

# THE LITTLE APOSTLE of the MOUNTAIN PROVINCE



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# The Little Apostle

OF THE MOUNTAIN PROVINCE

*The official organ of the Missionaries of the Immaculate Heart of Mary  
(Scheutveld Fathers) in the Mountain Province of the Philippines.*

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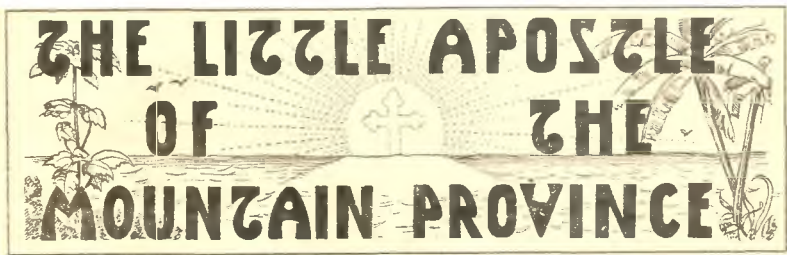
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## The Little Apostle of the Mountain Province

*(translated from "La Defensa," June 24, 1924.)*

A new review has come to light, edited by the Missionaries of the Mountain Province; it is called: "The Little Apostle of the Mountain Province". In its first number it announces its purpose which is to show the needs of the Missions among the Igorots.

We, Filipinos, have been attacked too much on the other side of the Pacific: we have been called a wild people, because some of our brethren of the Mountain Province have been exposed in exhibitions. In Europe, even today that same opinion exists because there too some Igorots have been exhibited. One of the principal reasons why our political enemies deny us independence, is that in the Philippines there are still thousands of our brethren who do not enjoy the civilization of the Filipino country they inhabit.

Thus it is our duty to help the Missionaries in their apostolic zeal for the conversion of the Igorotes: their cristianization means their civilization. Would it not be a shame for

us, Catholics, to refuse our cooperation, when foreigners without bond or duty towards these uncivilized tribes of the Mountains, sacrifice their personal properties, all that they have, even their life, and that without any personal advantage and without any other desire than to christianize our Filipino brethren? And shall we remain mere onlookers when those overworked heroic Missionaries, not satisfied with their own material and personal sacrifices, write to their parents, relatives and friends in their own and other countries to ask alms and help? And those charitable persons answer the calls of the Missionaries, and support them as far as they can to relieve our brethren in the Mountain Province. What the Missionaries ask now of us is a subscription to their review. Reading it, we shall become more convinced of our duty to help our country people and brethren.

I myself have visited many persons, asking them to subscribe to "the Little Apostle". Until now nobody

who understands the needs of the Apostles of truth, who sacrifice their all to finish the great work of the civilization of the Philippines, has refused me the peso for a subscription. I would visit many more persons if I had only time, but as unhappily I have no leisure, I wish to make my voice heard through "La Defensa" by all of you, Catholic Filipinos, praying you to subscribe to The Little Apostle.

If you do not know English, some of your friends who speak it, will gladly accept the review to read it and so, not only will you add your

penny to the relief of our brethren, but also you will make others interested in the mission work and stir up in them the desire to cooperate with the Missionaries of the Mountain Province, for the greater welfare and unity of our country and the glory of God.

Let us thus take an interest in removing a stain from the heart of our country. By our help we can and we must prevent the falling off of the work of the Catholic Missionary: God will reward us for it.

*A Catholic and Patriotic Filipina.*



## LETTER

*published in the Review of the Missionaries of the Immaculate Heart of Mary of Scheut (Belgian Missionaries), by the Very Rev. Father A. Van Zuyt, Provincial Superior, after his annual visit to the different missions in the Mountain Province in the year 1923.*

*(Continuation)*

What a glorious spectacle at the entrance of Tucucan: a grotto on the slope of a mountain. It is made of great blocks of stone. In front of it a small level ground covered with flowers. Down the mountain rush the waters of the Bontoc river. Here and there a few houses whose inhabitants for the most ignore our religion but who may expect the protection of the Blessed Virgin and, let us hope, pretty soon their conversion.

The place is an ideal one which only the artistic soul of Father Billet could discover. Of course all

the inhabitants of Tucucan were present. I put on the sacred vestments and, while singing a solemn *Magnificat*, we entered the town and went to the grotto. I blessed it and then sang a Solemn Mass.

The children of Bontoc and Tucucan seemed to be under the impression of the solemnity of the act: never did they sing better: they seemed angels from heaven who rejoiced at the sight of the honor given to their heavenly mother and the taking possession by God of the infidel town.

On and over these mountains.





*The Grotto of Our Lady of Lourdes at Tucucan.*

where so often innocent blood had flowed, the echo repeated: *Pax hominibus: peace to men.*

And where cries of hatred and death had resounded many a time, now was announced that a God of charity and life had come: "et incarnatus est."

For the first time was here proclaimed that, higher than the beauties of this tropical mountains, a Supreme Beauty lives, and rules: "Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus."

The bell rang . . . Jesus is present. Welcome, oh Savior: "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini."

And now the voices melted into a more intimate prayer: may the blood of a murdered God-man take away the sins of hatred and murder committed in this as yet uncivilized part of the beautiful Philippines: "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mun-

di, miserere nobis."

I dare not attempt to describe further such a moving scene: this first solemn mass, celebrated in the midst of a luxuriant vegetation and, alas! uncivilized natives, in the heart of a catholic Luzon: the thought of it brings tears to my eyes and makes my hand tremble.

Father Billiet too, I saw, was not less touched than I was. His voice trembled when, after the gospel, in the open pure mountain air, near the statue of the Blessed Virgin in the grotto, he gave these simple mountain folks a simple talk that goes to their hearts, and of which he has the secret.

At the Communion of the mass all the children received the Blessed Sacrament. Like us they had come from Bontoc on foot without breaking their fast. They had come to

pray for those who were their enemies, the people of Tucucan, and for the benefactors who support the priests in their work of civilization. Let this be enough about the solemnity of this inauguration. Permit me to paint for a moment some of the black shadows of the tableau.

As soon as I began mass, the sun peeped from over the mountains and shot its hot rays over the crowd and myself. I felt it: it would be impossible for me to continue. An umbrella would have remedied the case, but in Tucucan it was impossible to find such a piece of furniture. After a while I was sure I would faint. The other fathers saw it. No umbrella. What shall be done? One of the flagbearers has found the solution. Proudly he advances and, with his flag, he posts himself between me and the sun. It was the case to say: "on a souvent besoin d'un plus petit que soi."

Needless to say that, on our way back, nobody was killed. The children of Bontoc had mixed with the inhabitants of Tucucan. No anito was in sight and never did I hear later that a spirit had bothered one of these little pilgrims of Bontoc. Needless too to say that our songs on our way back were songs of triumph and thanks after our great victory against Satan's fortress of Tucucan.

"Father Provincial", said Father Billiet, "would you mind coming to Bayo to bless our new chapel there. From Bayo you can easily go to Baguio passing thru Quiangan."

"Bayo, where is that town?"

