiales cigars

or

20 rings of ALHAMBRA Bellezas, Alcaldes or Presidentes cigars

or

50 rings of ALHAMBRA Alco, Duplex or Blunts cigars

ALHAMBRA

Cigar & Cigarette Mfg. Co.
P. O. Box 209
MANILA

Read

The

Advertisements

In Every

Issue

They Are A

Good Market

Guide.

(h) To provide at any airport or emergency landing field owned or operated by the Philippine Constabulary, whenever he may deem it advisable and proper and upon previous approval of the Department Head, for the sale of fuel, oil, equipment and other supplies, furnishing temporary shelter and rendering of any mechanical service or assistance to owners or operators of aircraft in cases of emergency, but only to the extent that such sale or service is reasonably necessary to enable any aircraft to continue on its course to the nearest regularly established airport where necessary supplies and materials and proper mechanical service and assistance are available; and the charges for property sold or service rendered shall be fixed in accordance with the provisions of section five hundred and seventy-two of Act Numbered Twenty-seven hundred and eleven, and all money collected for property thus sold or service rendered shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of section five hundred and seventythree of the same Act.

SEC. 3. The provisions of Act Numbered Thirty-nine hundred and nine, as amended by Act Numbered Thirty-nine hundred and ninety-six, and any acts or regulations promulgated thereunder governing civil aviation in the Philippine Islands shall apply to the activities of the Constabulary Aviation Unit as regards airworthiness of aircraft, qualifications of airmen, and air traffic rules and regulations.

SEC. 4. To effectively carry out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby appropriated for the first two years of operation the total sum of five hundred nineteen thousand pesos out of the funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however,* That the sum of three hundred thousand pesos shall be available during the year nineteen hundred and thirty-five: *And provided, further,* That no part of the amount herein appropriated shall be spent for the purchase of airplanes until the Philippine Constabulary shall have in its service competent personnel to handle said equipment.

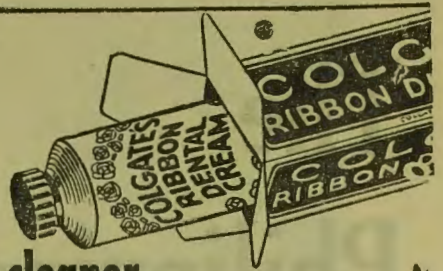
SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on January first, nineteen hundred and thirty-five.

Approved, December 8, 1934.

Charlotte Hodgkinson, 22-year-old lass, made her first solo flight after only 2 hours and 27 minutes of instruction. She practiced imaginary flying while perched on a chair, with a broomstick as the "stick" of her plane.

Orders placed with advertisers in KHAKI & RED are assured of prompt service and square deal, if submitted thru the Chief, Advertising Department of KHAKI & RED, Oriente Building, Manila.

One Tube
must give you cleaner, brighter teeth . . . or



YOUR Money Back!

Get one tube of Colgate's Dental Cream. Brush your teeth with it for two minutes at least twice a day until it is used up. Then look in your mirror, and if you do not honestly admit that your teeth are cleaner and brighter than ever before send the empty tube to Colgate's, P. O. Box 2700, Manila, and we will refund your money.

...This unique offer has already caught the imagination of millions. Will you accept it? Read every word — then decide!

PLEASE do not think this is just another sensational advertisement. It isn't. It is an honest, straightforward offer—designed for just one purpose.

We sincerely want you to try Colgate's Dental Cream—the dentifrice which has made teeth whiter, smiles brighter, in 72 countries throughout the world.

We want you to see how your teeth sparkle with new lustre under the gentle action of Colgate's grit-free polishing ingredient, the same ingredient dentists use.

Then, when you have used one tube of Colgate's Dental Cream, see what your mirror says. If you do not *honestly*

feel that your teeth look cleaner, whiter, brighter, more lustrous—you may have your money back without question. (See guarantee above.)

And the twice-daily use of Colgate's—morning and night—will tone up the gums, help to keep them firm and healthy. A joy to use, because of Colgate's delicious peppermint flavor, that sweetens and refreshes the mouth and perfumes the breath.

You get *more* dentifrice, *more* brushings and *more* cleansing for your money than other leading dentifrices give you. *Won't you try one tube—TODAY?*

COLGATE'S DENTAL CREAM

35 CENTAVOS LARGE SIZE Medium—15 CTVS.

School Size 10 Cts.

The Philippine Constabulary Academy



Lieutenant Colonel ORVILLE M. JOHNSON
Superintendent, Constabulary Academy

The Officers' School now known as the Constabulary Academy was first established in Manila in 1906. New officers entering the service, and a number of the older officers were put through a course of instruction in this school and sent out better equipped than formerly for their work. Some of the officers who attended those first sessions of the school are still in the service and have a splendid record of achievement behind them.

SCHOOL MOVED TO BAGUIO

In 1908 the Officers' School was moved to Baguio and established on a newly acquired property called Constabulary Hill, now known as Camp Henry T. Allen, named after the first Chief, the late General Henry T. Allen, organizer of the Constabulary. By 1908 the original roster had been greatly modified, owing to the adjustments inevitable to a new organization getting established. Some of the original appointees were not suited to the service. Some had died in battle, others by reason of disease, and some had gone to seek wealth or adventure in other walks of life.

As time went on the standards of the service were steadily raised, and ipso facto entrance requirements were higher than formerly. One had to prepare himself for the job and watch his step in order to keep it. It was realized that the Constabulary offered an interesting and very useful career, and the high command set about choosing material for officers that was likely to reflect credit on the organization. This attitude resulted in the building up of a remarkable *esprit de*

corps, and made the name of Constabulary known and respected throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was still a pretty early day in the history of American occupation and most of the important positions in the Constabulary as well as in other departments of the government were held by Americans. Although occasional appointments were still made here it was the procedure at this time to bring young men over from the United States to fill vacancies in the lower grades. The men brought over were graduates of colleges or military academies and consequently had excellent educational groundwork so that a few months of intensive training in special subjects were sufficient to convert them into efficient junior officers. During the time this plan was followed an average of two classes a year was brought over and sent to the school in Baguio, the number in each class depending of course, on the number of vacancies existing in the grade of third lieutenant.

EARLY CURRICULUM

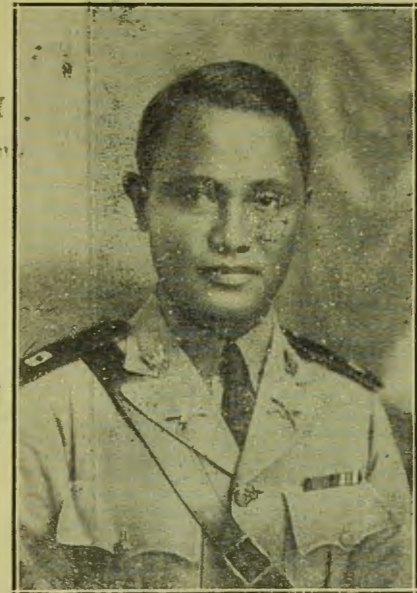
At this time the curriculum of the school consisted of the Compiled Acts, Penal Code, Military Map Reading, the Constabulary Manual, Guard Regulations, Infantry Drill, Fencing, Dancing the Rigodon, and a smattering of Spanish. Students had to stand reveille, guard-mounting, retreat, and Saturday inspection and were expected to pass satisfactory examinations in all the subjects enumerated above, at the end of three months. They were then assigned to Districts and sent



Major IRINEO BUENCONSEJO
Commandant of Cadets and
Instructor



Lieut. FILOMENO VILLALUZ
Instructor and Cadets' Company
Commander



Captain CALIXTO DUQUE
Assistant Commandant of Cadets,
Post Adjutant and Instructor

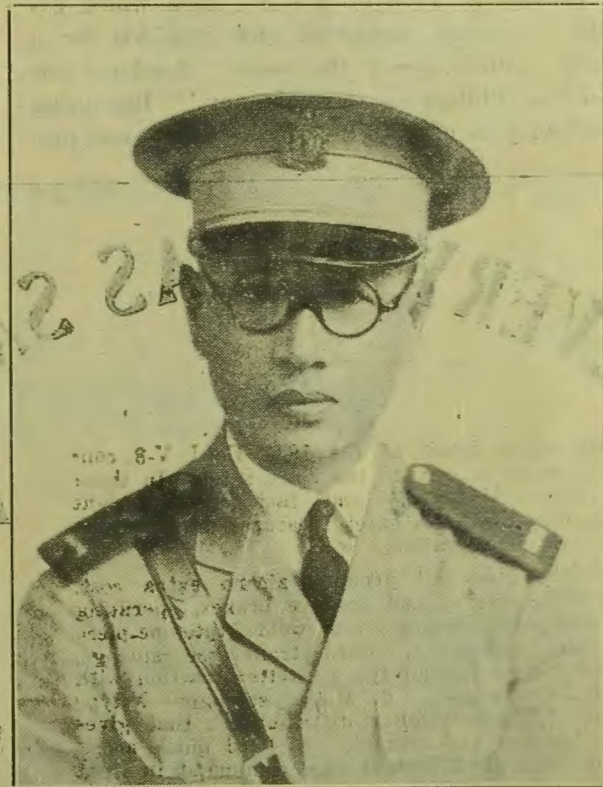
out to station where vacancies existed.

The school as described above was conducted up to the first part of 1916, after which time new appointments were made in the United States. Members of the classes of 1915 and 1916 were known as special students, due to the fact that the Academy had been founded in 1914, and the name of the school changed to The Constabulary Academy. Special students have been appointed from time to time since 1916, but their numbers have been few and no regular classes are provided for them. At the present time appointments as special students are rarely made, and can be justified only when the applicant has exceptional qualifications that make his appointment desirable.

The year 1914 marked a new era in the history of the Philippine Islands for at that time the Filipinos were given a very large participation it had been the avowed policy of the American Government to turn authority over to the Filipinos just as soon as they were prepared to handle it properly. The times now seemed propitious and the policy was put into effect. A great war was being waged in Europe and the United States, along with other neutral countries had her hands full in looking after affairs close to home. Business opportunities were good and large numbers of Americans were continually leaving the services to engage in more lucrative employments. The school of the Islands had been turning products, and there was a large amount of material that could be used in the government service.

GIVEN COLLEGIATE STATUS

Having in view the present and future needs of the Constabulary service, the Philippine Legislature, in the Appropriation Act of 1914 set aside funds for the creation and maintenance of a cadet class in Baguio, under



Captain VICENTE J. PUNSALANG
Post Medical Officer and Instructor

For PEARL BUTTONS
See us at No. 460 Dasmariñas
MANILA-BUTTON FACTORY, INC.



LEFT

Lieut. PATRICIO BORROMEIO
*Instructor Acting Provost Officer,
 Detachment Commander and
 Constabulary Mess Officer*

RIGHT

Lieut. APOLINAR FAJARDO
*Instructor and Post Exchange
 Officer*



the name "Constabulary Academy." A six months course was prescribed, but before receiving their commissions graduates of the Academy were required to take the three months course in the officers' school. The Academy was run in this fashion for two years, until the passage in 1916 of Act No. 2605 which expanded the institution somewhat and provided for a nine months' course under the name "Academy for Officers of the Philippine Constabulary." Beginning with the school year of 1919 a two-year course was pre-

scribed. The Academy function under Act 2605 until December 1928 when Act 3496 was passed. This act expanded the course to three years, renamed the institution "The Philippine Constabulary Academy", and gave it a collegiate status. The class of 1928 was the last class to graduate under the two-year basis.

In recent years there has been an attempt to further enlarge the Academy and raise the standard of its course of instruction. The tendency is to elevate the academy course to the standard a University course.

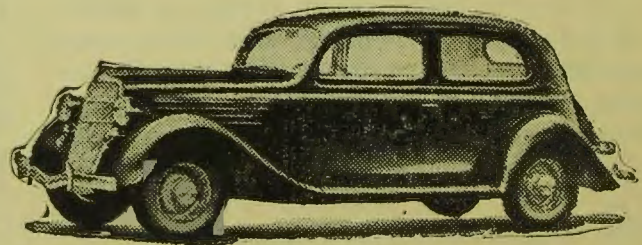
EVERY BIT AS SAFE

Almost every detail of the 1935 Ford V-8 contributes in some way to the car's safety. In these days of crowded roads and fast driving; eight outstanding Ford V-8 safety features deserve your particular consideration.

1. Safety glass all around, at no extra cost.
2. More powerful and positive brakes, operating with less pedal pressure.
3. A welded-into-one-piece solid steel body.
4. Ford transverse springs, without a peer for safety.
5. Better traction with big air-balloon tires.
6. Much stronger X-type frame.
7. New weight distribution that gives better balance and control.
8. Ford quick acceleration that gives instant car command in tight places.

A telephone call will bring this car to your door for a try-out.

AS IT IS SPEEDY



"After We Sell We Serve"

Manila Trading & Supply Co.

MANILA—ILOILO—CEBU—BACOLOD—BAGUIO—SAN PABLO

Over 120 Authorized Ford Service Stations Throughout the Islands

**EXCELLENT
Autobus Service
For Excursionists**

We
offer the
safest and most
comfortable means of
transportation at a comparative-
ly low cost and take
you anywhere in
the Provin-
ces
of

RIZAL, CAVITE, BULACAN, LAGUNA,
TAYABAS AND BATANGAS.

PASAY TRANSPORTATION CO., INC.

Manila Office:
55 Alejandro IV
Tel. 2-26-28
Manila

Main Office:
Tambo, Parañaque
Tel. 5-76-64
Rizal

**Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Company
Manila**

Engineers Manufacturers

Contractors

**71-77 Muelle de la Industria
MANILA**

Compliments

of

Central Luzon Milling Co., Inc.

CRYSTAL ARCADE BLDG.

MANILA

The District Of Northern Luzon

January 1, 1926, saw the reorganization of the District of Northern Luzon with headquarters at San Fernando, La Union. Formerly it comprised the provinces of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra, La Union, Nueva Vizcaya, Isabela, Cagayan, Batanes, Mountain Province, Pangasinan, and Nueva Ecija, but the last two were separated and joined to the District of Southern Luzon on December 1, 1927, and April 1, 1926, respectively.

In view of the appointment of Colonel W. E. Dosser, who actually commands the district, as Provincial Governor of the Mountain Province, the district headquarters was transferred to Bontoc on March 25, 1929. The district covers an area of 1,353,530 hectares with about 1,500,000 inhabitants, of which 190,000 are non-Christians. It has 15 stations and 3 substations, or 8,546 hectares and 2,288 inhabitants per soldier.

