

The Cable Tow

Vol. XV

Manila, P. I., December, 1937

No. 7

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
GRAND LODGE OF FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS
OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

PUBLISHED FOR AND IN THE INTEREST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LODGES OF THIS JURISDICTION

The Eye and Ear of Our Army



Wor. Bro. Jose P. Guido, P.M.

(An interview with him appears in the Spanish section of this issue)

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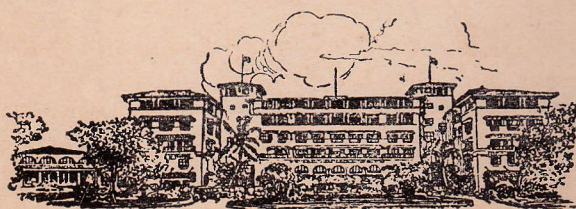
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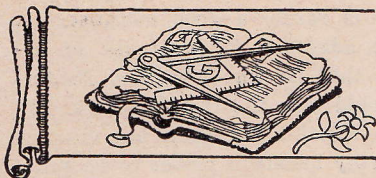
THE GRAND LODGE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Philippine Islands, founded in 1912, has 104 Lodges (23 in the City of Manila), with approximately 5,200 Master Masons. It is the only sovereign Grand Lodge in Asia that is universally recognized. Its territory, the Philippine Archipelago, has a land area of 114,400 square miles and a population of thirteen millions. The present elective Grand Officers are: Grand Master, Joseph H. Alley; Deputy Grand Master, Jose Abad Santos; Senior Grand Warden, Clark James; Junior Grand Warden, Jose de los Reyes; Grand Treasurer, Vicente Carmona, P.G.M.; Grand Secretary, Teodoro M. Kalaw, P.G.M. Grand Lodge meets on the fourth Tuesday of January each year.

Vol. XV

Manila, P. I., December, 1937

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Editorial



FREE SWITZERLAND

A pro-Facist move against Freemasonry in Switzerland has recently been defeated in a referendum which brought returns overwhelmingly against suppression of the Fraternity. This decision of the Swiss people is unmistakable: they are for freedom of thought and conscience and Facism will not deprive them of it. And so once again Switzerland has shown her greatness as a republic of free men in a continent where tyrants thrive because there are so many slaves.

It is encouraging to see such a demonstration of courage and independence by the Swiss people at a time when other peoples are not very particular about sacrificing their rights to the tyrannies of Facism. The Mussolinis prosper because public opinion does not exist among the citizenry; public opinion does not exist either because the citizens are coerced or because they are temporarily dumb.

Men moving about like dumb sheep at the command of a master clay-footed like the rest of us, are an unnatural thing at this stage of human progress. Tyrants suppressing or regulating opinion and thought are a relic of barbarism. Facism is a fantasmagoria of tyrants and slaves because man has long since emancipated himself from the shackles of the prehistoric Tribe and the only real thing is for him to live free, secure in his self-respect.

Switzerland's challenge to Facism is the challenge of all free men to all the fools living, and all the fools to be, who would set back the clock of progress and destroy all the liberties mankind has won in its ceaseless struggle for a decent place in the sun. If Facism would stop that struggle, Freemasonry is here to advance it. Good for the Swiss people that they realize this fact.



TWO REMINDERS FOR THIS MONTH

TWO observances occur this month which it is hardly necessary to bring to the attention of readers in the Philippines: one is Christmas, and the other is Rizal Day. Christmas marks the festival of peace and goodwill and Masons cannot but share its spirit of charity. It was a Christ of the poor, not of the wealthy and the proud, that came to Bethlehem 2,000 years ago. Yet kings came to him to kneel at his feet; they gave to the poorest of the poor.

And so must we Masons give. There is, among the worthy causes, the hospital for crippled children, a truly Masonic achievement. May Christmas bring

to its unfortunate inmates the full sunshine of our Masonic love.