"Bayo is what we called 'Cigarillo' because at your last visit the children followed you for a great distance shouting 'cigarillo!'"

I laughed and on we went to Bayo or Cigarillo.

Once in sight of the small town, a deafening noise of beaten cymbals and ganzas echoed over mountains and valleys. It was the sign of welcome given by the people of Bayo. From all sides, from the slopes of the hills, from the tall grass of the small levels come men and more men. They take our horses and make us descend the stiff slope on a newly cut road. The whole village waits for us. A small little chapel at the foot of one of the many hills makes a nice contrast with the irregular huts of the people. There is a feast prepared. It must last two days. Never did I receive a more hearty welcome than here. We go straight to the chapel and from there to the adjacent room built for the visiting missionary. It was late in the night when the last inhabitant of Cigarillo left us. In the meantime the younger generation had examined our saddles and other belongings. Many of them had never seen a horse nearby, so nothing more natural for them than to take a rattan and to tickle the tails of our horses. Whether the animals in their own way returned the compliment, I do not know.

In the evening when we recited our rosary together everybody was listening with respect. How we

prayed for the conversion of these simple good people, who certainly will make good christians.

The next day I blessed the new chapel and I sang the first mass in it. Many christians, especially children from our school, came from Talubing to enhance by their presence the ceremony.

How the boys and girls of Cigarillo wondered at the sight of their brethren of Talubing receiving Holy Communion. When shall they in turn receive the same bread that makes angels?

In the afternoon there was a bright feast at Bayo but when they were in full joy we left them to go to Banaue. From Banaue we went the next day to Quiangan.

Quiangan is the last of our missions in the Mountain Province to be visited. Here we meet FF. Moerman and Desnick all a-building. They are building a chapel at Eurnay, another one at Bolog. The

next they will build at Mayaoyao and Banaue.

If I am to believe my missionaries of Quiangan I would have to give them money to build at least twenty chapels more and after they have built their chapels they would ask me for funds to pay as many catechists or teachers. But I refuse flatly, although with a sore heart, just because I do not have the funds and because my conscience reproaches me already too much for the extreme poverty in which I have found nearly all the missions I have visited. Oh! that the catholics of the Philippines only knew how soon their infidel brethren of the Mountain Province could be converted, if only our missionaries could go their way unhampered thru lack of funds to establish schools, to build chapels, etc. etc.....

A. Van Zuyt.  
Provincial

## A Great Opportunity

Father Vanoverbergh of the Mountain Province, who was sent by the Holy See to study the Negritos and their customs, says: "the Negritos are monotheists and are exceptionally moral. For instance among the Negritos adultery is punished by death."

But Father Vanoverbergh will publish very soon in "the Little Apostle" the result of his two months' study of the Negritos. Are you interested in this mysterious race? Take your subscription to "The Little Apostle" right NOW.

## A LETTER from Father De Snick, Quiangan, Ifugao.

If you ask a little girl from Manila "to whom is the month of May dedicated?" she will tell you: "to the Blessed Virgin". Ask a little boy: "to whom is the month of June dedicated?" and he will answer: "to the Sacred Heart of Jesus".

Is that true, dear Reader of the Little Apostle? It is true for you, but it is not true here amongst the Ifugaos. Most of my 65,000 Ifugaos are still pagans. They do not yet know the true God. The lovely Blessed Virgin is a Saint they never heard about. Heaven and hell are truths they ignore. Here the month of June is the month of the devil: It is harvest time in our province and during that time more than ever the Ifugaos worship all kinds of spirits; really devils, for their spirits are bad spirits.

The Ifugao women pluck the ears of rice one by one and make small bushels of them. The men go to the ricefields and when the women have gathered about thirty or forty bushels of rice, the men carry the bundles to their granary. Once arrived at their granary they place their bundles on the ground but in such a way that an open space is left in the middle. In this space they place two or four wooden statues of men or women, about one or two feet high.

They are not really idols but rather a kind of fetish. Each one of them has a name. Sometimes they are dressed as Ifugaos. Some of

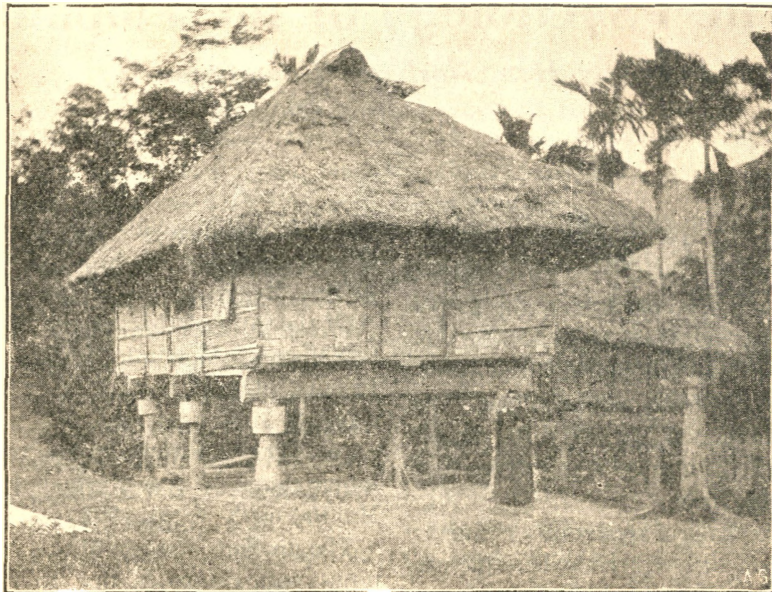
them have glass eyes and boast of a head of hair. But how ugly they look in that heap of rice!

And why are they put in that kind of a pulpit made of rice? First to protect the rice against thieves. So the Ifugaos believe, but ..... Second they are there to bless the rice. Just think of it: the wooden mannequins have to work miracles or at least to extend their blessing to the gathered rice!

When all the rice bundles have been gathered and brought to the granary, the proprietor invites the old man (who acts as a priest in their religion) of the village to come to the granary and to offer sacrifices to the spirits.

The neighbors gather around the place. They kill pigs and chickens, drink plenty of bubud (rice wine) and give food and drink to the fetishes, who of course are never hungry and cannot swallow a drop of wine. But they receive their part of the banquet. The old man makes long recitations, says some kind of prayers, while the people dance around the pig, drinking more and more until they finally get as drunk as drunk can be.

Poor people ..... they could know God, live a life worth living, go to heaven and be happy for ever....but no.....they worship the devil in the bad spirits. If they knew only the gift of God. If only they were



*First Convent in Quiangan, with Fr. Moerman*

taught, but who will instruct them? I, you may say, dear reader. Yes, as their missionary I am willing to teach the Ifugaos the road to heaven, but I can not do it alone. Come and help me ....let us work together for God and Country. Let us together work for the Ifugaos, make of them a strong clearminded christian population. Help me .... for alone, what can I do for 65,000 pagans?

Help me by your prayers, if you can not come here in the mountains; help me by supporting a catechist who will take your place, and with me, visit the hundreds of villages, instruct the thousands of children, help the old people and send the dying to heaven where they will pray for you and secure heaven for you or increase your glory there immensely for ever. Would'nt you like it?