During the first 8 years of reorganization, the Constabulary in the district handled 6,009 criminal cases in which convictions were obtained except on 601 cases which were either acquitted or dismissed for lack of sufficient evidence. Of these cases 278 were for gambling and 195 for opium.

In gambling raids 2,663 persons were arrested and in opium raids 213 persons. For these raids the gov-



Colonel WILLIAM E. DOSSER
*Commanding, District of Northern Luzon and the
First Regiment of Infantry*

Telephone 2-20-42

P. O. Box 1495

ROXAS y Cia.

**SUGAR MANUFACTURERS
GENERAL MERCHANTS**

Sub-Agents For

Fire & Marine Insurance Companies

719 Echague

Manila, P. I.

ernment's coffer was made richer by P1,153,781.88 for fines imposed and money in cash and value of opium confiscated. The greatest haul of prohibited drug was made in Laoag on February 26, 1928, when 37 sacks of prepared opium and morphine valued at P925,000.00 were recovered from the sea by the 21st Company under the direction of Captain Luis E. Quintero and First Lieutenant Julian Olvas.

During the same period, 27,982 patrols, covering 2,715,484 kilometers, crisscrossed the district, or an average of 3,497- $\frac{3}{4}$ patrols and 339,435- $\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers per year. These patrols kept low the commission of crimes, particularly "robbery," "theft of large cattle," and other offenses against property. Also they were instrumental in the solution of apparently insolvable crimes.

Aside from duties purely Constabulary, the troops in the district lent invaluable aid to the Bureau of Animal Industry in the control of rinderpest which broke out in the Ilocos provinces from 1926 to 1929, and the Cagayan Valley and Mountain Province from 1928 to 1931. They also take part in the extermination of locust and rats which periodically appear in the district, particularly in the Mountain Province and the Cagayan Valley.



Capt. ANTONIO N. VILLALOBOS
District Adjutant



Major LEON C. BAÑEZ
Regimental Surgeon



Major FIDEL SOLIVEN
Dental Surgeon

For rinderpest and locust work in eight years, the force in this district employed 328,751 days. The Constabulary in the Mountain Province perform duties which may be termed "missionary." When officers and soldiers are on patrol they do not only gather information but also explain to the people the benefits of modern civilization such as the use of modern medicaments, the importance of sanitation and education, etc. They also have a great deal to do in the construction of roads, as they are often called upon to round up road-tax laborers which, in some cases, cannot be done otherwise.

Notwithstanding the few number of companies in the district which cover quite an extensive territory, the peace and order obtaining are usually excellent. Perpetrators of crimes are usually brought to the toils of the law and punished for their transgression. The troops have also always proved equal to the problems of our special laws such as the "gambling," "opium," "explosive," "traffic," etc. laws. Communistic societies or agrarian agroupments of socialistic tendencies led by selfish exploiters are conspicuous by their absence in the district. Some such societies have tried to organize but they have been nipped in the bud and died upon birth.



Major LUIS E. QUINTERO
*Commanding "A" Battalion and
Assistant to District
Commander*



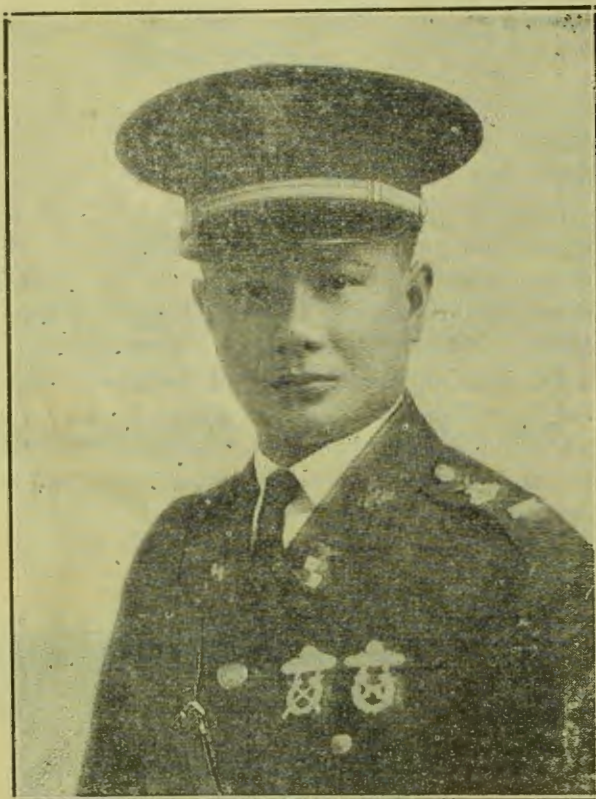
Major LUIS RAMOS
*Commanding "B" Battalion and
Assistant to District Commander*

The District Of Central Luzon

What is now known as the District of Central Luzon was originally organized as the First District by General Orders, issued on October 14, 1901. This district at that time comprised all the provinces at present under the jurisdiction of the District of Central Luzon with the exception of the provinces of Cavite and Laguna. At that time Cavite was under the second district while Laguna was under the third district.

In 1904, the archipelago was again resubdivided and to the first district, which corresponds to the present District of Central Luzon, were added the provinces of Batangas, Cavite and Laguna.

By General Order No. 4, issued January 9, 1909



Lieutenant BERNARDINO JARDELEZA
Assistant District Adjutant



Lieutenant Colonel MIGUEL NICDAO
*Commanding, District of Central Luzon and the
Second Regiment of Infantry*

the first district was changed to the District of Central Luzon and comprised the following provinces: Bataan, Batangas, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, Mindoro, Nueva Ecija, Palawan, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal, Tarlac, Tayabas, Subprovince of Marinduque and Zambales.

In 1917, the District of Northern Luzon, Central Luzon and Visayas were abolished and the district commanders were designated inspectors of their respective districts.

UNIVERSAL DRUG STORE

SANTOS OCAMPO INC.

Where you will be served with
UTMOST COURTESY
Under the direct supervision of Eighteen
competent, first class Pharmacist
with long experience.

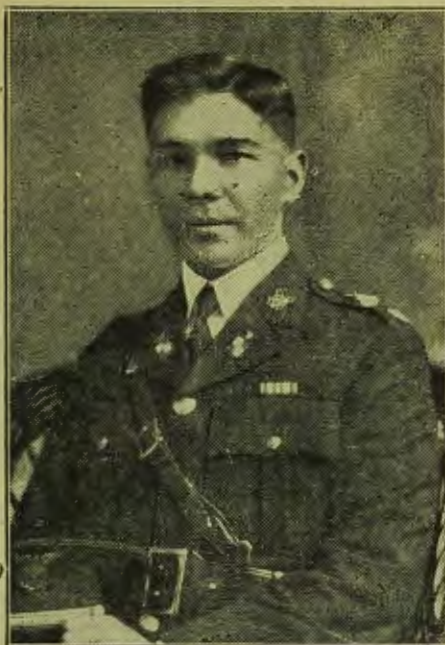
Prompt Mail Service and
HOME DELIVERY
Open from six o'clock in the morning to
twelve o'clock at night. 18 hours of con-
tinuous service to the public.

IMPORTER & EXPORTER

Prescription a specialty



Major PACIANO TANGCO
Commanding "A" Battalion and
Assistant to District Commander



Major TELESFORO MARTINEZ
Commanding "B" Battalion
Assistant to District Commander
and Inspector at Large



Captain FELICISIMO TORRES
District Adjutant and Inspector
at Large

In 1925, the Constabulary was again reorganized but the District of Central Luzon was not revived. It was not until General Orders No. 1, is-

sued January 2, 1935 that the District of Central Luzon again came into being. The District is now commanded by Colonel Nicdao.

WE WILL HELP YOU TO SECURE A LICENSE



Buy Your L. C. SMITH Gun
Now At Reduced Prices

L. C. Smith Field Grade P145.00 NOW P90.00
L. C. Smith Ideal Grade 175.00 ,, 110.00

CASH OR INSTALLMENT—

WINGHESTER
AMMUNITION—
FRESH—ALWAYS—

Super-Leader Ranger—
Speed Load

COLT REVOLVERS—
Hunting Accessories

Knives, Canteens, Flashlights,
Head Lights, Belts, Holsters,
Game Bags, Etc.

We Also Repair Guns—

SEND FOR FREE CATALOG

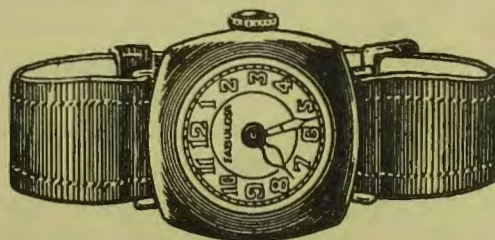
C. ALKAN, INC.

MANILA — CEBU — DAVAO



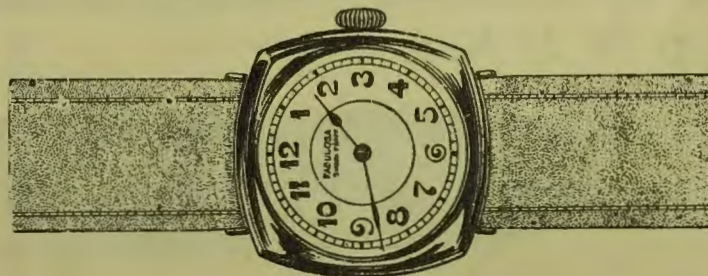
FABULOSA

THE MILITARY WATCH



No. 185

FABULOSA, chromium case; radium figures,
natural size, leather strap P4.50



No. 4511

FABULOSA, chromium case, radium figures,
natural size, leather strap P4.50

(Send P1.00 Deposit with your C.O.D. order)

LEVY & BLUM, INC.

345 Echague

Manila

P. O. Box 243

The District Of Southern Luzon

On the 14th day of October in the year 1901, during the incumbency of Captain Henry T. Allen, Sixth United States Cavalry, as Chief of Philippine Constabulary, par. 1, Order No. 49, was issued dividing the Archipelago into First, Second and Third Districts for purposes of Constabulary administration.

The First District, under First Assistant Chief David J. Baker, Jr., with headquarters at Manila, embraced among other provinces the following, now under the Districts of Central and Southern Luzon: Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Rizal, Tarlac and Zambales.

The Second District, under Third Assistant Chief Wallace C. Taylor, with headquarters at Lucena, Tayabas, embraced also among other provinces the following, now under the Districts of Central and Southern Luzon: Albay, Ambos Camarines (now Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur, Cavite, Marinduque, Masbate, Sorsogon and Tayabas.

On June 13, 1904, under paragraph 7, G. O. No. 73, the archipelago was resubdivided and into more districts: First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth.

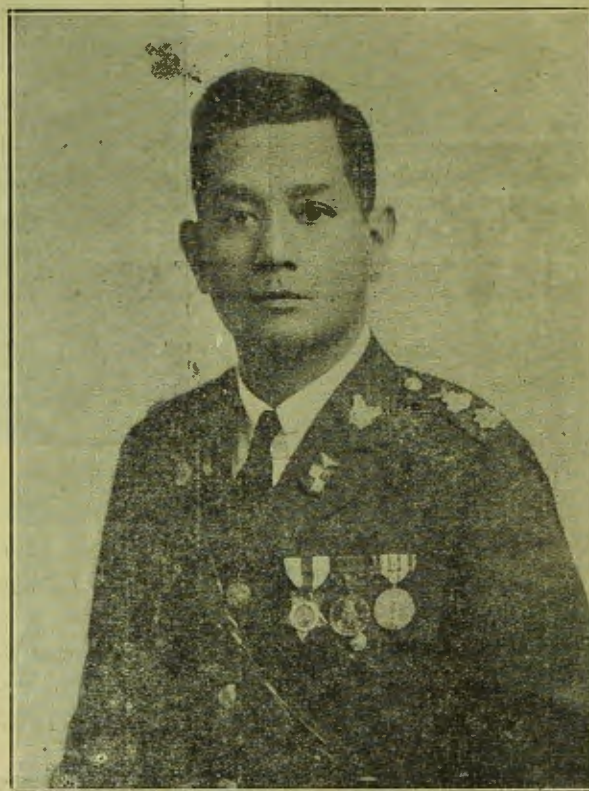
The provinces now divided between the Districts of Central and Southern Luzon were then grouped as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT: Bataan, Batangas, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal, Tarlac, and Zambales.

SECOND DISTRICT: Albay, Camarines (now Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur), Masbate, Mindoro, Sorsogon and Tayabas.

THIRD DISTRICT: Paragua (now Palawan).

Only the province of Marinduque which is now under the District of Southern Luzon was not in-



Lieutenant Colonel BENITO B. VALERIANO
Commanding, District of Southern Luzon and the
Third Regiment of Infantry

cluded under any of the above districts as it was only made a separate province for Constabulary purposes on December 21, 1929, under par. 2, S.O. No. 240, H.P.C. However, it previously belonged to the province of Tayabas which was grouped under the Second District.

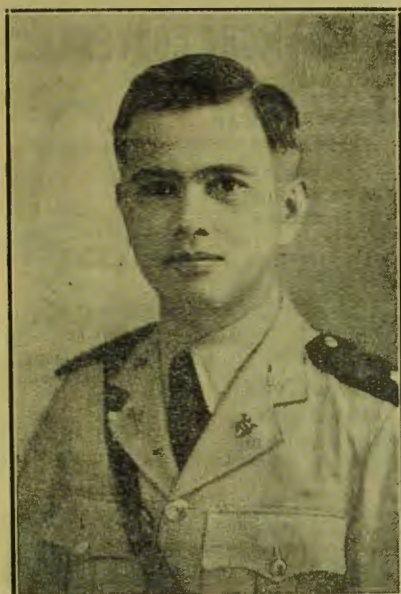
On January 9, 1909, under par. 3, G. O. No. 4; the designation and limits of Constabulary dis-

SMOKE!



CORONAS V.P.C.

LA YEBANA



Major ADRIANO T. CRUZ
Regimental Surgeon



Major ALONSO GATUSLAO
Commanding "A" Battalion and
Assistant to District Commander



Major JOSE V. AGDAMAG
Commanding "B" Battalion and
Assistant to District Commander

districts as it affected the new District of Southern Luzon were announced as follows, to be effective January 15th of the same year:

The First District was changed to District of Central Luzon.

Second District to District of Southern Luzon.

Third District to District of Visayas, etc.