Rizal Day calls for no further reminder than what we already know of the martyr who faced the firing squad of an infamous colonial regime, a true Mason to the core. Let December Thirtieth, the day of that unparalleled sacrifice, be a day of re-dedication to the principles for which he died.

We must renew our faith in him who was falsely accused, then sacrificed to the avarice of colonial autocrats. Masonry must unfurl its colors once again over the tomb of that most noble of its apostles, precisely at this time when scheming hypocrites would misrepresent him in a futile endeavor to discredit our Order—greatest of all orders of Free Men.

The Grand Lodge Communication

By RICARDO C. SANTOS, P. M.
MOUNT LEBANON LODGE No. 89

In a few weeks, from now Lodges in this Jurisdiction will be holding their last stated meetings prior to the twenty-sixth Annual Communication of our Grand Lodge. In nine cases out of ten, members of this governing body of the Craft attending its annual session come without any idea of what is going to take place, outside of routine business: opening of the Grand Lodge in due form, reception of the Grand Master, reception of Past Grand Masters, welcome to Grand Representatives and response on behalf of the same, approval of minutes, report of the Grand Master and other Grand Officers, the election of Officers and the installation of the same on the third evening.

Proposals for new legislation, change of policy, amendments or modifications of existing laws presented on the first evening of the session are referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence who have to study and render its report in writing the next evening. In most cases, the recommendations of the Committee on Jurisprudence are adopted by the brethren. It is unfortunately the consensus, particularly among provincial members, that the opinions of the Committee on Jurisprudence are approved by those present as a matter of course and that they generally give their assent without going into the roots of every case.

In justice to the Committee, it must be said that the brethren who compose it are men mature in years and experience, of unquestioned honesty, sterling integrity, sincerity of purpose, broad mindedness, deep understanding of human nature, and well known for their erudition on Masonic lore and history. They are men who have worn upon their shoulders the purple of the Fraternity, the highest honor within the gift of a Grand Lodge, and for their loyalty and fidelity to the Craft the brethren have intrusted them with

the task of shaping the policy of this honored Institution, and guarding it against destructive innovations. As it is, the Committee on Jurisprudence serves as the hub of the most important wheel of our Masonic legislation, and its role can be compared only with the elder statesmen of the only empire in the East—Japan.

In some Jurisdictions, the centralization of power is too evident. In one particular case in the middle western part of the United States, the man holding the key position in the Craft has been invested with too much power so that the sovereign body he presides is dubbed a "one-man Grand Lodge," because the opinion of the single brother is considered law and final. Recently, the eyes of the Masonic world have been focussed on that Jurisdiction because from the actions of the man responsible for the policy and government of the Order springs a real danger to the Fraternity.

The brother holding the pivotal position in that Grand Lodge is probably of stern puritanic views, imbued with the best of intentions, but as virtue ruled by passion is bigotry, his policy has become a menace to the liberty of conscience and worship which is one of the fundamental principles of Freemasonry. He is undoubtedly a much respected man in his Jurisdiction, but he has certainly violated the vow of religious tolerance by ruling that adhesion to a certain religious faith of clear standing under the law of the country is a bar to Masonry.

Every human institution is fallible, and Freemasonry is not an exception. No organization, however perfect in form is ever safe in the hands of a single individual, and this is the very danger we are striving to avoid as true Masons.