---

### WHO DOES GOD'S WORK WILL GET GOD'S PAY

Who does God's work will get God's pay.  
 However long may seem the day.  
 However weary be the way.

Though powers may thunder "Nay!"  
 No human hand. God's hand can stay.  
 Who does His work will get His pay.

God hurries not, nor makes delay.  
 Who works for Him will get His pay.  
 Some certain hour, some certain day.

But God's high wisdom knows a way.  
 And this is sure, let come what may.  
 Who does God's work will get God's pay.

—Boston S. J. Calendar.



# The Psychology of the Filipino

*By Hon. Norberto Romualdez*

*Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands*

*(Continuation)*

## d). Social and Political Conditions.

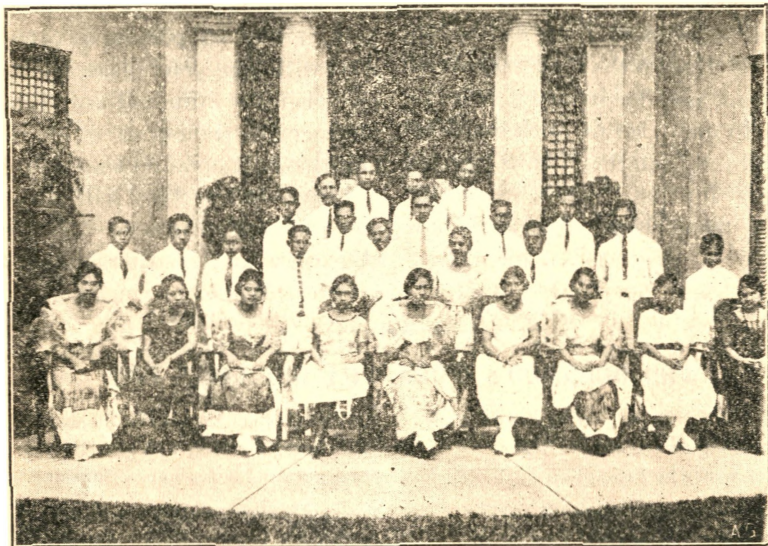
There is no doubt that among the Malays and Indonesians who occupied, and still occupy, the Archipelago, there is racial unity. As Fr. Zuñiga said, everything shows that the Filipinos belong to one and the same race.

Our physical appearance confirms this conclusion. Here is a picture showing Filipinos from different regions, including Mohammedans, Christians, and Pagans. This picture

was obtained through the courtesy of the Director of Non-Christian Tribes, Mr. Sanvictores:

Of the girls of this group, 5 are Christians, 3 Mohammedans, and 2 Pagans. Of the boys, 7 are Christians, 8 Mohammedans, and 2 Pagans. The picture was taken in the inner court of the Normal Hall, Manila, on Nov. 25, 1923.

The ancient division of the Filipinos into groups is due to their having come in different boats called *balagay*.



Each of these groups occupied and cultivated a certain area of land. As the members of each group were relatives, they recognized the oldest man among them as their chief, who was called *hadyé* (Malay term for *king*), or *radya* (Indonesian word for *king*), or *datu* (Malay name of *chief* or *noble*), or *matanda sa nayon* (*old man* or chief of the place), according to the importance of each group. The words *sultan* (emperor), and *paglima* (*chief of five divisions*), because *paglima* is a derivative of *limá* which means five), must have been brought many centuries after, when Islamism was introduced here after the 14th century.

Rizal had reason to believe that there may have existed a confederation, since we know from the early Spaniards who settled here, that the ruler in Manila, in the year 1570, was *Radya Matanda*, who had jurisdiction over the territory from the northern banks of the Pasig river northwards, and was the uncle of *Radya Solimán* who had jurisdiction over the territory from the southern banks of the Pasig river southwards.

Professor Blumentritt, in an article entitled "*De los Estados indígenas existentes en Filipinas en tiempo de la Conquista española*" ("Revista Contemporanea", year 12, vols. 63, 64) tells us of the following prominent men: *Gat-Dakil*, lord of San Pablo, Laguna; *Gat-Bulin-tag*, lord of Pagdayaan, Batangas; *Gat-Salukáb*, lord of Lumot; *Gat-ugayan*, lord of Makupa; *Gat-*

*May'an*, lord of Bulakan; *Gat-Salyan*, lord of Malolos; *Gat-Dulá*, lord of Hagunoy.

The term *gat* represented a national or social prominence and title, given to a person in consideration to his learning, wealth, power, or personal courage.

There was another title, of a more strictly official character, applied to persons exercising some jurisdiction and authority, such as the title of *lakán*, probably derived from *laki* (big or greatness). Such was the title of the Chief of Tondo in 1570, called *Lakán-Dulá*. This name was kept after the arrival of the Spaniards, and was used as a surname of the descendants of that chief of Tondo. So, the first Filipino who entered a Catholic Religious Order, was Martin Lakandula, probably a son of said Chief, a member of the Augustinian Order, who died in Manila in the year 1590 (See "Indicaciones Bibliograficas" of Retana in his edition of Morga's "Sucesos de Filipinas", p. 543.)

We use at present this word *lakán* very frequently, not isolated, but in a composition. I refer to the name *Malakanyan*, the place where the palace of the Governor-Generals of the Philippines is situated. This word *Malakanyan*, as explained by Mr. Jose Sevilla, a notable Tagalog writer, is a compound of *ma* which is a Filipino particle used to express abundance, *lakán* which, as I have said, means chief, and *iyán*, a Tagalog demonstrative pronoun equivalent to *that* or *that place*. So, *Ma-*

*lakán-iyán*, means the place of the Governor-Generals.

You will pardon me for indulging in the explanation of native words, tracing their etymology. I do it, for I believe that much more light and interest are thus thrown on the subject.

The Filipino society was based on the family as a social unit. The family relations were, and still are, so close, that they are not limited to the parents and children, but are extended to remote relatives.

The society was divided into three main classes, the nobles, the freemen, and the slaves. It must be noted that slavery was much more humane in the Philippines, than in Greece and Rome. This was probably due to the fact that the immigrants who settled in these Islands were imbued with sentiments of liberty; they were a people forced to leave their native land because of the tyranny of some of their kings.

It may be said, therefore, that Providence prepared our forefathers for Christianity, which they did, in fact, receive most willingly, and which taught and teaches equality of men, and that a person, by the mere fact of being a member of the human-kind, is endowed with, and possessed of, all the natural rights common to all men, because of their common nature, origin, and destiny.

The Filipinos had their economic, military and political government. The government, as Fr. San Antonio tells us, was not monarchical, for they had no absolute king; nor

was it democratic, but it was an aristocracy, in accordance with their traditions. Each group or state was called *balagay*, which was similar to the districts of Rome. We have already indicated that *balagay* was each group of immigrants coming in the same boat. These groupings were kept by them, and afterwards found by the Spaniards who adopted them as divisions for purposes of personal taxation, the head of each group being called *cabeza de barangay* (head of a *balagay*).