The province under the District of Southern Luzon were then grouped under the District of Central Luzon and the then District of Southern Luzon as follows:

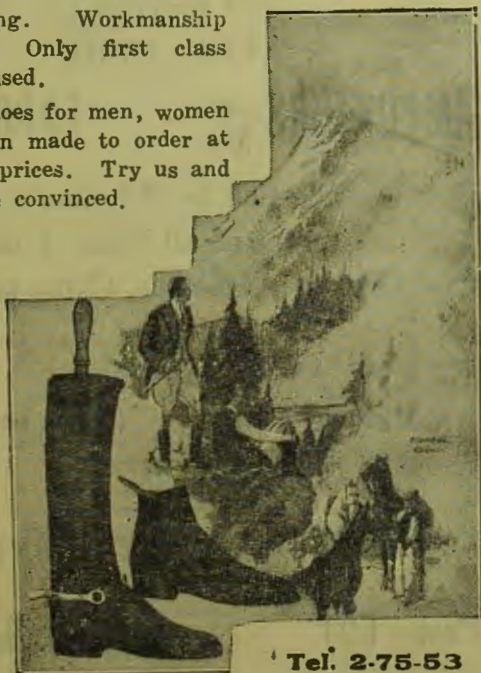
DISTRICT OF CENTRAL LUZON

Bataan, Batangas, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, Mindoro, Nueva Ecija, Palawan, Pampanga, Pan-

The **Preserver**
SHOEMAKER
133 MACALLANES ST., W.C. MANILA.

"THE PRESERVER" under the management of an expert shoemaker Mr. Superto Sanchez with 29 years experience in the line of shoe making. Workmanship guaranteed. Only first class materials used.

Boots, shoes for men, women and children made to order at reasonable prices. Try us and you will be convinced.



We
Repair
Shoes

Tel. 2-75-53

WARNER, BARNES & CO., LTD.

LONDON, MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU &
BACOLOD

NEW YORK AGENTS - LEWARD, BIBBY & CO., 106 Wall Street

Importers and Exporters

SHIPPING AGENTS:

Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Cunard-White Star Ltd.
Bibby Line

INSURANCE—Fire, Marine, Workmen's
Compensation, Automobile and
Miscellaneous

Sugar Machinery, Diesel Engines, Condensing
Plants, Shipbuilders and
Engineers.

All Classes of Fertilizer.

Sperry Flour Co.
Sugar Bags

Telegraphic Address: "Warner"

Manila office: Perez-Samanillo Bldg., Escolta

gasinan, Rizal, Tarlac, Tayabas, Subprovince of Marinduque and Zambales.

THE THEN DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON

Albay, Subprovince of Catanduanes, Ambos Camarines (now Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur), Sorsogon and Subprovince of Masbate.

As the Appropriation Bill for 1917 abolished the District Headquarters of Northern Luzon, Central Luzon and Visayas, G. O. No. 1, dated January 4, 1917, during the incumbency of General Herman Hall, as Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, was issued. Automatically, the District Chiefs of Northern Luzon, Central Luzon and Visayas ceased to be as such and were designated Inspectors for Northern Luzon, Central Luzon and Visayas, respectively, and their respective District Adjutants assigned to provincial duties.

On October 29, 1925, par. 1, G. O. No. 25 into districts by direction of His Excelency, the Governor General, and in compliance with par. 16, M.P.C., amended as follows:

"Par. 16. The territory of the Islands is divided into several Constabulary districts, the number and extent of which are announced in orders by the Chief.

"Each district is commanded by an assistant chief or by a senior officer of field rank".

BETTER LUGGAGE MEANS MORE CONVENIENCE



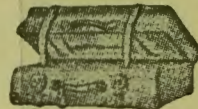
PIGSKIN LEGGINGS

Riu's Army Style and Constabulary officers' Leggings Made of genuine pigskin or cowhide.

No.	Pair	Price
No. 390B	P 8.00	
No. 390C	10.00	
No. 300D	12.00	

MADE FROM THE BEST SELECTED AMERICAN LEATHER

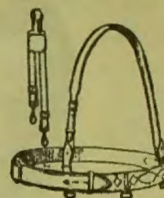
COLORS: CORDOVAN, LIGHT & DARK BROWN



BELLOWS TOP SUIT CASES

Made of genuine pigskin nicely finished in brown color.

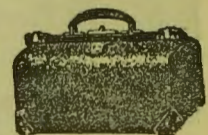
No. 1600	Sizes	Prices
	24"	P24.00
	26"	27.00
	28"	30.00
	30"	33.00



SAM BROWNE BELTS

U. S. Army and Philippine Constabulary Officers.

Prices from P7.00 to P12.00 Made to your size.



"KIT" TRAVELING BAG

Made of cowhide and smooth pigskin leather. We have them in different sizes.



M-5551 "OXFORD" BAG

"OXFORD" BAGS--

These are conveniently light traveling hand bags made of brown cowhide leather with fancy patent locks and spring clips.

M5551

Prices are very moderate

Prices are very moderate.

RIU HERMANOS, INC.

(THE NEW SPORT)

623 Escolta—MANILA—P. O. Box 378

INTERISLAND MARITIME SERVICE

ILOILO-SILAY LINE

M. B. "Princess of Negros"

Leaves Iloilo for Silay everyday at 7:00 a. m. and 12:15 p.m., and from Silay to Iloilo at 9:15 a.m., and 2:15 p.m.

On Sundays it leaves Iloilo at 3:00 a.m., and Silay at 11:00 a.m.

From boat to automobile or vice-versa. The longest wharf in the Orient is open to the public to avoid inconvenience for passengers and freight.

ILOILO, CEBU VIA SAN CARLOS, GUIHULNGAN, BAIS AND DUMAGUETE LINE

M. B. "Marapara"

Sails every Monday for the above mentioned ports. Extraordinary accommodations, spacious cabins, and excellent food.

M. B. "San Carlos"

Sails weekly from the ports of Iloilo, Silay, Cadiz, Santa Fe, San Carlos, Dumaguete and Cebu.

For freight and passenger, apply to **NEGROS NAVIGATION CO., INC.**

Muelle Loney, Iloilo
Tels. 631-632 P. O. Box 494

Chin Tong & Co.

(LINO DEL ROSARIO, S. en C.)

82-92 Plaridel St.

CEBU, CEBU

IMPORTERS — EXPORTERS

We Sell by Wholesale
Textiles of all Kinds from
Europe, America, China and
Japan
at

Prices Cheaper than other Importers.

HOME DELIVERY SERVICE

Phone 601

P. O. Box 578

Under this reorganization of Constabulary districts, the District of Southern Luzon at first was given the following provinces with headquarters at Manila:

Albay, Bataan, Batangas, Bulacan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Cavite, Laguna, Marinduque, Mindoro, Palawan; Pampanga, Rizal, Sorogon; Tarlac, Tayabas and Zambales.

The province of Masbate then embraced by the District of Visayas was later transferred to this District effective August 1, 1927, under G. O. No. 23, dated July 18, 1927, during the incumbency of Brigadier-General C. E. Nathorst as Chief of Philippine Constabulary.

Colonel L. R. Sweet, then Chief of Staff, was the first District Commander and was in command from January 1, 1926, to January 18, 1927. Colonel Jose de los Reyes, now retired and Chief of the Secret Service, Bureau of Customs, was the second Chief of the district. He had the command up to October 31, 1928 and was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Eustaquio Bactat who was assigned as Acting District Commander from Nov-

ember 1, 1928 to March 31, 1929, Lieutenant Colonel Bactat was relieved by Colonel Reyes who reported back to duty from accrued leave on April 1, 1929. Colonel Reyes again commanded the district until October 15, 1930 as he was retired from active service the following day, October 16, 1930. Lieutenant Colonel Eustaquio Bactat again succeeded him as District Commander and was in command.

On April 1, 1929, the post of an Assistant District Commander of Southern Luzon was created. Lieutenant Colonel Bactat was the first to hold the position and held it until his assignment as Acting District Commander of Visayas from May 11, 1929 to October 30, 1929. On October 31, 1929 he was again assigned Assistant District Commander of Southern Luzon. Lieutenant Colonel Paulino Santos, now retired and Director of Prisons, held it next. Then it was held by Lieutenant Colonel Ochoa now retired.

On January 1, 1933, under the latest reorganization of the Constabulary, the District of Southern Luzon was given jurisdiction over the follow-



1819 Mangahan, Manila

Dr. LORENZO C. REYES
405 San Lazaro, Manila

My dear Sir:—

KATIALIS is an effective cure for ECZEMA. I have proven it on my daughter, ELIZABETH HERMOGENES, who suffered from ECZEMA on her left cheek for more than one month and was cured by KATIALIS within a short time. I applied KATIALIS on her cheek covered with ECZEMA only every three days in accordance with the accompanying instruction and it was sufficient to cure her sickness.

The inclosed pictures of ELIZABETH are proofs that she had been sick and cured by KATIALIS.

You can do what you please with the pictures and letter.

Very respectfully,
(Sgd.) PURIFICACION PABLO.



Before using KATIALIS

After using KATIALIS

This letter is one of the many testimonials we have received which speak of the result of using KATIALIS. KATIALIS has cured many persons of skin diseases such as PRICKLY HEAT, DHOBIE ITCH, SARNA, ECZEMA, BLISTERS, GRAINS OF THE FACE including those which appear after shaving, PIMPLES, WHITE-SPOTS, FRECKLES, BOILS, ABSCESSSES, ANTHRAX, DANDRUFF, CHAFE, all kinds of WOUNDS, ULCERS, etc., and it will completely relieve you from suffering-if you give it a chance.

KATIALIS also cleans and beautifies the face, and it is a quick remedy for "SOBAQUINA" (bad smell from the armpits) and mosquito bites, bedbugs, fleas, chicken lice and small insects.

Ask for KATIALIS at your drugstore or use the coupon below.

Dr. LORENZO C. REYES, 405 San Lazaro, Manila.

Enclosed please find P 1.20 (\$1.20 in foreign countries) for which send me one jar of KATIALIS.

Name..... Address.....

ing provinces: Sur, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Palawan,
Albay, Batangas, Camarines Norte, Camarines Romblon, Sorsogon and Tayabas.

Following is the organization, strength and distribution of the District of Southern Luzon:

DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON

3RD INFANTRY REGIMENT

HEADQUARTERS: LEGASPI, ALBAY

Co.	STATION	Sgt. Major	staff Sgt.	1st. Sgt.	Sgt.	Corporal	Privates	Total	Grand Total
	HDQTRS. 3rd INF. REGIMENT Legaspi, Albay	1	1					2	2
	"A" BATTALION (7 Companies) Hdqtrs.: Lucena, Tayabas		1					1	
	Office, P.C., Batangas	1						1	
	Office, P.C., Marinduque		1					1	
	Office, P.C., Mindoro	1						1	
	Office, P.C., Palawan	1						1	
	Office, P.C., Tayabas		1					1	
8th	Lipa, Batangas			1	4	6	46	57	
9th	Paliko, Batangas			1	4	6	46	57	
	Boac Detachment				[1]	[2]	[14]	[17]	
35th	Calapan, Mindoro			1	4	6	46	57	
124th	San Jose, Mindoro			1	3	4	32	40	
55th	Puerto Princesa, Palawan			1	4	6	46	57	
	Balabac Detachment				[1]	[2]	[14]	[17]	
70th	Lucena, Tayabas			1	4	6	46	57	
71st	Gumaca, Tayabas			1	4	6	46	57	
	Calabgan Detachment				[1]	[2]	[14]	[17]	
	TOTAL—"A" BATTALION	3	3	7	27	40	308	388	388
	"B" BATTALION (7 Companies) Hdqtrs.: Legaspi, Albay	1						1	
	Office, P.C., Albay	1						1	
	Office, P.C., Camarines Norte	1						1	
	Office, P.C., Camarines Sur	1						1	
	Office, P.C., Masbate	1						1	
	Office, P.C., Sorsogon	1						1	
2nd	Legaspi, Albay			1	4	6	46	57	
5th	Daet, Camarines Norte			1	4	6	46	57	
4th	Naga, Camarines Sur			1	4	6	46	57	
34th	Masbate, Masbate			1	4	6	46	57	
	Rio Guinobatan Detachment				[1]	[2]	[14]	[17]	
63rd	Romblon, Romblon			1	4	6	46	57	
	Odiangan Detachment				[1]	[2]	[14]	[17]	
67th	Sorsogon, Sorsogon			1	4	6	46	57	
121st	D/S Manila Garrison			[1]	[4]	[6]	[46]	[57]	
		5		6	24	36	276	347	347
121st	D/S Gen. Serv., Manila Garrison	9	4	13	51	76	584	737	737
				1	4	6	46	57	57
	TOTALS—3rd INF. REGIMENT	9	4	14	55	82	630	794	794

A Tribute To Maharaja Bandahla

Maharja Bandahla, Sulu bred was he,
As fine a man as ever walked
And loyal as could be.
His home was built way up on stilts
But not to get the air
An old protective measure, and badly needed
there.

Korungdung was his native town,
Way down on the Sulu sea
Where the dawn struck fast as the moon went
down,
And the days a delight to see.
And the Maharaja loved it,
With a love that was fine to see.

In days gone by, when the law came in
And the outlaws had to flee,
To Tabu Manuk or Borneo or other places free
From Constabulary soldiers, decked out as in-
fantry.

The Maharaja always helped
And he did it cheerfully.

And when ladrones were captured
Before the court went he
And organized, and fostered, his chieftain family;
To form an honest jury and hear testimony.
Sometimes the Koran was "la mode", and Penal
Code not used
But always punishments were just and rights were
not abused.

He really was a grand old man, as grand as he
could be,
Who made his every effort
To help posterity.
He realized he was getting old,
That law was there to stay,
And he did just the best he could, his people
for to sway.

And I often sit and wonder if my old friend has
passed
On to his loved forefathers
From whose image he was cast.
And if he has, I'll take my oath
And right I'll surely be,
That Bandahala's spirit is guarding Sulu's sea.

TENIENTE GUTRI



Now remember

MOLICO

Is Milk!

*Pure milk, too, and very, very
creamy.* Joan, a very observant child, was not long
in realising why her mother always insisted on
Molico.

One thing was certain — her cakes and puddings
always tasted better when
Molico was used.



Sound advice from one so
young. Anyway, buy a tin
and prove it for yourself.

**THE
FULL CREAM
MILK POWDER**

Save the coupons and exchange
them for splendid gifts.