But speculative Masonry being democratic in substance as well as in

form, all matters of legislation pertaining to it, whether in the form of additions to existing laws or modifications of what already are upon the books of the order, would carefully be studied from every angle by the humblest member of the Fraternity. We should not lose sight of the fact that the real student of the Craft, the philosopher; the man who generally rises above his fellows in business or profession, is rarely a good ritualist. It may be admitted for the sake of argument that he who loves the Fraternity should take the trouble of committing its ritual to memory, but most of our worthy members prefer to do practical Masonic work for the community in which they live than to devote months and months to memorizing the ritual. This is the reason why many valuable timbers within the Fraternity are outside the Grand Lodge. If the opinion or counsel of the individual brother who is not a perfect ritualist, but in every respect a true Mason is sought, it may bring illuminating and invigorating thoughts into the government of the Fraternity. Outside opinions are always welcome, and subordinate Lodges should forward them to the Grand Secretary's office as soon as possible in the form of a proposed legislation or a resolution before the Annual Communication for publication in *The Cabletow*, that the members may know before hand some of the matters to be taken up, and may have enough time to study vital questions affecting the Fraternity. The lowliest member of the Craft will then have a live interest in our Annual Communication. The cooperation of Lodge officers, especially Secretaries, is earnestly requested to keep the fires of democracy burning on the altar of Masonry.

What we need here is not a Masonry of form, but Masonry of action!

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The Coming World Conflict between Democracy and Facism

By Rev. S. W. STAGG

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LODGE No. 94

We are frequently told to-day with a tone of dogmatic finality that democracy has failed. This statement usually is followed by another utterance also dogmatically delivered to the effect that we need a strong man to see us thru; that in these times of emergency dictatorship is the thing. Then we are usually regaled with the story of the crime wave in America and in contrast we are told how Mussolini, the dictator, has saved Italy from crime. This presentation is attractive if we are easily deceived but let us look at things with due regard for all the facts. I challenge you with the statement that instead of democracy breaking down *the democratic peoples of the earth are the only ones that are successfully weathering the stresses of modern life.*

American democracy dates back scarcely a century and a half. One of its outstanding characteristics is the enormous energy developed by people living in the freedom of democratic rule. In this short century and a half the United States has increased from 3,300,000 to 130,000,000 in population. In that short period of time, the masses of the democratic people of America, have achieved the highest material standard of living ever known in human history. Under modern democracy the human race has achieved the greatest degree of human liberty ever enjoyed in history. Even from a military point of view a dictatorship can never defeat a democratic country of equal resources. It was the democratic peoples of the world that won the last war against people ruled by dictators; for monarchy is but a form of dictatorship.

INEFFICIENCY OF DICTATORSHIP

We talk about the efficiency of a dictatorship but its efficiency is unreal and not vital. Efficiency based upon dictatorial suppression locks up, and ultimately destroys the vitality and resourcefulness of the people. We saw many clear examples of this truth in the World War. Germany boasted of the greatest military machine of history. It worked with clock-like precision. Everything was done exactly according to rule. But German soldiers were like sheep when their officers were killed. All power of initiative had been carefully strangled and when there was no one to give

the command German soldiers were helpless. Among the French, Canadian, English and American soldiers, developed under democracy, where initiative is encouraged, when their officers were shot, some soldiers immediately took charge, and sometimes the soldiers fought better under voluntary leadership than under regular officers. The democracies of the world have demonstrated their superior ability to face emergencies. One of the most remarkable instances of this was the recent abdication of the King of England. It was a great tribute to the British people that this change in their rulers was accomplished so smoothly and with no internal strife. I should hate to contemplate what would happen to Germany if Hitler should suddenly abdicate.

DEMOCRACY MAKES FOR PEACE

Another significant feature of democracy is that while in war it is more powerful than any dictatorship could be, the tendency of all democratic peoples is toward peace. Democracies do not war easily upon other democracies. There have been no wars between the Scandanavian countries, France, the British Empire and the United States for more than a century.

DEMOCRACIES STRONGER IN WAR

The reason why democracy is so mighty in war and yet is always on the side of peace is easily discerned. In a democracy war can not be declared except as the expression of the will of the people. Since it is the will of the people, the morale of a democratic people is tremendous and morale wins wars. In a dictatorship the war may be the will of the dictator but not the will of the people hence support of the war is half hearted, Democracies are slow to go to war however because the people know that they are the ones to suffer and they are unwilling to pay the price of war unless the cause justifies it. For this reason the American people could not be brought into the late war until it appeared to them as a great crusade to save democracy.