The highest chief of each political group was vested with legislative, executive and judicial powers. He made laws, by and with the advice and consent of the *datus* and *eldermen*, who also acted as delegates, especially in the judiciary, where they performed the functions of judges. The litigants could appoint a referee. The groups maintained interstate relations.

### c.) Laws.

Besides their traditions and customs, they had positive laws, actually made, promulgated and published, as Loarca indicates, and as shown by a Penal Code written in the year 1433 by Kalantiaw, the third chief of Panay, of which I shall speak later.

There were laws as to marriage, but there was only one kind of ceremony, the religious one. The ceremony was more or less solemn, depending on the rank of the contracting parties. According to Morga, the wife was on the same level with



her husband, not only in her person but also in regard to property. The wife was supposed to be the boss of the house. Thus, among the Tagalogs, the wife is called *may-bahay* (the owner, the chief of the house).

The solemnity of the marriage is maintained in many places up to the present time, but, of course, somewhat influenced by the Spanish customs.

Of course, distinction was drawn between legitimate and illegitimate children; there was a procedure of legitimation, and of acknowledgment, and adoption of children. There were laws on property, succession, wills, betterments, obligations and contracts, partnership,

loans, court procedure, etc.

Naturally, upon the establishment of the Spanish sovereignty, the Spanish laws were put in force, and some of these Spanish laws are still laws in these Islands.

There are in force up to the present time some native customary laws, such as some rules among the Moros of Mindanaw, and some Filipino contracts, like the Tagalog *sanla*, which is called *prenda* in Bisayan, which is very similar to the old Roman contract called *fiducia*, when said *sanla* or *prenda* refers to real property. There are also some special partnerships of agricultural or commercial character, and even in the fishing industry.

(To be continued)



## BE KIND, SPEAK GENTLY

Speak gently; it is better far  
To rule by LOVE than FEAR.  
Speak gently, let no harsh word mar  
The good we might do here.

Speak gently to the little child,  
Its love be sure to gain;  
Teach it in accents soft and mild,  
It may not long remain.

Speak gently to the aged one;  
Grieve not the careworn heart:  
The sands of life are nearly run,  
Let such in peace depart.

Speak gently kindly to the poor;  
Let no harsh tone be heard;  
They have enough they must endure,  
Without an unkind word.

Speak gently to the erring; know  
They must have toiled in vain;  
Perhaps unkindness made them so.  
Oh! win them back again.

Speak kindly: 'tis a little thing  
Dropped in the heart's deep well;  
The good, the joy which it may bring  
Eternity shall tell.

---

In the man whose childhood has known caresses and kindness, there is always a fibre of memory that can be touched to gentle influences.

# OUR CONTEST IN SUBSCRIPTIONS

## *FIVE PREMIUMS FOR THE FIVE PERSONS*

*who collect the greatest number of subscriptions to the "Little Apostle" before the 25th of December 1924.*

This last month several colleges have sent in a great number of subscriptions: The Assumption College of Manila, 250; St. Paul's Institution, 200; St. Teresa's Academy, nearly 200; the Assumption College of Iloilo, 100; the Orphanage of Tondo, nearly 100; Pasig Catholic School, nearly 100; the Chinese General Hospital, 31. Several other colleges as San Juan de Letran, the Ateneo, San Beda, the Beaterio, the Centro Escolar and others have promised to spread the "Little Apostle" among their students.

Until now the Colleges for girls are at the top and beat the boys. But wait: boys do not like to be beaten and especially do not like to be beaten by girls. Thus girls: watch the boys' colleges!

A few months ago the Catholics of Manila attended a solemn high mass celebrated by His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate on the Luneta. Nearly all the students of Manila were present: it was to honor the Holy Pope Pius XI: the Pope of the Missions. Later a meeting was held at the college of San Juan de Letran. Much was said in favor of the missions, about the necessity of helping the Missionaries. There was much enthusiasm on the Luneta and at San Juan de Letran: much was SAID about the missions and about the conversion of Pagans.

May the "Little Apostle" contribute to have now something DONE for the conversion of the last Pagans

of the Philippine Islands.

See here now how the contest stands among the subscribers:

The "unknown lady" has sent in 70 subscriptions. She certainly deserves the title of the letter in the Editorial: "a Catholic Patriotic Filipina".

Mrs. Katie Guttenbergh, U. S., collected 27 subscriptions, but as she changed her address and went to live in another town, more may be heard from her later.

Father Graham, Missionary Pastor at Olongapo is the third with 25 subscriptions.

Father Beurms, Missionary at Pugo, sent in 20 subscriptions taken from the teachers of his numerous schools and from other persons. Next month he will probably occupy a higher place, as he promised to collect 30 more.

Miss Paz Dar Juan from Manila (St. Paul's Institute) gathered 14 subscriptions in two days from among her little friends who do not attend her own college.

Now that the "Little Apostle" adds EIGHT PAGES more, no doubt the Manager of the little Review will need a busy secretary at least for two months to acknowledge receipts. But never mind: let the subscriptions come. **REMEMBER THE PREMIUMS.** To the many who have sent in their subscriptions during the month of July: the most sincere thanks and heartiest congratulations of "the Little Apostle".



**Be a Missionary at home by interesting a new friend in  
"The Little Apostle"**



On the 27th of June, Fathers Boumans and Vanoverbergh left for the United States, the first to open a mission among the Negroes at Philadelphia, Mississippi, the second to remain for a time at the procure of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. Father Vanoverbergh was formerly a missionary at Bauco, where he acquired great fame for his discoveries of several flowers unknown yet in the botanic world. So several of these new flowers were named after him.

On the 25th of July Father Aldenhuisen, former parish priest of Pasig, returned after two years' vacation spent in Holland. While at home he gave the last Sacraments to his old father, who was dying.

Father Desamber, after a vacation in Belgium and the United States, will arrive here at the beginning of next month. He too attended his dying father, while in Belgium.

News arrived of the appointment of four new Missionaries for the Mountain Province. They will arrive probably next October.

Father Wins of Cervantes had the pleasure of receiving a visit from his brother, a missionary in China, formerly a missionary at Bauco, Mt. Pr. After an absence of 10 years, Father Wins, of China found the Faith progressing in the missions of the Mountain Province.

While on his way from Quiangan to

Tubao, Father Lindemans had to remain for two weeks at Bontoc on account of serious illness. Thanks be to God he reached his new destination in perfect health. Father Lindemans has a sister, a Missionary among the Belgian Sisters who are working in the P. I. He expects another of his sisters, belonging to the same order, to arrive within the next six months.

Fathers Deldaele from Trinidad and Claerhoudt from Bokod acknowledge the receipt of many dresses made in Manila by the good Catholic families of Ocampo, Silva and Viaplana. They send their most sincere thanks to these benefactors who help to clothe the naked. May God bless them abundantly.

The King and Queen of Italy, accompanied by the Prince of Piedmont and Princess Mafalda, attended Mass at St. Peter's (Italian) Church, Hatton Garden, London, on Ascension day. Even kings must go to mass and even kings and queens fulfill their catholic duties. Why not?

The Italian Government has decided to restore to the Holy see the Franciscan monuments at Assisi, including the convent and the two churches containing the famous paintings by Giotto. It is never too late to restore stolen things: they never bring luck.