Nestlé & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

MANILA — ILOILO — CEBU — ZAMBOANGA

The District Of Visayas

The District of Visayas was organized on January 1, 1926, with Headquarters at Cebu, Cebu. Col. Aurelio Ramos was the District Commander from January 1, 1926 to January 28, 1927 and Col. G. B. Francisco from January 29, 1927 to May 4, 1934 when he was appointed Chief of Staff of the Constabulary. Lieut. Col. Juan Quimbo who now commands the District, succeeded Col. Francisco.

At first, the district embraced the provinces of Antique, Bohol, Capiz, Cebu, Iloilo, Leyte, Masbate, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Romblon and Samar but on August 1, 1927, Masbate was transferred to the District of Southern Luzon.

The District started with 23 companies with authorized strength of 1046 men. With the transfer of Masbate to the District of Southern Luzon the strength was reduced to 1004. Forced economy reduced this to 914 on July 13, 1931, to 789 on February 9, 1933 and to 760 on January 1, 1934. On account of the last reduction the 20th Company Bogo, Cebu, 24th Company, Sara, Iloilo and 48th Company, Dumaguete, Negros Oriental were disbanded.

The district now has an actual strength of 1003 men. A total of 310 municipalities distributed in 479 islands covering an area of 5,649,308 hectares and inhabited by about 4,000,000 people, must be patrolled and controlled by the Constabulary force of this district.

The District is systematically covered by patrols both by officers and enlisted men as often as the depleted enlisted strength permitted. In addition to its other police work the Constabulary has cooperated with the local authorities in controlling cholera in Bohol, Cebu; Leyte, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental and Samar, locust in Bohol; Capiz, Iloilo, Leyte and Samar. There were times when the locust situation in Negros, Bohol and Leyte became so bad that general patrolling had to be suspended so that as many men as possible could be detailed on locust duty.

While high standard of training and discipline are exacted of our men, no effort is spared to make their garrison life as comfortable and enjoyable as possible. They are provided with good reading matters, musical instruments and athletic goods. There are two stations now with senior bowling alleys. Cebu has a gymnasium where enlisted men are trained how to box by professional boxers.

The largest Constabulary Post Exchange in existence is, undoubtedly, the one in Cebu. First opened in November, 1931 with P500.00 borrowed



Lieutenant Colonel JUAN C. QUIMBO
*Commanding, District of Visayas and the
Fourth Regiment of Infantry*

capital, its transactions have grown rapidly and by December, 1933 the total for that month alone amounted to P2655.40. It does not only handle various kinds of merchandise but operates also bowling alleys and a barber shop. It is also slaughtering pigs and cattle and selling the pork and beef to officers and enlisted men at about 40% cheaper than in the local market.

The District can boast also of a band that is second only to the Constabulary Band in Manila. Organized on October 9, 1931, it was able to make its debut on Sept. 30, 1931 after an intensive course of training. It is composed of a conductor and 24 players. Only professional musicians who can proficiently play musical instruments on notes at first sight were enlisted. As they were enlisted as regular soldiers in the line, they are drilled and given necessary training for regular field duty. The band gives public concerts in Cebu every Thursday and Sunday.



LEFT

Major EULALIO TANEDO
Commanding "B" Battalion and
Assistant to District Commander



RIGHT

Lieut. DEOGRACIAS TENAZAS
District Adjutant

The present organization, strength and distribution in the District of Visayas follow:

DISTRICT OF VISAYAS
4TH INFANTRY REGIMENT HEADQUARTERS: CEBU, CEBU

Co.	STATION	Sgt. Major	staff Sgt.	1st Sgt.	Sgt.	Corporal	Pri-vates	Total	Grand Total
	HDQTRS. 4th INF. REGIMENT Cebu, Cebu	1	1					2	2
	"A" BATTALION (9 Companies) Hdqtrs.: Iloilo, Iloilo							1	
	Office, P.C., Antique		1					1	
	Office, P.C., Capiz	1						2	
	Office, P.C., Iloilo	1	1					2	
	Office, P.C., Negros Occidental	1	1					2	
	Office, P.C., Negros Oriental	1						1	
6th	San Jose, Antique			1	4	6	46	57	
14th	Calivo, Capiz			1	3	4	32	40	
15th	Capiz, Capiz			1	4	6	46	57	
23rd	Iloilo, Iloilo			1	4	6	46	57	
25th	Calinog, Iloilo			1	4	6	46	57	
44th	Cadiz, Negros Occidental			1	4	6	46	57	
	San Carlos Detachment				[1]	[2]	[14]	[17]	
45th	Talisay, Negros Occidental			1	4	6	46	57	
46th	Isabela, Negros Occidental			1	4	6	46	57	
47th	Bais, Negros Oriental			1	4	6	46	57	
	TOTAL—"A" BATTALION	4	3	9	35	52	400	503	503
	"B" BATTALION (9 Companies) Hdqtrs.: Cebu, Cebu							1	
	Office, P.C., Bohol	1						2	
	Office, P.C., Cebu	1	1					1	
	Office, P.C., Leyte	1						1	
	Office, P.C., Samar		1					1	
10th	Tagbilaran, Bohol			1	4	6	46	57	
18th	Cebu, Cebu			1	4	6	46	57	
19th	Cebu, Cebu			1	4	6	46	57	
31st	Tacloban, Leyte			1	4	6	46	57	
32nd	Ormoc, Leyte			1	4	6	46	57	
33rd	Malitbog, Leyte			1	4	6	46	57	
64th	Catarman, Samar			1	4	6	46	57	
65th	Borongon, Samar			1	4	6	46	57	
66th	Catbalogan, Samar			1	4	6	46	57	
	TOTAL "B" BATTALION	3	2	9	36	54	414	518	518
	TOTALS—4th INF. REGIMENT	8	6	18	71	106	814	1023	1023

District Of Northern Mindanao

For the first time since the Constabulary was organized have the provinces comprising the Moro territory been grouped under two different Districts. Since 1903 when the District of Mindanao and Sulu was organized the district functioned under one district organization. From 1903 to 1909 this district was known as the Fifth District, Philippine Constabulary, until 1917 it was the District of Mindanao, until 1922 it was the Department of Mindanao; until January 1, 1935 it was known as the District of Mindanao and Sulu.

On January 1, 1935 under the new reorganization of the Constabulary, the District of Mindanao

and Sulu was divided into the Districts of Northern and Southern Mindanao.

The District of Northern Mindanao is comprised of six provinces with headquarters at Camp Keithley, Lanao. The provinces comprising the district are: Agusan, Bukidnon, Lanao, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental and Surigao.

The District of Northern Mindanao is under command of Colonel Guy O. Fort, and has an actual strength of 930 men.

Following is the organization, strength and distribution in the District of Northern Mindanao:

HEADQUARTERS: CAMP KEITHLEY, LANA O

Co.	STATION	Sgt. Major	staff Sgt.	1st. Sgt.	Sgt.	Corporal	Privates	Total	Grand Total
	HDQTRS. 5th INF. REGIMENT Camp Keithley, Lanao	1	1					2	2
	"A" BATTALION (8 Companies)								
	Hdqtrs: Cagayan, Misamis Oriental ..								
	Office, P.C., Agusan		2					2	
	Office, P.C., Bukidnon	1						1	
	Office, P.C., Misamis Oriental	1	1					2	
	Office, P.C., Surigao	1	1					2	
74th	Butuan, Agusan			1	4	6	46	57	
75th	Waloe, Agusan			1	4	6	46	57	
101st	Camp Mendez, Agusan			1	4	6	46	57	
76th	Malaybalay, Bukidnon			1	4	6	46	57	
89th	Maramag, Bukidnon			1	4	6	46	57	
102nd	Camp Suarez, Bukidnon			1	3	4	32	40	
117th	Surigao, Surigao			1	4	6	46	57	
60th	Cagayan, Misamis Oriental			1	3	4	32	40	
	TOTAL "A" BATTALION	3	4	8	30	44	340	429	429
	"B" BATTALION (9 Companies)								
	Hdqtrs.: Camp Keithley, Lanao								
	Office, P.C., Lanao	1	1					2	
	Office, P.C., Misamis Occidental	1						1	
90th	Tamparan, Lanao			1	4	6	46	57	
91st	Ganassi, Lanao			1	4	6	46	57	
92nd	Camp Keithley, Lanao			1	4	6	46	57	
	Lumbatan Detachment				[1]	[2]	[14]	[17]	
95th	Tugaya, Lanao			1	4	6	46	57	
96th	Kolambugan, Lanao			1	4	6	46	57	
	Misamis Occidental Detachment				[1]	[2]	[14]	[17]	
105th	Malabang, Lanao			1	4	6	46	57	
	TOTAL "B" BATTALION	2	1	6	24	36	276	345	345
	HEADQUARTERS TROOPS								
	Attached for duty at:								
E	Camp Keithley, Lanao			1	4	6	46	57	
F	Camp Keithley, Lanao			1	4	6	46	57	
.rty.	Camp Keithley, Lanao			1	3	4	32	40	
	TOTALS—"B" BAT. & ATTACHED	2	1	9	35	52	400	499	
	TOTALS—5th INF. REGIMENT	6	6	14	54	80	616	776	
	TOTALS—DIST. N. MINDANAO	6	6	17	65	96	740	930	930

District Staff Officers



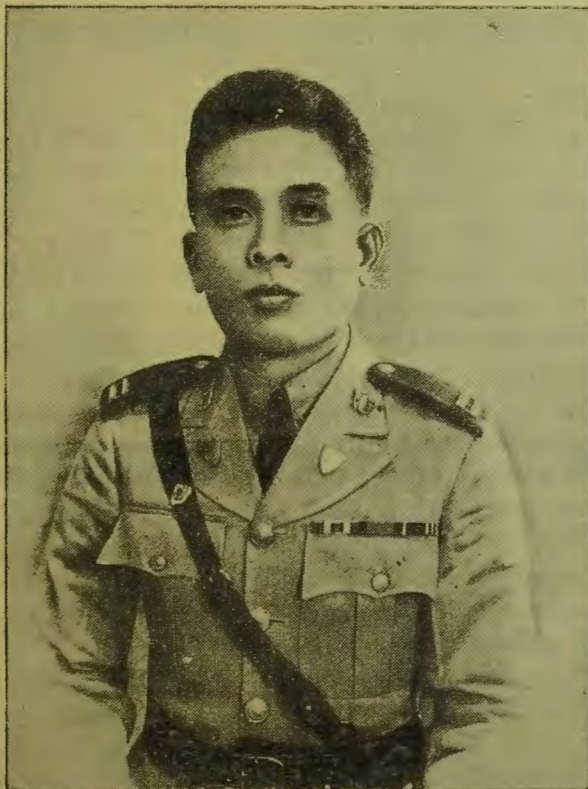
Major ELISEO Q. BRINGAS
Regimental Surgeon



Colonel GUY O. FORT
*Commanding, District of Northern Mindanao and
the Fifth Regiment of Infantry*



Major JAMES A. GREEN
*Commanding "A" Battalion and
Assistant to District Commander*



Captain RAFAEL RAMOS
Commanding "B" Battalion



Lieutenant ANTONIO MARTINEZ
District Adjutant

The District Of Southern Mindanao

Colonel Luther Stevens, who commanded the District of Mindanao and Sulu from January 2, 1929, until the new reorganization on January 1, 1935, now commands the District of Southern Mindanao. This District is comprised of the provinces of Cotabato, Davao, Sulu and Zamboanga.

It is necessary here to give the history of the District of Mindanao and Sulu in order to understand the background and problems of the two new districts in the southern part of the archipelago.

The District of Mindanao and Sulu was organized on July 1, 1903 under the designation of "Fifth District". Territorially it covered the Moro Province, which contained the Districts (now Provinces) of Cotabato, Davao, Lanao; Sulu and Zamboanga; and the Provinces of Surigao and Misamis, which together included the territory now embraced in the Provinces of Agusan, Bukidnon, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental and Surigao. Captain (now Major-General, Retired) J. G. Harbord, U. S. Cavalry, a temporary Colonel of the United States Army and Assistant Chief of Constabulary, was assigned to command the District with Headquarters at Zamboanga.

The Mindanao Constabulary started with an authorized strength of 34 officers and 1,000 enlisted men which number was soon reduced to 660 enlisted men. There were, at the same time, some 8,500 federal troops within the district composed of American Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery and several companies of Philippine Scouts.

To form the newly authorized Constabulary non-commissioned officers and privates available for promotion were transferred from the older districts to make up the non-commissioned strength and the required number of privates was obtained by local enlistments from the Moros, Pagans and others of the district. Almost one half of the original force were Moros while fully three-fourths were enlisted within the District.

The island of Mindanao and the islands of the Sulu groups differed from the northern islands in that disorders taking place thereon were not temporary disorders incident to an insurrection but were, and for centuries had been, the normal order of things; the lack of government was not due to a temporary breakdown of an established government but due to the fact that no government had ever existed.

For uncounted centuries the people, Mohammedan Moros and Pagan hillmen alike, had lived under the primeval system of "let him take who



Colonel LUTHER R. STEVENS

Commanding, District of Southern Mindanao and the Sixth Regiment of Infantry

has the power and let him keep who can," and not only did they put up a strenuous and valiant fight to maintain this order of things but, due to their lack of contact with civilization, could actually conceive of no other mode of living. In Sulu, the power of the Sultan of Sulu had built up a despotic state under Mohammedan laws, which were greatly at variance with our ideas of government, but in Lanao and Cotabato and among the Pagan tribes in the rest of the district, the people were constantly engaged in internecine strife with adjoining tribes or with other families in their own tribe. Each one protected himself as best he could, succumbed to superior force when that was his lot, and, with great gusto and enthusiasm, raided, pillaged and killed or enslaved his neighbor whenever he got a chance.

Prior to the organization of the Mindanao and Sulu Constabulary no semblance of government, other than family and petty rival rule had ever been established among these people. Spain had made and precariously maintained a few settlements, penal and military along the coast, had compelled Sulu to make a vague acknowledgement

of her sovereignty and had made a few not always successful expeditions into the interior. However the Spanish government had made contact with only a very small percentage of the population and her influence was negligible outside of the range of the guns mounted upon her few forts. The United States Army had made headway, but up to this time it had been a military force in a hostile country and had not been able to exert much influence except by words and bullet.

The problem confronting the government in 1903, was to stop this merry carnival of human sacrifice, murder, slavery, kidnapping, slave raiding, cattle stealing and other sanguinary outdoor sports of similar nature, and to convert the assorted reprobages who engaged therein with so much zest into peaceful, useful, and contented citizens of a state capable of self-government. As the Constabulary was the principal punitive arm of the civil government, it became the most useful and most used force in attaining this end.