WHY SO MANY DICTATORS?

The question may now be well asked, if Democracy is such a success why have so many countries abandoned it in favor of dictatorship? We reply that no real democracy has been abandoned for dictatorship. In the old and established democracies the people have not the slightest intention of giving up their form of government.

Germany gave up her brief effort at democracy but she did so because German people are totally unfitted for democracy. Democracy is not a coat to be put on. Democracy is a philosophy of life, a different way of living. It takes a nation generations and generations of effort to learn the ways and the technique of democratic government. It is the most complex and difficult type of Government ever created. Orators speak of American Democracy as if it sprang full blown from the very prow of the Mayflower. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The struggle to make Democracy work in America was desperate. Think of the battle to uproot religious intolerance. Think of the struggle over states rights, in fact the struggle to make American democracy work was so desperate that it took a bloody civil war to establish it. I would say that the United States did not really become a democracy until the reconstruction period after the Civil War. No people can become a successful Democracy over night; least of all those people who have never known freedom of mind and speech, who carry with them the suppressed mentality inevitably produced by a rule of tyranny.

The reason why Italy and Germany turned to dictators was because those peoples are unfitted by training and culture for the successful perpetuation of a democratic state.

GREATEST STRENGTH OF DEMOCRACY

There remains now the greatest strength of democracy — by means of its liberty for all democracy encourages initiative even among the humblest of men. As Dr. Fosdick points out *"primarily democracy is the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people and if we throw wide the doors of opportunity so that all boys and girls can bring out the best that is in them, we will get amazing results from unlikely sources. Shakespeare was the son of a bankrupt butcher and a woman who could not write her name. Beethoven was the son of a consumptive mother, herself daughter of a cook and a drunken father. Schubert was the son of a peasant father and a mother who had been in domestic service. Faraday, one of the greatest scientific experimenters of all time was born over a stable, his father an invalid*

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blacksmith and his mother a common drudge. Such facts as these underlie democracy. That is why with all its discouraging blunders, we everlastingly believe in it".

SIGN OF NATIONAL WEAKNESS

Let us look now at dictatorship. The facts show that the only nations in modern life that are successfully meeting the storm and stress of the times are the democratic nations.

Why have so many dictatorships come into being recently. In the emergency produced by world wide economic depression those peoples who were new to democratic ways and untrained in the technique of democracy found themselves helpless. Having been trained for centuries to obey a leader rather than to think thru their problems, they cast about for some strong personality to lean upon. Hence the dictatorship. *Dictatorship is always confession of racial and national weakness.* When people resort to dictatorship they confess that they are lacking in that mass intelligence and initiative required to solve human problems thru the democratic process. This is why the first problem that faced both Mussolini and Hitler was to cure a national inferiority complex. The people had lost all confidence in themselves and knew they were whipped, hence they wanted a strong hand to lead them.

HOW DICTATORS COME TO POWER

It is of interest to note how modern dictators come to power.

1. In a time of national emergency the dictator, who has been biding his time announces himself, as the super-number-one patriot of the nation. The people untrained to think for themselves gladly accept him. Usually there are more than one of the self announced super patriots so.—
2. The second step is to silence all effective opposition. This is done by driving all who are not willing to follow the dictator out of public office. Usually there is a murder or two, as in both the case of Mussolini and Hitler, a sort of a bloody purge of other possible candidates, who are denounced as traitors to the country.

FARCICAL ELECTIONS IN GERMANY?