The Vatican Missionary Exhibition will be officially opened on December 26. The more one knows about the

good to be done in the missions, the more one is inclined to help them. The "Little Apostle" will take part in the exhibition.

Thirty-six Christian schools in Constantinople have been closed on the ground that they have disobeyed the rule to remove all religious emblems from classrooms. What a terrible crime to have religious emblems in a school!

Mrs. Raymond Asquith, daughter-in-law of ex-prime Minister of England, has been received into the Catholic Church. She is the widow of Mr. H. H. Asquith's son, who was killed during the war. If some Catholics lose their faith, others join the Catholic Church, but never was it heard that a single one in foreign countries joined the aglipayan Church.

Next year is the Holy Year. The Holy Year was instituted in 1300. In 1475 it was arranged that it should be celebrated every 25 years. In Rome a committee is busy studying the question of lodging and boarding the crowds of pilgrims who are expected. On Ascension day the Papal Bull proclaimed the Holy Year.

Two months ago a negro priest gave Benediction at St. Louis, Mo., U. S. assisted by a Chinese priest and an American priest. The Church knows no color of persons.

The twenty-seventh International Eucharistic Congress was opened on July 22 in Amsterdam, Holland. It lasted five days. As all other Eucharistic Congresses it has been attended by thousands and thousands from all over the world.

The Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, interrupted in 1870, will be reopened in 1928, according to present plans discussed by officials of the Vatican.

## Belgian Statesman Writes Gov. Smith About Tolerance

BRUSSELS, May 27. — (N. C. W.) — Belgium cannot understand why a section of the American people should oppose the nomination of Governor Smith for the presidency, simply on account of his religion.

The Belgian Minister of State, Count Carton de Wiart, has written a letter to Governor Smith in which he points out that when the Belgian people selected their first chief executive they chose a Lutheran, although the people were 95 per cent Catholic.

In his letter Count Carton de Wiart says:

"Such are the bonds of friendship between Belgium and our American friends that we are naturally following with a keen interest the preliminaries of the presidential contest in the United States.

"Some of us have been particularly struck by one feature, for us quite unexpected, of the electoral campaign.

"The United States has always been presented to us as a perfect example of a country free from religious prejudice — indeed the very land of tolerance and broadmindedness.

"How can this be reconciled with the fact that the religious affiliation with Catholicism of Governor Alfred E. Smith, whose personal qualities seem universally recognized, are considered as an objection to his nomination?"

"May I be allowed to recall that when, in 1831, the Belgian people, having won their complete independence, had to select their first chief executive, the Congress did not hesitate to choose Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, a Lutheran prince, very much attached to his creed, notwithstanding the fact that the country, as well as the Congress itself, were at least 95 per cent Catholic.

“The reign of Leopold I, which lasted for 34 years, was most felicitous for Belgium, and the religious difference

between the king and his people never had the slightest influence on their happy relations.”



## “Pass It to Your Neighbor”

Duke Charles William, of Brunswick, was a pious sovereign, and attached much importance to the strict observance of Sundays and festivals.

He once learned that in a certain town a number of workmen were accustomed to meet in a tavern at the hour of divine service and there pass the time in carousing which they should have devoted to the worship of God. In vain had the priests and the civil authorities protested against this abuse; the drinkers continued their wicked course in spite of all admonitions and threats of punishment. The pious noble-man was greatly displeased to hear of such scandalous conduct, and resolved to reprove it without delay.

Putting on an old overcoat, the Duke took his way one morning to the tavern. The bells in the church-tower were calling the faithful together, when the band of tipplers, preceded by a large, fat man, with a rubicund nose and shining face, presented themselves at the accustomed place.

Taking his seat at the head of the table, the leader made a sign to the Duke to sit at his right hand, at the same time scrutinizing him closely, as if he felt some suspicions, never having met the stranger at a tavern before. Meanwhile the proprietor brought in a demijohn of brandy, which he set before the head of the table. The latter took it up in both hands, drank freely, and then handed it to the Duke, saying, “Pass it to your neighbor.”

The demijohn thus made the round

of the table, and returned to the one presiding, who, after kissing it lovingly, and taking another long draught, handed it again to the Duke; and thus it went from tippler to tippler, each one saying as he gave it to the next in turn, “Pass it to your neighbor.”

When the pitcher came to him the third time, the Duke arose indignantly, threw open his long coat, so that all could see his well-known uniform and his insignia of sovereignty, and with his full force gave the leader a blow in the face, repeating his words: “Pass it to your neighbor.” And as the man hesitated somewhat, the Duke exclaimed, threateningly: “If any one of you strikes too gently, let him fear for himself, because I will know how to do him full justice.”

The threat had its effect: hands were raised, and blows and screams followed with the noise of thunder, until the Prince, satisfied with the singular punishment he had inflicted, gave a sign to disperse in silence. The tipplers, for once, were glad to take their departure from the tavern, and not one of them felt tempted to revisit the place on the following Sunday. They probably did not soon forget, “Pass it to your neighbor.”

If in the Philippines there were a “pass it to your neighbor” of the Duke Charles William’s kind, number two, for all those who do not go to mass on Sundays . . . but the devil some day may give those negligent catholics worse than a “pass it to your neighbor.”

**You can assure your salvation by saving others.**



# CURRENT EVENTS

Manila celebrated the fourth of July with a military parade and fireworks. For the first time however since the American invasion, the Filipino veterans of war took part in the parade and fraternized with their former enemies at a banquet. It is better thus: let us forgive and forget our quarrels.

Shang-hai. July 5. Custom officers here today seized arms and munitions valued at approximately 50,000 on the American ship "Talbot". It would be good perhaps to seize some in the Philippines too.

On July 5th a revolution broke out at Sao Paulo, Brazil. Hundreds were killed. Peace has not been restored yet. We are wondering if the leaders were killed.

At the beginning of July fierce fighting went on between the Spaniards and tribesmen of Morocco. There were many casualties on both sides. Unfortunately the Spaniards, in their confusion, shelled 400 of their own soldiers mistaking them for the enemy. Mistakes have often caused many sorrows. Stop. Look. Listen.

On July 5th, more than 200 Fili-

pino Scouts of forth McKinley refused to leave their barracks for the daily drill duty. This is a great offence against military discipline. In view however of the ignorance of most of them, only the leaders will be severely punished: others will be discharged without pay. A wise man thinks seven times before he speaks and acts.

July 7. Calvin Coolidge Jr., the son of the President of the United States passed away. It was the consequence of bloodpoisoning, caused by a small wound in his foot unattended to at once. Even small wounds should be well taken care of at their very beginning.

July 9. New York. John W. Davis of New York is Democratic candidate for President of the United States. He was elected at the 104th ballot. At first the strongest candidates in the Democratic convention were McAdoo and Smith. Several days passed before the 1000 and more voters found a dark horse. Hence the coming elections for the Presidency will be between Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Davis. Useless to say the Filipinos favor the democratic candidate.