The Moro province, at that time, was under a special form of Government in which the Department Commander of the United States Army was the Provincial Governor, and the District Governors were appointed from Army and Constabulary Officers. The Constabulary in the province was by law, placed under the command of the governor.

The newly organized Mindanao Constabulary immediately began to put forth every effort to make itself so useful to the governor as to become his chief reliance in government activities, law enforcement and police work. A long line of Governors of that province followed the policy of using the Constabulary for all work that it was strong enough to do and regarding the Army troops of their commands as reserves to be used only when the Constabulary lacked sufficient strength to meet the manifold demands made upon it.

In furtherance of these policies, as soon as



Major HERBERT C. PAGE
*Commanding "A" Battalion and Assistant
to District Commander*

the Mindanao and Sulu Constabulary was organized, the Army withdrew entirely from Davao; from Zamboanga, except the town of Zamboanga; and from all of Sulu south of the island of Jolo, leaving the police of these areas and of Surigao and Misamis entirely in the hands of the Constabulary. In Cotabato and Lanao, Army and Constabulary troops worked side by side, with the Constabulary taking over more and more of the work, as its strength was increased until federal troops were withdrawn entirely in 1918.

The island of Joló remained in the hands of the Army until 1911, except that Constabulary

Electrify And Beautify Your Home

Learn the Advantages of Electricity

Inspection Cordially Invited

Phone 33 for your Electrical Needs

REASONABLE RATES

PANAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.

Phone 33

J. M. Basa, Iloilo

troops participated in the Bud Dajo fight in 1906. From 1911 to 1918 the Army and Constabulary were in joint control and the Army finally withdrew in 1918. The Army troops in the district have been reduced until only two companies of Philippine Scouts and no American troops are on duty therein and they have not been called upon for police duty for many years.

As the Army was withdrawn the Constabulary has been increased until the actual strength of the District of Mindanao and Sulu is 128 officers and 2411 men, divided into 52 companies occupying 48 stations and 7 sub-stations. More than forty percent of the Philippine Constabulary is serving under the District Commander of Mindanao and Sulu.

The Army and Constabulary in Mindanao, working in closest harmony, tackled their problem without delay and the Mindanao Constabulary got its baptism of fire early. Misamis, now one of the most peaceful of provinces, was affected with a plague of brigandage and minor rebellions, the inception of which dated back long before it became a part of the Fifth District. No spectacular fighting took place but the Misamis Constabulary, reinforced by a few small detachments from other provinces, saw much hard service and had several sharp little skirmishes before the province was brought under control and peace



Major DIONISIO GUTIERREZ
Commanding "C" Battalion

finally established. In Surigao the Adriano Concepcion Campaign occupied the Constabulary until April of 1904. The Davao and Surigao troops immediately got busy cleaning up the upper reaches of the Agusan river and the Umayan river country. In Cotabato our men cooperated with the Army in the Datu Ali campaign and in Lanao, Sulu and on Basilan island in Zamboanga, hard service and much fighting soon became the order of the day.

But the responsible officials including our own officers realized that sharp fighting, absolutely necessary as a preliminary step in many cases, was, after all, not only a preliminary step and that real progress could be made only by hard, patient and long continued work along educational lines. It was necessary to meet the wild man on his ground, gain his confidence, and demonstrate to him the advantage of the government over his old wild ways. To his end all government officials, provincial and Constabulary alike became missionaries of civilization and exerted every possible effort to get in touch with the people by peaceful means. Many were so reached, often at considerable risk to the officer involved, and listened, with various degrees of enthusiasm or lack thereof, to explanations of the new order. A few, at first then later many accepted the new doctrine, abandoned their more barbarous customs, and settled down.

Many of the nomadic tribes were settled into newly formed towns and became reasonably industrious farmers. Many of the wild chiefs were taken into the government service and became, in their turn, apostles of the new order of things among their less advanced brethren. In this work the Constabulary and civilian officials cooperated so closely and their work was so mutually interdependent that no marked distinction can be made between the work of the provincial authorities and the Constabulary. To make this relation even closer, many Constabulary officers were appointed to

Safety First!

—the mere act of leaving valuables unguarded in your home is an open invitation to burglars.

Why run this risk—when the rental of a safe deposit box in our vault is only a few centavos a day?

The Bank of the Philippine Islands

MANILA

Cebu

Iloilo

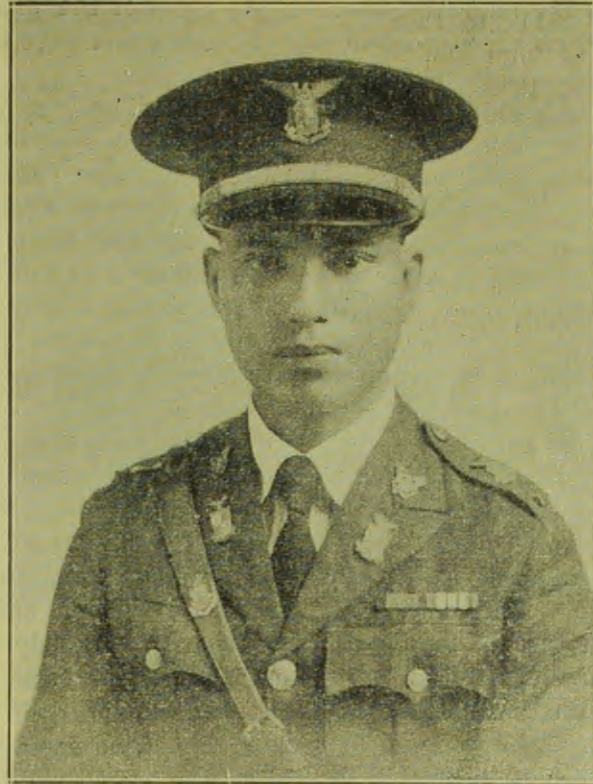
Zamboanga

PEDRO J. CAMPOS

President

positions in the provincial governments in addition to their Constabulary duties. Every province in Mindanao except Surigao, Zamboanga and the Misamis provinces has, at some time, had a Constabulary officer for governor, and Cotabato still has, while large numbers of officers have held assignments as District or Provincial Secretaries, Deputy Governors, Justices of the Peace, District Health Officers, Municipal President, Chiefs of Police, Jail Wardens and like positions.

Not all of these peoples could be reached by peaceful means. As was to be expected, a large majority objected strenuously to the abolishment of their age old license and refused to desist therefrom until force was used. Not all who tried the new order remained loyal thereto and some, at least, finding the habits of generations stronger than their newly acquired loyalty to the government, reverted to their customs of the past. In these cases a Khaki and Red patrol got busy and to the hum of bullets and the crack of rifles, taught the recalcitrants the error of their ways. Thus was impressed upon the unruly that any of the medley of assorted crimes were not merely pleasant outdoor sports but were serious affairs which an established government was willing and able to stop and to punish. This part of the work necessitated much hard and dangerous service and un-



Captain ELIAS DIOQUING
Commanding "B" Battalion

counted thousands of miles of patrolling was required.

Since its organization in 1903 the Constabulary of Mindanao and Sulu has quelled more than 26 disturbances of sufficient seriousness to be classified as "campaigns" and to have the Mindanao and Sulu Medal awarded therefor. Hundreds of minor skirmishes, small enough to be important only to the men involved, have also taken place and helped make the work successful. The cost in lives of officers and men has been heavy.

A by product of this Constabulary activity that should not be overlooked is the part played by individuals after they left the Constabulary service. The young men of the Moro and Pagan tribes who lived in contact with the government during their one or more enlistments acquired a respect for and understanding of the government that made them peculiarly sympathetic to the new order. In their daily life they had lived, worked, and shared every hardship and danger with men of strange tribes and young Christians from the north and lost much of their suspicion of and hostility to strangers.

For 10 o'clock Coffee

or

AFTERNOON MERIENDA

everyone gathers at

TOM'S

DIXIE KITCHEN

to talk, to discuss, to eat.

"the finest food in town"

IN THE EVENING

why not visit

TOM'S

ORIENTAL GRILL

Entertainment Nightly

Smooth Music — A Smooth Floor

YOU ARE WELCOME

For PEARL BUTTONS

See us at No. 460 Dasmariñas

MANILA BUTTON FACTORY, INC.

Temporary details around the bigger towns of the district and even into the provinces of the Visayas and Luzon broadened their horizons and gave them increased standards of living.

All these new ideas they carried back to their tribes upon discharge and helped to disseminate among their people. Also the young men from the north, through association in the service, acquired a knowledge of and sympathy for the Moro and Pagan which made them very valuable to the government after discharge. Many positions in all grades of government service in Mindanao from Provincial Governor to policemen are filled by former Constabulary men.

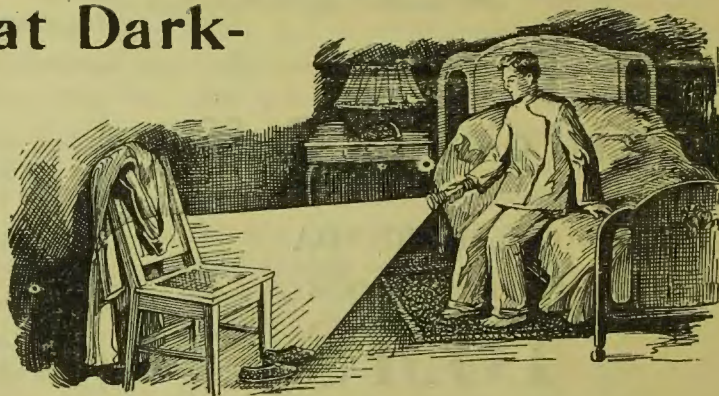
To direct and control the Mindanao Constabulary has always been a task of the first magnitude. The forces engaged have been dispersed over large areas, with transportation and communication facilities almost non-existent. To command under such conditions has required men of vision, energy and tact. The district has been particularly fortunate in having had commanders of this type and in the list of men who have commanded it are many who gone on to greater tasks and some who have been promoted to positions of world wide importance and have gained enduring fame. A full

list of these commanders includes:

Colonel J. G. Harbord, USA., July 1903 to October 1905; Colonel W. S. Scott, USA., October 23, 1905 to December 1906; Captain Herman Hall, USA., December 1906 to June 1, 1907; Major Peter Borseth, PC., June 2; 1907 to August 19, 1907; Colonel W. C. Taylor, PC., August 20, 1907 to December 23, 1907; Lieutenant Colonel E. W. C. Griffith, PC., December 24, 1907 to November 10, 1909; Colonel Mark L. Hersey, USA., November 11, 1909 to April 10, 1912; Captain J. W. Craig, USA., April 11, 1912 to May 6, 1912; Colonel W. C. Rivers, USA., May 7, 1912 to November 26, 1912; Colonel Mark Hersey, USA., November 27, 1912 to August 12, 1914; Captain James C. Rhea, USA., August 13, 1914 to October 20, 1914; Colonel Peter E. Treub, USA., October 21, 1914 to March 14, 1917; Colonel J. W. Craig, USA., March 15, 1917 to May 19, 1917; Colonel Ole Waloe, PC., May 10, 1917 to March 13, 1924; Lieutenant Colonel Luther R. Stevens, PC., March 13, 1924 to July 12, 1927; Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Livingston, PC., July 13, 1927 to January 1, 1929; Lieutenant Colonel Luther R. Stevens, PC., January 2, 1929 to January 2, 1935.

(Continued on page sixty-seven)

Avoid Dangers That Darkness May Hide



Wherever you go at night carry your Eveready Flashlight. With it, you have light instantly—at the press of a button. Eveready Flashlights are most dependable—sturdily built and handsomely finished. They last for years. Look for the name “Eveready” stamped on the case. Your dealer has several styles to choose from, both focusing and non-focusing types.

EVEREADY
TRADE MARK

FLASHLIGHTS & BATTERIES
AT ALL DEALERS

General Kilbourne Awarded P. C. Campaign Medal



When Brigadier-General Charles E. Kilbourne, U.S.A., was decorated with the Mindanao and Sulu Campaign Medal. Brigadier-General Basilio Valdes, Chief of Constabulary is shown as he is making the presentation to Brigadier-General Kilbourne.

The Mindanao-Sulu Campaign Medal was awarded to Brigadier-General Charles E. Kilbourne, present commander of Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, on July 13, for service rendered in disposing of a band of Moro pirates in 1910 while he was a captain in the Constabulary. Because of rain the ceremonies which were held in connection with the presentation of the decoration was held in the barracks at Manila Garrison. All officers at Headquarters were in attendance and a review was held in honor of General Kilbourne.

Brigadier General Basilio Valdes, Chief of Constabulary, personally made the presentation to General Kilbourne. In making the presentation, General Valdes said:

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

“We have here with us today a distinguished soldier, a man whose record in the United States Army and in the other organizations with which he has been connected, is full of brilliant deeds. One June 11, 1909, Brigadier-General Charles E. Kilbourne, then Captain, in an order from the War Department, was detailed as Inspector for the Philippine Constabulary and continued in that position until he sailed for San Francisco on April 14, 1911.

“His work as Inspector of the Constabulary brought him in contact with various units in the provinces. His duties included, not only the inspection of the force with regard to drill, discipline and efficiency, but also the study of the peace conditions in the various localities which he visited. General Kilbourne was later made Superintendent of the Constabulary School at Baguio.

“The then Chief of Constabulary needed a man, not only industrious, but of tact and good judgment

to supervise the instruction of the new Constabulary officers and he picked General Kilbourne. The young officers who graduated under his supervision went forth fully equipped for their difficult duties in spite of the limited time allotted for their instruction. His work as Superintendent was performed in such a highly efficient and satisfactory manner that the loss of his services was keenly felt.

“General Kilbourne’s service in disposing of a band of Moro pirates which attacked and looted a village in Celebes, Dutch East Indies, in March 1910, are highly commendable. He happened to be at Bongao at that time inspecting the Constabulary when a Dutch warship arrived with a report of the raid and asked assistance in capturing the offenders. General Kilbourne, then Captain Kilbourne, immediately organized a force of Constabulary and volunteers, took them to the islands where the pirates had been located and by his wise disposition of his force and his energy in prosecuting the operations, aided greatly in the capture or death of the entire band within a few days.

“For such exceptional services, I have the honor and the pleasure of pinning in your breast the MINDANAO-SULU CAMPAIGN MEDAL.”