3. The democratic rights of free

speech, free press and right of assembly, are promptly suppressed either by the fiat of the dictator or by organized intimidation. No dictator has come to power without a reign of terror. *Sometimes dictators are clever enough to keep the forms of democracy.* Elections are scrupulously held and the dictator always wins. I watched the preparation for such an election in Germany recently. In Germany the law books guarantee to every German the right of free speech and the right to use the ballot. But there is no rule of the people or free speech actually in Germany. No one dares to exercise these rights because of highly organized intimidation. The Nazi party is closed; no new member can get into it. It is organized in every little hamlet of Germany. These party men hold all the offices, they have absolute control of the country. They are so organized that they know exactly how every citizen votes. Should a man vote against the dictator's policies he is systematically persecuted. His business is boycotted, his wife and children are annoyed. He may even be accused of having Jewish blood and be socially ostracised. His employer may be approached and requested to dismiss him and dares not to refuse. The result is that while every German may vote and the statutes say there is free speech, Hitler always wins by huge majorities. The same type of thing prevails in Italy.

DICTATOR'S APPEAL TO RACE PREJUDICE

Another characteristic of the rise of a dictator is his appeal to narrow racial egotism and the rearing of walls of racial prejudice. Naturally a man can't pose as the heroic saviour of the people unless he can convince them that they are in imminent peril. Hitler scared the German people nearly to death with his expose of the "triple threats of the Jews, Communism and Russia." Then he told the Germans what a superior people they were, and that they were destined to rule the world, of course, with the help of Adolph. Mussolini frightened the people with the spectre of Communism and told them with mighty roars not to forget that they were the descen-

dants of the Caesars, and every time he mentioned the Caesars, he waved his sword toward Africa. He did this so often that whenever an Italian remembered how great he was he automatically turned and looked at Africa.

DICTATOR'S BUILD HUGE ARMAMENTS

After thoroughly frightening the people with such spectres it is easy for a would-be dictator to convince them that they must build a great army and navy to protect themselves and, incidentally to take what they need from their enemies. An enemy is defined by the dictator as meaning any one who has something that you want. Of course, it is understood that the great army and navy is to be under the absolute command of the dictator. In the beginning the enthusiasm for the army is built on a great wave of patriotism. The greatest threat today to the peace of the world is the personal ambition of the present crop of dictators.

Having driven out or murdered the opposition, destroyed all possible criticism by the elimination of free speech, free press, and the right of assembly, and now having control of a huge military force the dictator is ready to dictate. The current efforts to curtail the rights of Filipino citizens by that obnoxious sedition law, the radio gag law, the intimidation of our press, the insistence upon a huge army, and the postponement of elections give valid grounds for raising the question of dictatorship.

DICTATORS ALWAYS GET RICH.

I almost forgot to mention the fact that all dictators pose as poor men who have sacrificed everything for the country, but successful dictators always die immensely wealthy. Hitler piously refuses to draw his ₱40,000 pesos salary to show that his one and only aim is to serve Germany. Behind the scene Hitler, a poor man, has become immensely wealthy, a millionaire. No one dares to refuse to buy a copy of Hitler's book, *My Fight*. Hitler's German royalties from this source alone are in excess of ₱2,000,000. Hitler also owns a substantial interest in the Nazi party's publishing house from which he derives a huge income.

Mussolini shows how disinterested he is in money by accepting the meager salary of a little more than ten thousand pesos per year. But secretly he

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has enriched himself. He is the sole owner of *Popolo d' Italia*, the administration newspaper, from which he derives a huge income. No one dares to refuse to subscribe to the dictator's paper, and no business man will refuse to take advertizing space in the dictator's paper for reasons which can be guessed. The result is that Dictator Mussolini, formerly a bankrupt radical, is now an immensely wealthy man.

Gomez, the blood little youth of Venezuela, was enormously rich when he died. All successful dictators become wealthy. The Presidents of democracies usually die poor. It is a known fact that most Presidents of the United States have spent more than they have received during their incumbency of that high office. Indeed, a poor man cannot afford to become the President of the United States.

Dictators rise to power thru the weakness of the people. They destroy democratic liberties, they encourage huge armaments. They enrich themselves at the expense of the people, they are a menace to world peace.