Gov. Gen. Wood and Gen. Aguinaldo, at a banquet of the American and Filipino veterans of war. (Courtesy of Excelsior)

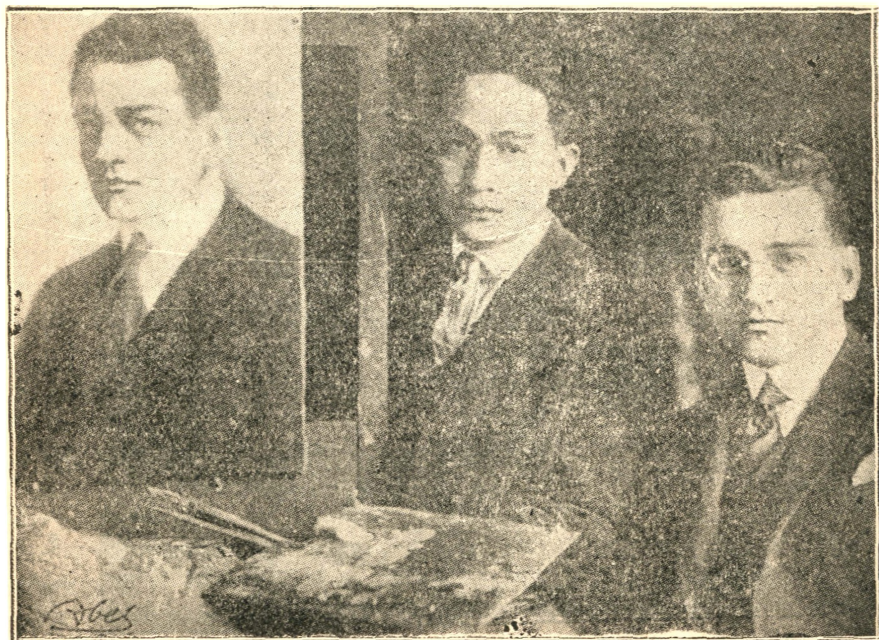
The world-war which lasted four years, has ended six years ago. Actually the Allies are talking in London about peace conditions. How much longer will they discuss peace? If the world were only more convinced of the peace conditions preached by Our Master Jesus Christ.

July 14. The fighting between government forces (24,000) and revolutionary troops (34,000) at Sao Paulo, Brazil, caused the death of about 3,000 soldiers and civilians.

From pest, famine and war, deliver us, oh! Lord.

July 14. The American round-the-world flyers arrived today at Le Bourget, France, 119 days after their departure by plane from the U. S. One trip more across the Atlantic and the honor of flying around the world is won.

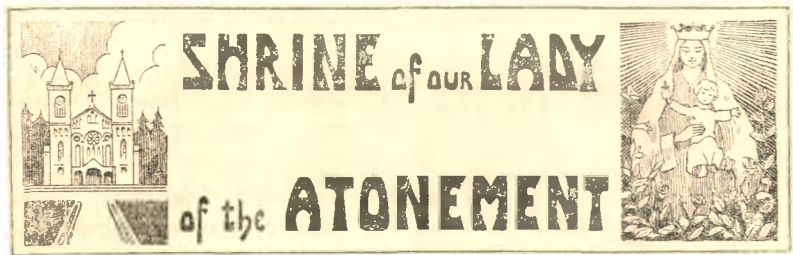
July 16. The Grand Duke Nicholas, second cousin of the murdered Czar of Russia predicts the doom of the Russian Soviet regime. Let us hope.



(Courtesy of Excelcior)

*Mr. Juan M. Zamora, a famous Filipino painter, in his studio at Paris, while painting the portrait of Mr. John F. Feeny, American Vice-consul. Mr. Zamora died last June, 23rd.*





Finally, thanks to the Members of the Confraternity of the Atonement of Graymoor, U. S. and thanks to the generosity of the Catholic visitors of Baguio, the second tower of the Church of Our Lady of Atonement at Baguio is finished. Both towers, from one of the highest hills of the summer capital, point to heaven as much as to say: Catholics, remember: "heaven is your goal". But enter the Church and the splendid statue of Our Lady of Atonement will suggest to you: "if heaven is your goal, penance is the way to attain it and atonement assures your eternity". "Unless you do penance, you shall all likewise perish", remains ever true. "Blessed are those that mourn, for they shall be comforted" said the Lord. Near the cross on Calvary stood the Mother of the Savior, uniting her tears with the last drops of the atoning blood of her Divine son. She was the Lady of Atonement.

Do not our sins cry to heaven for vengeance? Can you count the sins committed against God and heaven in a single day? Do not try to count how often God is offended by the whole world. Look around you even in your own town. How many

go regularly to Mass on Sundays and holydays? How many work on these same days? How many neglect their Easter Duty? How many are married civilly? Listen to the calumnies, the backbiting, the quarrels always going on. How many around you have lost their Faith? How many children are educated without religion? What will their future be? And if a single mortal sin caused the Passion and death of Our Lord, imagine the sorrow of the Sacred Heart, if it could feel sorrow in Heaven and in the Blessed Sacrament; or rather imagine the consolation of the Divine Heart when you mingle your tears with the tears of Jesus in Gethsemani, when you offer some act of mortification in union with His torments on the Cross, when you compassionate Him at the sight of the nails which fastened His hands and feet to the Cross and the spear which pierced His Heart after death.

Have you ever been very sorry? Did you ever feel the pangs of a pierced heart? And then, when a friend comes to you to soothe your sorrow, to try to console you by words and deeds, do you not feel your love for that friend increase?

What would you not do to repay for that consoling word, for that friendly action, for that participation in your pain and sorrow? By your own feelings in such circumstances, judge what the Heart of Jesus, so sensitive, so grateful and also so powerful and generous must feel, when at the sight of His torments caused by innumerable sins, as the Mother of Atonement, you shed a tear upon your crucifix, offer a prayer for the conversion of pagans and sinners and add some act of mortification or an act of self-denial to stop even only one mortal sin.

Is it then any wonder that the devotion to Our Lady of Atonement should have immensely increased during these latter years in the shape of Atonement? At Graymoor, U. S. as many as sixteen thousand Petitions have been sent in for a single Novena in honor of Our Lady of Atonement, for, there where many graces are granted, many should be asked.

So it is likewise in the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Atonement at Baguio. For the Novena of July, nine petitions well detailed were sent in, asking for the conversion

of sinners, while six more asked for the conversion of sinners in general. Eighteen more came in to ask the cure of sick persons and success in serious undertakings. Thirteen spiritual favors were solicited. After the novena four persons informed us that they had obtained the graces they had asked for. A little later three more acknowledged the successful issue of some very difficult affairs.

At the closing of the Novena, no less than two Bishops were present: the Most Reverend Archbishop of Manila and Right Reverend J. McGinley. What created the greatest impression was the solemn blessing of the little children.