CHOCOLATE CUPS

Biggest value for
1 centavo
on the market

Made by:
ROCKWOOD & CO.
U S A.

Major Zablan Given Impressive Military Funeral

Impressive ceremonies were held on July 27, when Major Porfirio Zablan was laid to final rest at the Constabulary plot, Cementerio del Norte. Major Zablan was killed in an airplane accident while at Kelly Field, Texas.

The body arrived from the United States on July 25 on the *SS President Wilson*. It was received at the pier by officers of the Constabulary.

Besides Constabulary officers at Headquarters and those stationed near Manila, the funeral was attended by United States Army officers, including Major General Frank Parker, Commanding General of the Philippine Department.

The services were held at the Funeraria Nacional. From the funeral parlor the body was escorted to Cementerio del Norte where a last volley was fired and "Taps" was sounded as the remains were put to rest.

An Irish scientist, Dr. James Drumm, has perfected an electric storage battery that will run a train at 35 miles an hour. The battery can be rapidly charged by a generator on the train.



Major PORFIRIO ZABLAN

BONDS

FIREARM,
AMMUNITION,
JUDICIAL,
CONTRACTS,
CUSTOMS,
INTERNAL REVENUE,
FIDELITY,
VARIOUS

INSURANCE

Fire, Marine, Earthquake,
Typhoon,

Rent, Compensation, Accident,
Automobile,

Plate Glass and Flood.

Call or write for Particulars.

FIDELITY AND SURETY COMPANY OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

GEO. C. DANKWERTH
President

P. M. POBLETE
Secretary-Treasurer

E. B. FORD
Vice-President

SIMEON REYES
Asst. Secretary-Treasurer

Monte de Piedad Bldg.
Plaza Goiti

Te. 1 2-12-55

Manila, P. I.

Promotion Systems In Vogue In Various Armies

In view of recent attempts to improve and standardize the method of promotions in the Philippine Constabulary, *Khaki and Red* herewith publishes the systems of promotions in vogue in the armies of various countries, with the end in view of aiding in effecting the proposed changes. These excerpts are from a General Staff Document No. 17 of the United States Army, published for the information of the Regular Army and the Organized Militia of the United States.

The excerpts follow:

FRANCE

Promotion of Officers

Second lieutenants are promoted to first lieutenants after two years. Lieutenants are promoted to captains by arm as vacancies occur, two-thirds by seniority, one-third by selection.

Captains are promoted majors as vacancies occur, one-half by seniority, one-half by selection. All promotions above majors are made by selection.

GERMANY

Promotion of Officers

No law regulates promotion nor limits age. The Emperor promotes officers conforming to certain traditions. Practically, officers deemed fit for a higher grade are promoted by seniority. Those that are passed over are warned to apply for retirement.

Promotions take place as follows: To first lieutenant from the arm; captain, by corps in the infantry, cavalry and artillery, by arm in the chas-seurs, pioneers and train; to major, from the arm, except in the infantry, where it is by regiment.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Promotion of Officers

Principally by seniority, exceptionally by selection. The number of promotions by selection must not exceed one-fifth of the vacancies. Officers can not be proposed for selection when they are in the last quarter of the seniority list. Promotion from the grade of colonel is exclusively by seniority, but officers thus promoted must have been found efficient.

ENGLAND

Promotion of Officers

By seniority in the corps up to and including

the grade of major; by selection above the grade of major.

ITALY

Promotion of Officers

By selection and seniority. Second lieutenants are promoted after three years of service to first lieutenantcies. From first lieutenant to captain, one-fourth by selection, three-fourths by seniority, all subject to examination. Lieutenants are promoted to captaincies, even if there are no vacancies in that grade, after 15 years' service as officers. Promotion to the grades of major and lieutenant colonel by seniority exclusively. From the grade of colonel exclusively by selection.

JAPAN

Promotion of Officers

Partly by selection, partly by seniority, with no fixed proportion between the two methods.

Compliments OF Franklin Baker Co.

OF THE PHILIPPINES

Central Office

Pureza, Santa Mesa

We Purchase Coconuts

San, Pablo Laguna

FACTORY

Pureza Street, Santa Mesa,
Manila

Has The Insular Police Fulfilled The Purposes For Which It Was Organized?

(Continued from page seventeen)

KID SA PILIPINAS", and the Proletariat Labor Congress, known as the "KALIPUNAN ANAK PAWIS SA PILIPINAS". The Executive Committee of the "KALIPUNANG PAMBANSA NG MGA MAGBUBUKID SA PILIPINAS" is composed of nine members who are in charge of the propaganda work among tenants in the different provinces. They have organized communist sections called *balañgays* in the different barrios of the provinces of Central Luzon. Each section is campaigning intensively to gain additional followers.

Communist leaflets and newspapers, such as the Sinag, Titis, Kislap, Liuanag and Ang Bayang Api; and other Red literature are mimeographed or printed in Manila, and distributed among tenants for the purpose of feeding their minds on Soviet ideas and principles. In their propaganda, to foster class hatred, they inject into the mind of the masses Red Serum which impresses upon them the belief that their poverty and misery are traceable to the greed of rich landowners, capitalists, and injustices of the government. In short, they tell the rank and file that the wealth of the landlords is the fruit of the sweat of their labor of which they are robbed without mercy.

They spread communism in the different factories, establishments and industrial firms in the Islands for the purpose of converting laborers to soviet principles. Once in every so often a census is taken or a complete check-up of followers is made to ascertain their membership. To test their strength and influence among the masses, walk-outs and strikes are ordered in factories and in haciendas as a sort of rehearsal to ascertain the temper of the laboring element that the leaders may decide, whether they are prepared for a social or political upheaval.

The flapping wings of Sovietism are now being extended to the very camps of the enlisted personnel of the Philippine armed forces. Leaflets, especially prepared for the purpose, are introduced into the ranks of these forces in an attempt to break their morale, weaken their discipline, convert them into outright Reds, and thus facilitate the overthrow of the government.

The advent of the Sakdalistas, Palihan ng Bayan, Tugulan and other radical organizations are, by and large, the danger signs of the times

It is part of the duty of the Insular Police to assist the constituted authorities in undertaking an intensive educational campaign for the enlightenment of these masses, to supervise and urge community assemblies in the different towns and bar-

**Protect Your
Properties With**

YCO

Paints of Superior Quality

MADE OF OIL

Prepared or Paste

These points are:

1. MORE DURABLE
2. MORE ELASTIC
3. MORE ECONOMICAL

A Variety of Shades to Choose From

YCO is a Filipino Product—Patronize it

Manufactured by

ELIZALDE & CO.

Formerly

YNCHAUSTI & CO.

Managers

J. M. Basa

Iloilo

rios to further enlighten the ignorant *taos* of the march of events

A movement similar in character to that of the Facists in Italy and the Nazis in Germany, without the Hitler dictatorial form, should be planned and put into execution. It must be remembered that the reawakening and the reconstruction of Italy and Germany under the banner of Facists and Nazis, respectively, have so far saved the lands of Garibaldi and Bismarck from being swept into the on rushing tide of communism. No effort should be spared to encourage the resurgence of the true Filipino spirit and the fortification of the national soul. Let the good element throughout the nation be told forceably and in no mistakeable words that only by working together and giving the best that is in them can the security of the nation and the tranquility of the home be maintained.

When the average intelligent Filipino with his natural love of home peace and quiet, realizes that his very future and that of his children depends upon the conservation and not upon the destruction of the best qualities of the present social system, he will give the radical agitators a cold reception. It is then and not until then will Bolshevism, the terror of the Romanoffs, disappear from these shores.

The foregoing is part of the duty cut out for the Insular Police force to perform and when it takes its place as the guardian of the peace in the "New Deal" for the Philippines. To profunctorily enforce the law, maintain peace and preserve order, only, is not sufficient—it is necessary for the law enforcing machinery to inform the unlawful abiding element of society, the evil doers and racketeers why it is necessary that laws must be enforced, peace must be maintained and order must be preserved at any cost.

The Chief of Constabulary in his annual report for the year ended December 31, 1934, made the following recommendation to curb and eradicate communistic evils:

"xx public welfare demands that proper steps be taken to curb and eradicate communistic evils. To this end, it is recommended that steps be taken by the proper authorities for the creation of a committee in the House of Representatives to investigate the activities of communism in the Philippines that proper laws for reforms may be enacted. These reforms are absolutely necessary owing to the fact that the executive departments of our government do not have ample authority to handle the revolutionary activities of communism."

The one-million peso Quirino Colonization Act when carried into effect will no doubt relieve the unemployment situation in Manila and in the larger neighboring towns. The enactment of the proposed measures recommended by the Governor-General tending to uplift the downtrodden *taos* will likewise help ameliorate the grievance of the masses. Upon the inception of the Commonwealth government it is also hoped that the provision of the Constitution limiting and regulating big land holdings will be put into full effect. The large haciendas have long been the source of much agrarian trouble and their speedy dissolution and sale in small parcels to tenants will most certainly reduce discontent among the masses. In the Ilocos provinces where land holdings are small and pretty well equally divided, trouble between land owners and tenants are practically unknown.

Condors do not nest every year, and lay only one egg when they do.

For PEARL BUTTONS

See us at No. 460 Dasmariñas
MANILA BUTTON FACTORY, INC.

SERVICE-

In the home, on the street, at the office—in fact anywhere you may feel the necessity of striking a match, you may be sure that our Philippine made Matches will give you the service you have a right to expect.

Try: { "SUNSET"
 "GUITAR"
 "LIWAYWAY"
 "RIZAL"

WE MAKE 'EM TO SATISFY

Philippine Match Company, Ltd.

625 P. Paterno Manila Tel. 2-85-02

Do Everything To The Finish

By F. GUERRERO GARMA
Secretary, P. C. Women's Club

"That will do madam, we are using it", said a young Captain to the wife of a General while they were in former's home.

"But that is not the proper thing to use for the purpose", retorted the First Lady of the Constabulary.

"That's all we have at present and we are using it," repeated the officer. But the lady was persistent and replied, "I am going to send the orderly to buy one it costs only seventy centavos."

This incident indicates frankness on the part of the officer but at the same time it demonstrated a tendency to resort to old "routine" methods. The lady, on the other hand may be exacting. She may be right or she may be wrong, in my opinion she was right.

It is worth while to be exacting if you use things that are out of time and place for your education, character and reputation may be at stake due to carelessness. Every one, young and old, should be taught that there is a great reward, a feeling of satisfaction and contentment associated with everything that is completely finished. Exactness is a trait that is uplifting. Anybody whose eyes are focused on his personal good rather than on his act whether this refers to money, office or fame, does not stand high among his fellow men. That a person who knowingly does a *poor job when receiving pay to do it with is a thief like an abstracting money from somebody else's pocket book*

Work is measured by the amount of accomplishment. Work that is not finished is not work at all; it is merely on abortion. Let us not be like children, who are enthusiasts at the start but when difficulties arise their enthusiasm wavers and they lose interest and leave everything unfinished.

Being young they seldom do as great men do push on, forge on and march onward to some definite end. Obey the great saying of Emerson, "The sun will shine after every storm; there is a solution for every problem and the soul's highest duty is to be of good cheer."

It takes the nerve of a Napoleon to go against the current. You leaders beware that what you do is not based on selfishness, on mere self-aggran-

dizment. Do not attempt to conquer the world and cry if there is no more worlds to conquer.

One great defect of the age is the lack of thoroughness. How many are willing to spend a lifetime to perfect one's career, We must be able to distinguish the important from the unimportant and our time must not be swallowed up in indefinite painstaking effort on unimportant matters.

The use of common sense is always the best guide. There is a great difference between doing important things well and that unfortunate habit of "perpetual fussiness" about the manner of doing every little unimportant thing.

Whatever we try to do in life, we must try with all our hearts to do it well. Shall we build slow and be sure? That is real life and not a mushroom existence.

La Editorial

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Printing, lining and book-binding; Musical instruments for band and orchestra; Gentlemen's shoes; Sporting Goods.

LARGE STOCK OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS.

Prices always economical.

J. M. Basa 5, Iloilo

P. O. Box 16

Telephone 144

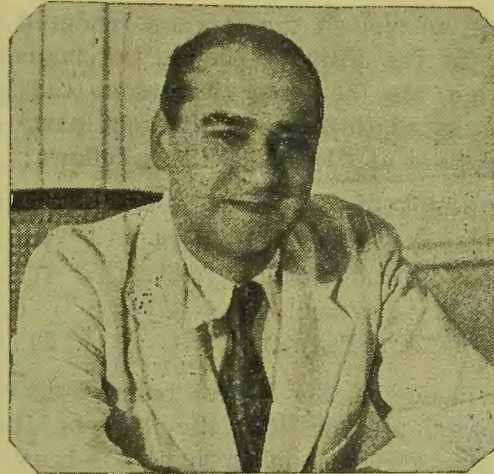
1934 Banner Year For Insular Life, Manager McMicking Reports

With an increase of nearly P2,000,000.00 in the amount of insurance in force over that of the previous year, making a total insurance in force of P34,382,708 for 1934; the Insular Life Assurance Company now celebrating its Silver Jubilee in commemoration of its twenty-fifth year of service, has achieved remarkable and unprecedented progress in all its departments as shown not only by its great increase in new business, assets and reserves but also by its introduction of new, modern and progressive perfect protection policies according to the report of the general manager of the company. The report was submitted at the annual meeting of the stockholders held on April 23, 1935 at the offices of the company, Insular Life building.

The manager reported to the stockholders that for the year 1934, the Insular Life wrote 3,803 policies as compared to 3,255 for 1933; that the amount of new life insurance written for 1934 was P8,067,565.00, as compared to P6,649,015.00 in 1933, representing a total increase of P1,318,550.00 of new business written.

With this increase of new business written, the total amount of life insurance in force with the Insular Life is P34,382,708.00, on December 31, 1934, representing an increase of P1,995,931.00 over the total of P32,386,377.00 of life insurance in force on December 31, 1933.

As a further indication of the stability and progress of the company, the manager also report-



Mr. JOSE McMICKING

General Manager Insular Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

ed an increase of P342,844.00 in the assets of the company making a total of P9,941,358.00 of assets for 1934. The amount of legal reserves was also increased to P591,389.00, making a total of P5,678,817.00, while the reserves for dividends have been increased to P1,086,405.00 thus assuring great stability for the company and security for the policyholders, considering that such reserves cannot be used by the company except that for which it has been created and maintained, in accordance with insurance laws and the by-laws of the company.

