

sation. He was receiving a monthly salary of P28 as such principal clerk. With the promulgation of Executive Order No. 50, series of 1936, fixing P30.00 as the minimum monthly salary to be paid to employees of the National Government unless otherwise specifically provided by law, effective September 1, 1936, the Municipal Council of San Jacinto increased the salary of the principal clerk to P35.00 a month by its Resolution No. 67, series of 1936. Pursuant to said resolution and upon the prior approval of the Provincial Treasurer, the said Mr. Carranza, as Acting Municipal Treasurer, extended to himself, as principal clerk, the promotional appointment necessary to carry into effect the salary increase granted him by the council, as under the first paragraph of section 2207 of the Revised Administrative Code, "the municipal treasurer shall appoint the clerks and other employees necessary to aid him in the discharge of his duties, the number and salaries thereof being determined by the municipal council as in the case of other employees."

The question submitted is whether or not the actuation of Mr. Carranza in this case was proper.

Admittedly, "it is contrary to public policy to permit an officer, having the power to appoint to an office, to exercise that power in his own interest by appointing himself." (Mechem, Law of Public Offices and Officers, Sec. 112, p. 46). In this case, however, Mr. Carranza did not in fact appoint himself. The municipal council, in which is vested the power to determine the salaries of municipal employees, voted an increase in his salary as principal clerk of the municipal treasurer. Unfortunately, he happened to be discharging the functions of municipal treasurer in the absence of the regular incumbent who was then under suspension, and according to law, he was the one required to sign the appointment in his favor. He signed that appointment only upon the prior approval of the Provincial Treasurer and in doing so

PUTTING FAITH IN A FORT

RAJAH MAMAGTAL

(Defiance to the Camucones, Buglasan, Negros, in 1372; from Pavon MS.)

Lugib-sang-Kabilagoan, our fort, fears not sea rovers from Malaca. Its walls are mighty rocks, its floors of coral. Two hundred defences does it present. Seven stout bulwarks surround it. And if these all should be taken still there would remain fifteen secret passages for our escape.

Here Datu Kamatel and I with our followers shall make our stand, in a fortress as inaccessible to you as Mount Marapara, the highest peak of yonder distant mountains.

WHY THE CEBUANS BECAME CHRISTIANS

Rajah Muda FERNANDO

(Address of welcome by the Crown Prince, to Magellan, Cebu, April 19, 1521, as reported by Pigafetta)

In the name of my uncle King Tupas, I greet you and pledge peace to you.

His Majesty has no sons, but I, as the husband of his eldest daughter, am the heir apparent, or Rajah Muda.

Your leader tells of a God Who made sky, earth, sea, and all else there is, and Who commands us to honor our parents. Such has not been the custom of our country for when our fathers and our mothers grow old they receive no further honor from us but we, their children, command them. Your way, we realize, is the better, and we shall be glad to learn of the religion which teaches it, if you will leave us teachers here.

But first we must tell these things to our king, and obtain his permission.

Of our own free will and accord we are becoming Christians, not just to please you or at your command.

We place ourselves in your hands, and ask that you make use of us as your most faithful servants.

He merely complied with a formality imposed by law. He did not take ad-