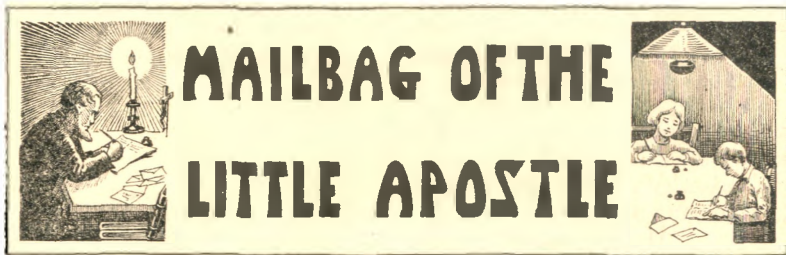
For the month of August several intentions were received; one of them seems to have come from a very good girl from Manila: she asks to succeed in collecting many subscriptions towards the Little Apostle. Be sure that intention shall be well recommended. The Novena begins on the 2nd of August: the Saturday after the first Friday of the month. May God hear our prayers and grant the graces asked for.

Rev. Fr. Carlu.

### Catholic Princess Washes Feet of Poor Girl

Princess Marie José, the 18-year-old daughter of the King and Queen of the Belgians, washed the feet of a poor Belgian girl on Maundy Thursday, as a mark of humility. The custom is observed annually at the Sacred Heart Convent at Linthout, Brussels, where the Princess is at school. Twelve poor girls from a neighboring free

school went to the convent, where twelve girls are chosen annually to perform the act of humility. The Princess asked permission to be included in the number, and she washed and kissed the feet of her poor sister "with the utmost grace and devotion," says the *Birmingham Mail*, which tells the story.



For all correspondence with "THE LITTLE APOSTLE" send your letters to *The Little Apostle, Box 1393, Manila*

Dear Little Apostles of the Mountain Province:

A few days ago I received a nice little letter from some nice little Tots of the Assumption College, Manila. Here it is:

Dear Reverend Father.

We received the Little Apostle of the Mountain Province and we have seen the picture of our chapel at Mayaoyao. We like it and we are very glad that Little Jesus has a house now there. We hope the Igorotes will soon be converted at that place if we say the Our Father many times and try to be obedient. The other things in the Magazine we did not quite well understand and it will be very kind of you, dear Father, if you write some stories for the little ones, to make us laugh. Will you answer, please, our letter in the mailbag of the Little Apostle.

Your respectful children  
of the little class who  
wish to become little apostles of the M. P.  
A. C. Manila.

Judge of my surprise when I read that excellent suggestion and petition to make the Little Apostle more attractive, especially for little Tots. I confess, I did not sleep for several "days." Brr..... the expenses. But can I refuse anything to the most lovely human creatures: little children, the

privileged friends of little Jesus?

But then if I give two pages to the little Tots, what will the other subscribers say? A terrible dilemma. Should the latter lose two pages? No that can not be. So I have decided to add eight pages more and hence, dear readers, you shall have to pay for your yearly subscription not three pesos, not two pesos, not even one and a half, but as you have done in the past: one peso a year in the Philippines and one dollar a year in other countries. Are you satisfied? So am I, if I can make both ends meet.

What shall these eight pages contain? First there must be two pages **FOR THE LITTLE TOTS**. Would you not like some current events? Some nice stories? Some instructive matter? You will get all that for one peso a year. Tell this, shout it to your neighbors: the number of subscribers must increase to help me pay the expenses. Pass your "Little Apostle" to your friends: you do a good work for God and country in making other people interested in the conversion and civilization of the Igorotes. But I suppose the other classes of people will not come now with new suggestions just because I gave what the Little Tots wanted. Many priests have sent in their peso, some new subscribers added most encouraging letters. Here follow two:

Macabebe, Pampanga.

My dear Father.

I am interested in your mission work in the Mountain Province, and wish to subscribe to your monthly paper 'The Little Apostle of the M. P.' for which I enclose herewith one peso bill. Please mail copies to the undersigned and many thanks.

Domingo G. Pineda.

*Justice of the Peace for . . .*

Dear Father Vandewalle:

I acknowledge the receipt of the two numbers of the Little Apostle, edited by you, corresponding to June and July, the reading of which delighted me very much and gave me information regarding the christianization of my countrymen of the northern Luzon.

In good and simple English the Little Apostle aims at giving an account of the superhuman efforts of the Belgian Fathers for the rescue of the heathens of the North from ignorance by the light of true civilization. Your labors to that end have gathered good fruits and now there are many brethren Igorotes who are baptized and profess the Catholic religion. History recognises that, if it were not for the catholic Missionaries who brought here civilization from Europe, the Philippine Islands would have remained in the darkness of an uncivilized nation. But at present this country of mine, thanks to its Catholic civilization, is the best in regard to morality in the whole Orient.

It is a fact that the heathens of the North and the South of the Philippines to whom the Catholic religion has not yet reached, are an obstacle to the necessary preparedness for the free and independent government of the Islands. For this reason, your labors for their christianization must be appreciated by all Filipinos, catholics and non-catholics.

For my part, herewith I enclose one peso for one year's subscription and I pray God to bless your missions.

Rev. Jose Mercado P.H. D.

Parochial house of Cainta, Rizal.  
July 7th, 1924.

I could copy many more letters, for instance, of the active Father Abaya from Candon, I. S. who says: "Here is my peso for a subscription. I do not understand English, but I wish to cooperate with your Missionaries in the conversion of the Igorotes." No doubt the Father will pass his number of the Little Apostle on to his many friends of Candon.

The parish priest of Abulog, Pang. collected 8 subscriptions and promises to find more. "Bravo, Reverend Father, may others imitate your example. It will bring the blessing of God upon your own missionary work in your parish."

And now: "go, Little Apostle. Visit the Christian homes and families of the Philippines and other countries. Obtain some more alms and prayers for the conversion of the 300,000 Pagans of the Mountain Province. God wills it."

O. Vandewalle.

## CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED

### Blessed Little Flower's fund for the Bokod Mission.

From a Filipino gentleman to do some good for God and Country	---	₱100.00
Received before	-----	10.20
	-----	Total ₱110.20

For the missions, from Tuguegarao --- ₱5.00

For the Church of Our Lady of Atene-  
ment ----- ₱5.00

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of some canceled stamps, for the benefit of the Missions from:

Miss Marcelina Pech, Pasig, Rizal.

Miss Silvestra Prudencio, Pasig, Rizal.

Mr. Pedro C. Pañgilan, Tondo, Manila.

The Little Apostle thanks most heartily the benefactors. All the Missionaries remember them every day at mass.

# For the Little Tots



## Entries for Our Tiny Tots

I know you like stories, so do I. Stories, especially true stories are always liked by our dear little workers.

But how in the world am I going to begin, for I have to find little words for little folks with little ears, little eyes, little prattling tongues, little everything, unless your hearts, which are so big in their love for Jesus and his dear Priests. (Do not forget the Immaculate Heart of Mary: She is the patroness of the Missionaries in the Mountain Province.)

Hear what Jesus from His Tabernacle says to you, not to *Grown-ups!* "Suffer little children to come unto Me and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of heaven". (He means naughty little children also, even those who push now and then their tongue at the teacher's back). I have no ghost (next time I will have) nor robber to talk about to-day, unless the robber in hell: the devil, who is trying his best to take us with him, for he is jealous of our happiness, like he

was of our first parents in the beautiful garden of paradise. (Turn your backs on him and make him a nose).