The stockholders present at the annual meet-



The GERMICIDAL SOAP

for children and adults

*Protect yourself against
dangerous infections*

For Sale At All Drug Stores and Also At
The Constabulary Post Exchange.

FARMACIA CENTRAL, INC.

248 Rosario

MANILA

Tel. 4-96-94

ing showed great interest in the new Silver Jubilee Perfect Protection Policies, introduced in 1934 in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the company. These policies have been found to be very popular and attractive because they combine all the advantages, and privileges of the regular blue seal policies of the company, besides giving the advantages of a regular family income and a retirement pension for the insured.

Giving an idea of the services rendered by the company to the Filipino people, the manager reported that for the year 1934 alone the Insular Life distributed throughout different parts of the Islands a total of ₱1,154,689.12 as follows:

Matured Policies	₱269,430.79
Dividends for Policy Holders	198,317.44
Cash Surrender Values	436,144.95
Disability Payments	6,705.90
Death Claim Payments	245,090.00

As evidence of the liberal policy followed by the company, towards its policy-holders, the rate of interest charged to policy loans has been voluntarily reduced from 8 per cent to 6 per cent despite the fact that the policies as already issued did not call for such reduction.

Great progress in the amount of business written by the Hawaii agency of the Insular Life during its first year of existence was also reported by the manager. He stated that for the year 1934, the Hawaii agency secured a total amount of 615 policies amounting to ₱1,106,000.00.

The following officials and directors were elected or appointed for this year: President, Vicente Encarnacion; Vice-President, Vicente Arias; Manager, Jose McMicking; Treasurer, Alfonso Zobel; Assistant Manager and Secretary, Geronimo Abella; Assistant to the Manager, Antonio F. Gonzalez; Actuary, Dr. Emeterio Roa; Medical Director, Dr. Ignacio R. Ortigas; Assistant Medical Director, Dr. Enrique Lopez; Accountant, Esteban Munarriz.

The following continue to be the officials of the general policy of the Insular Life, C. S. Salmon, general agent; E. W. Schedler, assistant general agent; Isaac Barza, national supervisor; Dominador B. Ambrosio, second assistant general agent; and Earl Carroll, manager, Hawaii agency.

An idea of the tremendous growth and progress of the Insular Life during its first twenty-four years of existence may be gathered from the following table:

	<i>Insurance in Force</i>	<i>Assets</i>	<i>Capital and Surplus</i>
1911	₱ 3,018,000	₱ 123,573	₱ 29,167
1915	5,322,096	693,785	211,017
1920	10,602,483	2,839,718	659,331
1925	16,909,622	4,861,026	1,082,419
1930	28,694,758	8,187,281	2,233,570
1934	34,382,708	9,941,358	2,707,990

The hamadryad, a large snake of the cobra family, eats nothing but other snakes.

CHINA BANKING CORPORATION

MANILA, P. I.

Authorized Capital ₱10,000,000.00
 Paid-up Capital, Surplus and
 Undivided Profits, over.... ₱ 7,900,000.00

We are prepared to transact every phase of modern, foreign and domestic banking business.

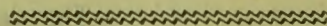
Current Accounts opened in Pesos and Savings and Time Deposits may be opened in Pesos as well as in foreign currencies at favorable rates of interest.

Further information furnished on application.

Branches: Shanghai & Amoy, China. **Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.**

Manila Steam Laundry

DRY CLEANING AND DYEING



651-653 Magdalena, Trozo

Telephone 4-96-89

Organization Of The Thirty-Seventh Company

It was about the year 1903 when the Second Mountain, now 37th Company, was organized and established in Lubuagan for the sub-province of Kalinga. The first officer was Lieutenant Harry Miller, U. S. A. and the enlisted men were recruited in Bontoc from lowlanders and natives.

The Constabulary Reservation was where it is now, it occupies a little more than a hectare in the heart of the community. The first buildings were the barracks built like a stable and one officer's quarters built in the type of a native house—all made of poor materials and constructed with crude workmanship. The residence of the Senior Inspector, now Provincial Commander, was at Bontoc because Lubuagan was then a part of Bontoc.

With the division of the Mountain Province into sub-provinces, Lubuagan became the capital of the sub-province of Kalinga and the company ceased to be under the control of the Senior Inspector of Bontoc. Since then this company has been a separate and complete unit.

In the old days, the company had great difficulty in bringing in its necessary supplies and equipments for lack of road except a horse trail which was hardly passable. They had to be transported at a distance of 70 kilometers from Bontoc to Lubuagan by means of native cargadores and pack-horses, which took about five days to travel. The cargadores had got to be guarded from head-hunters; pack-horses and properties to be watched over from being stolen; and the hardest of all was to build camping shelters at every stopping place along the way. The old day having gone by, the company now enjoys good transportation facilities with almost a first class automobile line connecting Lubuagan with the outside world.

The company has an actual strength of 39 men, consisting of 34 husky native Kalingas and 5 Ilocanos, officered by Second Lieutenant G. Balboena as Company Commander, and 1st Lieutenant R. S. Nogatlon as acting Provincial Commander. The first Sergeant of the company is a Kalinga. Almost all the enlisted men speak English, four of whom having secondary education and the rest, elementary.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND ACTIVITIES.

Since the birth of the Company up to the present time, it has always upheld and maintained its honor and prestige as an effective government agency for maintaining peace and order. In the old days when

government control was unknown at all among the different warring tribes, the company was charged with the responsibility of establishing civil government by organizing rancherias and settlements and of bringing hostile tribes together through "canaos" or fiestas so as to build up friendly relations among themselves. That the Constabulary in the Mountain Province paved the way for the establishment of an effective civil control on the warlike native tribes is an achievement worthy to be remembered and which our Philippine Government can not ignore.

STATION IMPROVEMENTS

Improvements in station during recent years are conspicuous.

The barracks has been extended by nine meters. Under this extension are the new spacious office of the Provincial Commander, the Post Exchange and the Station Bodega. The dining hall which was a separate

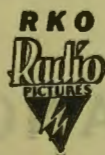
COMPLIMENTS

of

ACME FILMS, INC.

2519 Azcarraga—P. O. Box 1034, Manila

DISTRIBUTORS of
RKO—RADIO AND
GAUMONT PICTURES



SOLE AGENTS for

Simplex Projectors
and Spare Parts
Columbia Carbons
Peerless Arcs
Globe Tickets
and other
Theatre Supplies

building before is now connected at one end of the barracks in parallel line with the opposite wing in which the office of the company commander is located. The company kitchen has a newly constructed oven of Mayon Type. A company Post Exchange has been established. It relieves officers and men of commodities with prohibitive prices in local stores.

Constabulary policy of "They shall not Pass" is carried on. The barracks is now impregnable. It is surrounded by barbed-wire fence. No one could enter the barracks and the guard-house without passing at the point of sentinel's bayonet. All officers' quarters are also defended by barbed-wires. The invincibility of the Constabulary stations of Lubuagan will certainly discourage eckrums and communists in Kalinga.

No more columns of soldiers carrying water from an unsafe spring to the barracks! A water system was installed by the Bureau of Public Works. The station now enjoys and pure clean water for drinking.

ATHLETIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The Constabulary station is located at the center of the locality. The drill ground serves as a plaza and athletic ground at the same time for the two private high schools of Lubuagan. There is an indoor baseball diamond and three courts, namely, volley-ball, basketball, and tennis with its famous kiosko where ice-cream is served every afternoon during the dry season.

The 37th Company is the best during the athletic and social seasons. It has an indoor-baseball squad, a basket-ball squad, a volley-ball team and tennis play-

ers. These athletic squads entertain all outside teams that come to play. Besides athletics, the Company has a band, composed of 12 enlisted men and is ready to furnish music to all.

GLASS

FOR YOUR
Auto-Cars
Windshields and
Doors

USE
SAFETY GLASS

SEE
Squires Bingham Co.

Sportsmen's Headquarters

15 Plaza Goiti

Phone 2-13-01

THE PHILIPPINE GUARANTY CO., INC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1917

SURETY BONDS—We execute Bonds of various kinds specially
FIREARMS BONDS.

FIRE INSURANCE—in the Philippine Islands.

LOANS—Secured by first mortgage on improved properties in the City of
Manila.

INSULAR LIFE BLDG.
2nd Floor

P. O. Box 128
MANILA

Phone 2-41-11

Activities Of The Fortieth Company

The Forty Company, Philippine Constabulary is stationed at Mayoyo, Ifugao, a municipality about 44 kilometers from Banaue, the capital.

The company patrols, the district covering 16,759 kilometers or an average. These patrols visit all the sitios and barrios in the district and their contacts with the mass has considerably lessened the commission of crimes particularly cattle rustling, offenses against person and Violation of the hunting law.

Aside from purely Constabulary work this command lent invaluable cooperation to the bureau of animal industry by maintaining quarantine posts near and along the jurisdictional lines between the provinces of Isabela and Ifugao. Animals such as carabaos; cows; horses; goats; pigs; dogs and sheeps, when crossing the quarantined for 5 days before they were allowed to pass through. With this, was partly attributed the suppression of animals diseases in this district.

The Constabulary in this station perform duties similar to that of "missionary". While out of the station officers and enlisted men, aside from their patrol work, invariably explain to the natives the advantages of advance civilization such as the building of well-ventilated houses, the utility of modern medicaments, the essentials of sanitation and the importance of education.

The soldiers likewise have a great deal to do in the construction and keeping up of trails, as they are often called upon the round up road-tax laborers.

The Station Commander, has the confidence of the people; to him they invariably go when they have any trouble. In this way he is able to adjust local misunderstanding and differences among themselves thus preventing commission of crimes.

No communistic societies or agrarian agroupments of socialistic tendencies is known to exist in this district.

Canada and New Zealand have more motor vehicles per capita than any other country except the United States.

P.P. GOCHCO-GO SING GOE COMPANY

CIGAR BOX FACTORY

Lumber Dealer & Contractor

1219 Azcarraga, Manila Tel. 4-96-30

NOTICE Compañia Maritima

CEBU

**Wish to announce the following changes
in schedules of arrivals and sailing of
their vessels at Cebu.**

S.S. PANAY will now sail for Dumaguete, Misamis and Iligan, sailing from Cebu every Saturday at 5:00 p.m. and will sail for Manila every Tuesday, at 7:30 a.m.

S.S. BOHOL and S.S. MACTAN—One of these vessels will leave Manila every Wednesday at 10:00 p.m. arriving Cebu Friday 6:00 a.m. and sails same day at 1:00 p.m. for Maribojoc, Zamboanga, Davao, Talomo and Daliao. Returns to Cebu the following Saturday morning and sails same day at 8:00 p.m. for Manila arriving Manila 6:00 a. m. Monday morning. (weekly).

S.S. CEBU and S.S. I. FILIPINAS—One of these vessels will leave Manila every Monday at 6:00 p.m. Arriving Cebu Wednesday morning at 7:00 a.m. sails same day at 5:00 p.m. for Dumaguete, Dipolog, Zamboanga, Cotabato and Jolo. Returns to Cebu the following Thursday morning and sails same day for Manila at 5:00 p.m. arriving Manila Saturday morning 7:00 a.m. (weekly).

S.S. LUZON—No change in schedule and will leave as usual.

S.S. CORREGIDOR leaves Manila every Tuesday afternoon at 3:00 p.m. and arrives Iloilo 8:00 a. m. Wednesday morning. Leaves Iloilo for Cebu same day at 6:30 p.m. arriving Cebu Thursday morning 8:00 a.m. leaves Cebu for Iloilo Friday at 6:30 p.m. arriving Iloilo same day at 3:00 p.m. for Manila, arriving Sunday morning 8:00 a.m. at Manila.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO.

Tel. 41

*Agents for S.S. Panay, S.S. Bohol, S.S. Mactan,
S.S. Cebu and S.S. Islas Filipinas*

PASTRANO UNCHUAN CO.—Tel. 48

Agents for S.S. LUZON

COMPANIA MARITIMA, CEBU—Tel. 572

Agents for S.S. CORREGIDOR

N & B Stable Co.

Automobiles

Trucks

Taxicabs

City and Provincial

PHONES

2-35-21

2-35-23

History Of The Ninety-First Company

The Company and Station of the 91st Co., in Ganassi, Lanao, were first organized by Major M. L. Stephen, P. C. then a third lieutenant. The first contingent of said Company, numbering 25 men under Lt. Stephen, arrived at Ganassi, on September 22; 1913; from Dansalan, Lanao, relieving a detachment of Philippine Scouts.

The Company was quartered in an already dilapidated house of cogon and bamboo and immediate repairs had to be made. Through the tireless efforts, however, of Lieut. M. L. Stephen; new and more decent quarters for officers and enlisted men were soon constructed. Since then the Constabulary of Ganassi has been in charge of the Peace and Order of the many Municipal Districts under this station.

A new 1100-ampere fuse, designed to protect delicate electrical equipment, contain platinum wire 30 times finer than human hair. It would take 13,300 strands of this wire, laid side by side, to fill a one-inch space.

Use

RIZAL Portland **CEMENT**

"The Builders' Choice"

and you will never
make a mistake—

**HIGH QUALITY
ECONOMICAL**

MADRIGAL & Co.

MANILA

P. O. Box 254

Tel. 2-19-62

We Carry In Stock

**EVERYTHING
YOU NEED**

IN

**Toilet Sundries,
Perfumes, Lotions,
Patent Medicines,
Drugs and Chemicals**

*Special Prices to
Post Exchanges*

YUCUANSEH DRUG Co., Inc.

436 Dasmarinas
Manila, P. I.

History Of The Ninety-Eighth Company

The present Ninety-Eighth Company was originally the 10th Company, 3rd General Service Battalion stationed at Ludlow Barracks, Parang, Cotabato. On March 16, 1919 the company and station at Lebak, Cotabato was established by the transfer of the 10th Company, 3rd General Service Battalion from Parang, Cotabato to Lebak, Cotabato. Captain Patricio Guerrero (then 1st Lt.) brought the company and established this station.