The story is going to begin. *Look, Listen!* Do not talk, for I shall finish before even beginning! It is a true story, founded on fact and one that will make you fill all the mite boxes at home, to help your little suffering brothers and sisters far and near.

Really I am going to begin this time, but not with the old "once upon a time" for it is in our own time the story happened: this year. Their lived on one of the mountains of your beautiful islands a pagan family, so poor alas! that the children had no food, no clothing, no shelter from the wind and rain in those parts.

One day, in the beautiful month of May, Mary's month, two babies were born in a family. The mother, a pagan, in despair, for she was so poor, said that one of the twins should be buried alive in a hole, not a grave, in the mountain.

Thanks to God such a cruel thing did not happen. A Christian woman hearing this, rescued the little baby, adopted it as her own child, got it baptised and ever afterwards kept it, though she had seven children of her own.

God blessed that woman in every way, for He always blesses and protects generous persons and large families.

Just think of that little baby a prey to animals such as snakes, dogs, etc. and what is far worse, the soul deprived for all eternity of the presence and sight of Jesus in heaven. How Jesus must have loved that little baby when it was baptised: for baptism makes us christians and children of God.

So does Jesus love you as His children, because you have been baptised. Do you wish to show your love and gratitude to Jesus? Drop now and then a centavo, or better still a peso into the Missiona-

ry mite box, drop an Our Father into a bank that will never fail, called the Sacred Heart of Jesus, then a Hail Mary into another bank, called the Immaculate Heart of Mary. These banks are always open for our spiritual accounts.

It is the wish of His Holiness Pope Pius XI, the Pope of the Missions, that we should give much but pray more for the Missionaries and their churches and schools everywhere.

One centavo and then another  
Till the mission box is full.

One peso and then another  
For the Missioners to pull.

One bee-like worker then another

By their steady and constant motion

Help build our schools and chapels

For our converts' true devotion.

## Little Jesus

Little Jesus wast Thou shy  
Once, and just so small as I?  
And what did it feel like to be  
Out of heaven, and just like me?

I should think that I would cry  
For my house all made of sky.

Hadst Thou ever any toys  
Like us, little girls and little boys?

And didst Thou play in heaven  
with all

The Angels that were not too tall?  
Didst Thou kneel at night and pray  
And didst Thou join thy hands this way?

And dost Thou like it best that we  
Should join our hands to pray to Thee?

And did Thy Mother at the night  
Kiss Thee and fold the clothes in

right?

And didst Thou feel quite good in bed  
Kissed, and sweet, and Thy prayers said?

Thou canst not have forgotten all  
What it feels like to be small.

And Thou know'st I cannot pray  
To Thee in my Father's way.

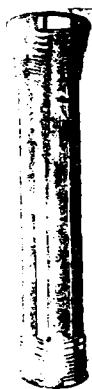
When Thou wast so little, say:  
Could'st Thou talk Thy Father's way?

So, a little child, come down  
And hear a child's talk like Thy own.

To Thy Father show my prayer  
(He will look Thou art so fair)

And say: "O Father, I, Thy Son,  
Bring the prayer of a little one".

# EVEREADY

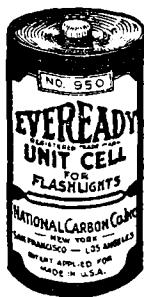


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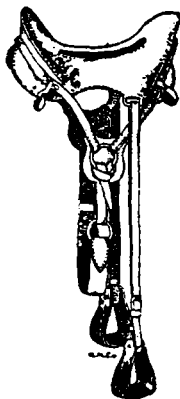
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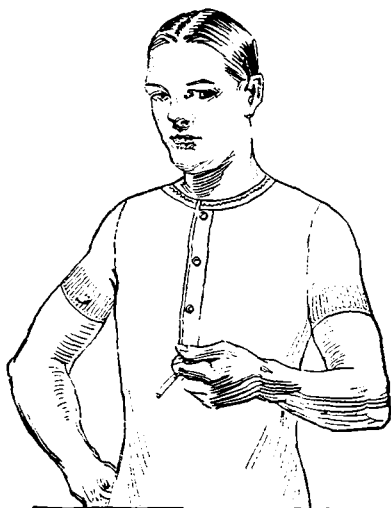
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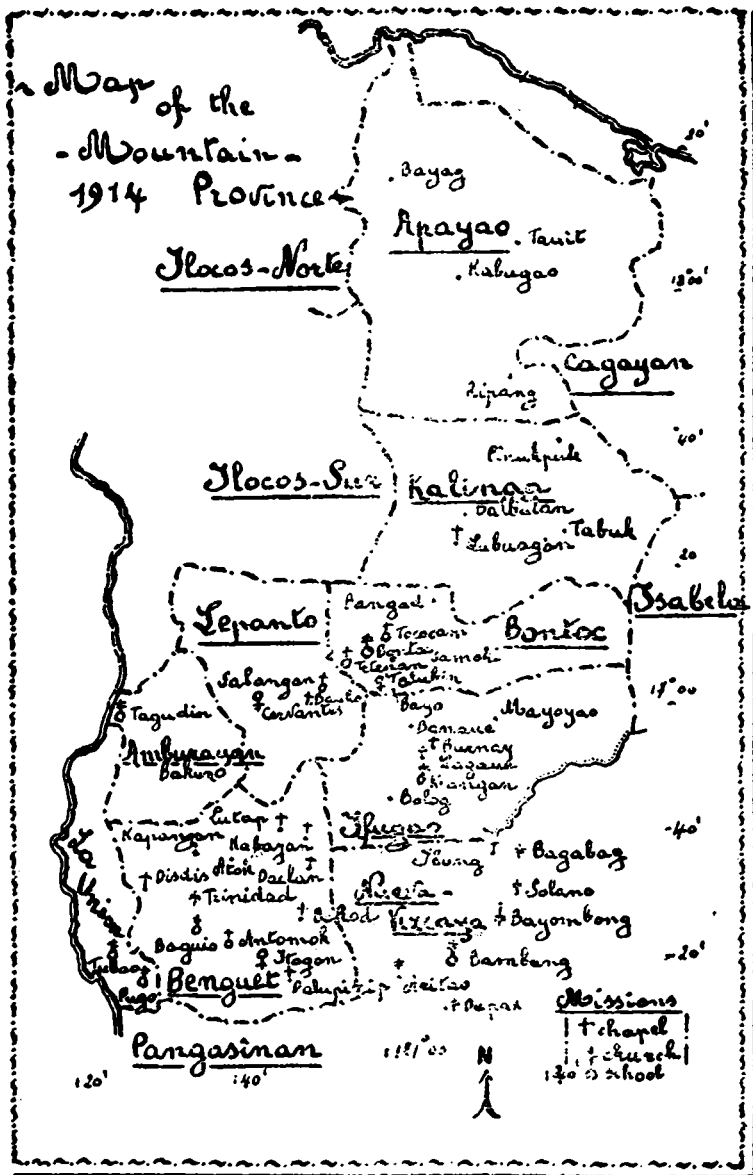
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