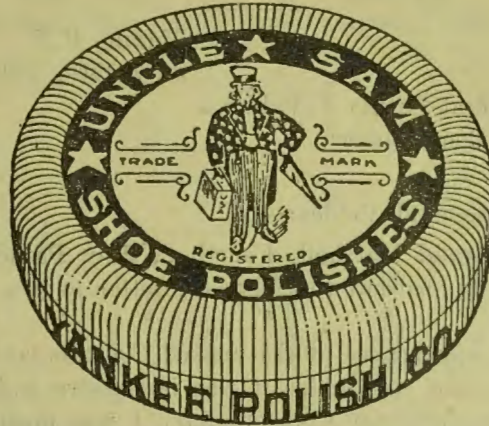
On January 1, 1920 the designations of the 10th Co., 3rd Gen. Service Battalion was changed to 6th Mindanao Co. by Gen. Order No. 5 dated February 28, 1920. Three years later (January 1, 1923) this designation was changed to its present name, 98th Company by virtue of General Order No. 2 dated February 6, 1923.

The Officers who have been assigned to this company and station since its establishment are: Capt. Patricio Guerrero (then 1st Lt.), 1st Lt. P. Orlino (resigned), 1st Lieut. J. N. Esquejo, Capt. T. N. Naidas (then 1st Lieutenant), 1st B. S. Sanchez (now deceased), 1st Lieut. Arturo A. Reyes, 2nd Lieuts. Felix Villaseñor, L. Balolong, A. M. Bautista (resigned); Leon Tayag and Isabelo Carlos.

The 98th Company counts with several able-bodied men not only good in the line of its activity as Constabulary soldiers but also in athletics. Any team who desires to measure strength in athletics with the 98th Company will be welcomed provided order that proper accomodation can be arranged here.

Lewis Carroll was the pen name of Charles Lutwidge Dogson, who wrote "Alice in Wonderland".

THE MOST FAVORABLY KNOWN SHOE PASTE



Kuenzle & Streiff, Inc.

SOLE IMPORTERS

Hoa Hin Company, Incorporated

94-96 Morga Street
Cebu, Cebu, P. I.

PHONES:

Main Office 508 Shipyard Dept. 14-J
Hdw. Dept. 216 Cebu, Mach. Shop 165

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALERS AND RETAILERS
MARINE HARDWARE BUILDING
MATERIALS PLUMBING SUPPLIES

OWNERS OF:

SHIPYARD WITH FOUR MARINE
SLIPWAYS
TOTAL CAPACITY 3000 TONS
SHIPBUILDERS AND REPAIRERS

AGENTS OF:

"KERMATH" ENGINES AND PARTS
M. S. DAVAO
ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY
M. L. TOMMY



**BARTON'S
DYANSHINE**
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
DOUBLE SERVICE SHOE POLISH

Wonder Shoe Polish

RESTORES COLOR
PRESERVES LEATHER
CONCEALS SCUFFS

Makes Old Shoes Look New



Per bottle P0.80	Per dozen P6.80	Per gross P60.00
----------------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------

Colors:
Cordovan brown
black
white kid
light tan
nut brown
oxblood

HAMILTON-BROWN

Shoe Store and Haberdashery
109-111 Escolta, Manila
Sole Agents

Coors:
Cordovan Brown
black
white kid
light tan
nut brown
oxblood

Constabulary Commended For Fourth Of July Appearance

HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINE DEPARTMENT
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1.

Manila, P. I.
July 15th, 1935.

Brig. General Basilio J. Valdes,
Chief of Constabulary,
Manila, P. I.

My dear General Valdes:—

The Grand Marshal, Fourth of July Parade has asked me to transmit the following letter to you:

“The appearance of the massed Constabulary unit was more than creditable—it was impressive and as a former Inspector for Constabulary I was much gratified.

There were many other units that did very well. There were others whose presence in itself was a fine demonstration of patriotism and the friendly union of the American and Filipino peoples. To mention some and not all would be an injustice so I have confined myself to praising those who gave greatest evidence of immediate readiness for service in battle.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) C. E. KILBOURNE

Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Grand Marshal, 1935 Fourth of July Parade.”

Very sincerely,

(Sgd.) C. H. GERHARDT

Major, General Staff Corps,
Chairman, General Committee, 4th of July Parade.

PAMPANGA BUS COMPANY, INC.
(Pambusco)
San Fernando, Pampanga

July 14th, 1935.

Basilio Valdes, Brig. General
Philippine Constabulary
Manila, P. I.

My dear General Valdes:

I was in the Reviewing Stand on July 4th and had occasion to observe the troops which passed in review and I must say I was very agreeably surprised and pleased at the wonderful showing the Philippine Constabulary soldiers made in that review.

The more remarkable is it, because I happened to know that marching element was composed of different units from different provincial companies which has been assembled for that Parade, and without extensive training as one body they made a wonderful showing. You and the officers of your command are surely to be complimented by the remarkable demonstration and showing they made.

Very Sincerely,

(Sgd.) H. R. ANDREAS
Colonel, O. R. C.

Orders placed with advertisers in KHAKI & RED are assured of prompt service and square deal, if submitted thru the Chief, Advertising Department of KHAKI & RED, Oriente Building, Manila.



HEALTH

The corner-stone of
Success!

Build it into
your children
by giving them

OSSIN

the GERMAN Codliver oil and
Yolk of Egg Emulsion
with the good taste.

Obtainable at all drug stores.

Agents: INHELDER, WALCH Co., Ltd. Manila

The District of Southern Mindanao (Continued from page fiftytwo)

Following is the organization, strength and distribution in the District of Southern Mindanao:

**DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN MINDANAO
6th INFANTRY REGIMENT
HEADQUARTERS: ZAMBOANGA, ZAMBOANGA**

Co.	STATION	Sgt. Major	staff Sgt.	1st. Sgt.	Sgt.	Corporal	Privates	Total	Grand Total
	HDQTRS. 6th INF. REGIMENT								
	Zamboanga, Zamboanga	1	1					2	2
	"A" BATTALION (9 Companies)								
	Hdqtrs.: Zamboanga, Mindanao							2	
	Office, P.C., Davao	1	1					1	
	Office, P.C., Zamboanga	1							
83rd	Davao, Davao			1	4	6	46	57	
84th	Camp Victa, Davao			1	4	6	46	57	
85th	Malalag, Davao			1	4	6	46	57	
86th	Mati, Davao			1	4	6	46	57	
87th	Camp Kalaw, Davao			1	3	4	32	40	
97th	Lamitan, Zamboanga			1	4	6	46	57	
107th	Camp LaRoche, Zamboanga			1	4	6	46	57	
119th	Labangan, Zamboanga			1	3	4	32	40	
120th	Zamboanga, Zamboanga			1	4	6	46	57	
	TOTAL "A" BATTALION	2	1	9	34	50	386	482	482
	"B" BATTALION (10 Companies)								
	Hdqtrs.: Jolo, Sulu							2	
	Office, P.C., Sulu	1	1					1	
	Office, P.C., Tawitawi	1							
100th	Jolo, Sulu			1	4	6	46	57	
110th	Taglibi, Sulu			1	4	6	46	57	
111th	Seit Lake, Sulu			1	4	6	46	57	
112th	Romandier, Sulu			1	4	6	46	57	
113th	Camp Andres, Sulu			1	4	6	46	57	
114th	Siasi, Sulu			1	4	6	46	57	
115th	Bongao, Tawitawi			1	4	6	46	57	
116th	Jolo, Sulu			1	4	6	46	57	
	TOTAL	2	1	8	32	48	368	459	
	ATTACHED FOR DUTY—								
	Headquarters Troops:								
G	Jolo, Sulu.....			1	4	6	46	57	
H	Jolo, Sulu.....			1	4	6	46	57	114
	TOTAL "B" BATTALION	2	1	10	40	60	460	573	
	"C" BATTALION (9 Companies)								
	Hdqtrs.: Cotabato, Cotabato							2	
	Office, P.C., Cotabato	1	1					1	
	Office, P.C., Sarangani		1						
78th	Buluan, Cotabato			1	4	6	46	57	
79th	Fort Pikit, Cotabato			1	4	6	46	57	
81st	Cotabato, Cotabato			1	4	6	46	57	
82nd	Parang, Cotabato			1	3	4	32	40	
93rd	Maganoy, Cotabato			1	4	6	46	57	
94th	Upi, Cotabato			1	3	4	32	40	
98th	Lebak, Cotabato			1	4	6	46	57	
103rd	Camp Ward, Cotabato			1	3	4	32	40	
80th	Glan, Sarangani			1	4	6	46	57	
	Kiamba Detachment				[1]	[2]	[14]	[17]	
	TOTAL—"C" BATTALION	1	2	9	33	48	372	465	465
	TOTAL—6th INF. REGIMENT	6	5	28	107	146	1126	1408	
	TOTALS—DIST. SO MINDANAO	6	5	28	107	158	1218	1522	1522

A Personal Message To All Constabulary Officers

From The District Manager

of

Asia Life Insurance Company

August 1, 1935

Gentlemen:

Three years ago our company secured permission from the Insular Auditor to install a plan whereby through monthly deductions from your pay warrants remitted direct to our office from Headquarters your life insurance premiums might be paid for you.

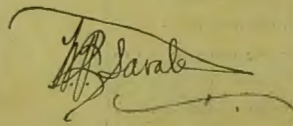
Thus the Asia Life Insurance Company has made it possible for hundreds of officers throughout the Islands, even at the most remote and inaccessible points, to secure life insurance protection for their families and savings plans for themselves without the trouble of purchasing money orders or mailing remittances. Now there is no possible chance of your losing your protection should you be sent on active service far from post-office facilities. This is taken care of for you here in Manila.

That you appreciate our efforts in your behalf has been amply demonstrated the past several years by the ever-increasing number of officers entering the plan. Indeed, some officers have even taken policies for their wives and older children to be paid through these monthly deductions also!

Now that our plan has been so successfully installed we are glad to see other life insurance companies taking advantage of it and welcome their participation.

After all, the main object is for us to bring these facilities to you so that in the future no Constabulary Officer's family will be without adequate protection.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

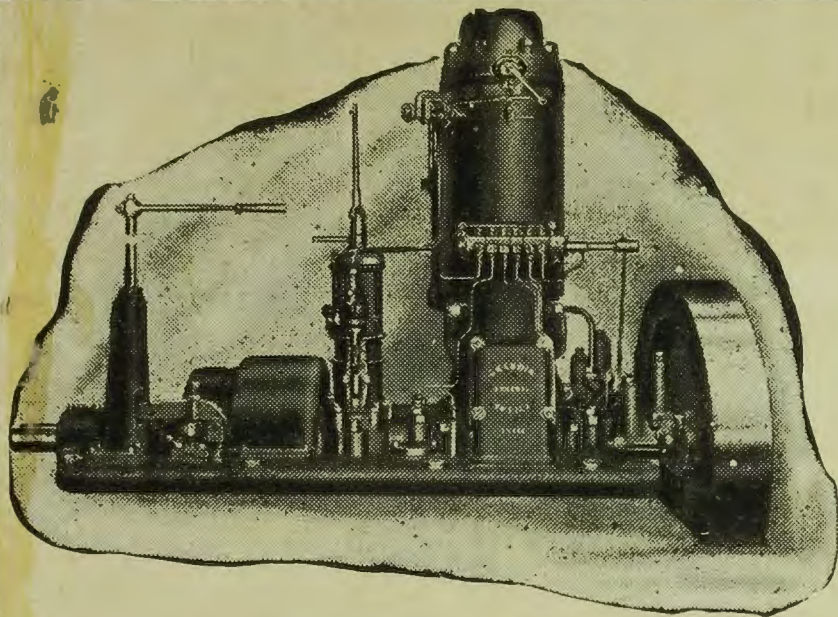


District Manager

ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
(INCORPORATED U. S. A.)



Mr. W. F. SAVALE
District Manager, Asia Life



**PENTA
OUTBOARD MOTOR**

Efficient
Economic

**SKANDIA CRUDE OIL ENGINES
MARINE AND STATIONARY
RELIABLE—ECONOMICAL
"The Standard of the Philippines"**

Prices and descriptive catalogs on request.

KOPPEL (PHILIPPINES) INCORPORATED

75 Dasmariñas, Manila

Muelle Loney, Iloilo



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF

Dynamite and Accessories

Largest stocks in the Philippines
for immediate delivery

MACONDRA Y & CO., INC.

ILOILO

MANILA

CEBU

J. RICE
Baguio

U. BAÑEZ
Bangued, Abra

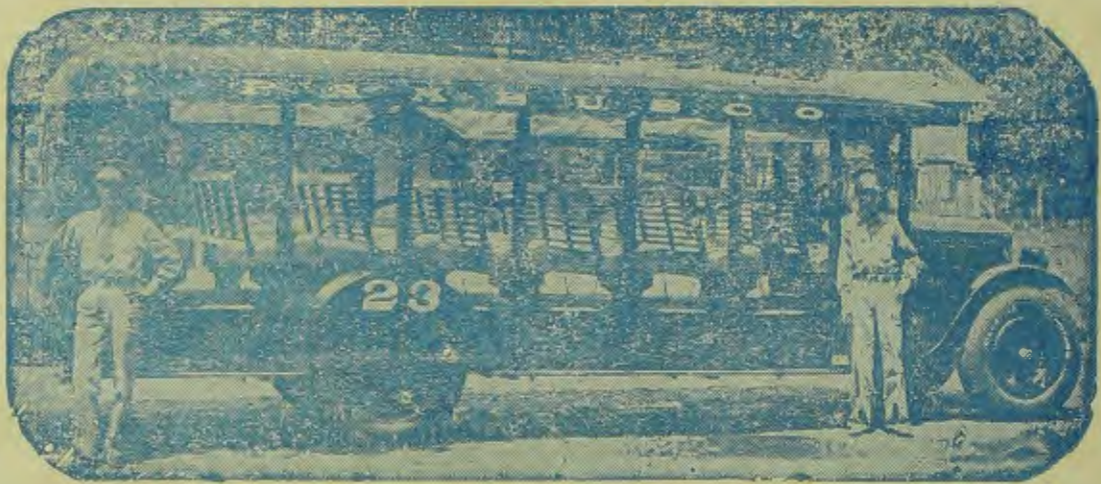
J. R. REED
Paracale, Cam. Norte

PAMBUSCO

PAMPANGA BUS COMPANY, INC.

Safe—Courteous—Efficient—Regular

MANILA—RIZAL—BULACAN—PAMPANGA
TARLAC—NUEVA ECIJA—BATAAN



*A Bus leaves Our Manila Station every
10 minutes for Points North*

Manila Station & Waiting Rooms

CORNER AZCARRAGA AND SANTO CRISTO

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CALL UP 4-99-82 or 4-86-94 .

“TOOT YOUR HORN CLEARLY, WE WILL GET OVER”

Main Offices and Shops at San Fernando, Pampanga