NEEDED—A STRONG DEMOCRATIC LEADER

At this point may I point out another dangerous error in popular talk. We speak of any strong leader as a dictator. There is nothing inconsistent in a strong leadership and a democracy. The essential difference between a strong democratic leader and dictator is as follows: A dictator rises to power usually by extra-legal methods. Dictatorship is maintained thru fear and intimidation and the destruction of democratic rights of the people, especially free speech, a free press, and the right of assembly. At true democracy may properly place enormous power in the hands of its elected leaders but those powers may not be exercised to destroy or abridge the rights of the people. Another feature of democracy is that the leader is entirely subject to the people in that he can be removed from office at the will of the people. President Roosevelt has stated the case of democracy well, the essential democracy of our nation and the safety of our people *depend not on the absence of power but upon lodging it with those whom the people can change at stated intervals, thru a free system of honest elections.* One of the greatest strengths of democracy is

that it can lodge great power in the hands of an elected leader and yet retain the full rights of the humblest citizen of the land.

In view of the current talk about the need of a strong leader in the Philippines it would be well for us to note the significant differences between a dictator and a strong democratic leader. We do not want a dictator, we do desire strong democratic leadership.

These contemporary dictators have alienated the good-will of the world from their peoples, they have brought their respective nations to the verge of bankruptcy, they have suppressed and tyrannied over their people, the people are growing restless. These dictators are willing to plunge the world into war, in the spare hope that somehow they may salvage something for themselves out of the wreckage of human hopes.

THE COMING WORLD CONFLICT.

We come now to a most vital part of this discussion. Dictatorships cannot live side by side with democracies in peace. War between the two is inevitable. The world cannot continue half-slave and half-free. The next world war will be a life and death struggle between dictators and democracy. That struggle has already begun in Spain.

The reason why the dictator must destroy any democracy that is nearby is easily discerned. The attacks of Hitler and Mussolini upon Democracy in Europe are perfectly logical. As we have seen, a dictatorship establishes itself thru the destruction of the democratic liberties of the people. People ruled by dictators live in constant fear. They are intimidated and suppressed. The very presence of a democracy nearby constitutes a constant menace to the dictator. People under his rule, suffering oppression and intimidation, seeing the liberty and happiness of their democratic neighbors grow restless. Hence the dictator must destroy that democracy or face rebellion in his own ranks. The real struggle in Spain is not over Communism. The real issue is whether Hitler and Mussolini can destroy European democracy. They are striking at England and France over the fallen body of Spain.

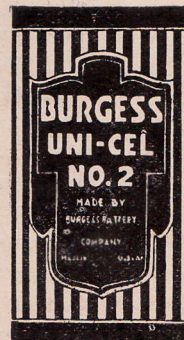
A world-wide struggle between Dictatorship and Democracy has begun.

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The Most Worshipful Grand Master's Official Visitations

Iloilo Lodge No. 11 Acacia Lodge No. 78

On October 16, 1937, a special Third Degree meeting was held jointly by Iloilo Lodge No. 11 and Acacia Lodge No. 78, with Wor. Bro. Fortunato R. Ybiernas, Master of Iloilo Lodge No. 11, in the East; Bro. Leodegario Celis, Senior Warden of Acacia Lodge No. 78, in the West; Bro. Jose Fullon, Senior Warden of Iloilo Lodge No. 11, in the South; Bro. Vicente Gustilo (78) as Treasurer; Wor. Bro. Jose L. Zerrudo, P.M. (11) as Secretary; Wor. Bro. Lorenzo Porras, P.M. (78), as Chaplain; Bro. Jovito Estandarte (11) as Marshal; Wor. Bro. Olimpio Magat, P.M. (78), as Senior Deacon; Bro. Marcelo Obregon (11), as Junior Deacon; Bros. Genaro Bermejo and Eugenio Yucoco (11), as Senior and Junior Stewards, respectively; Bro. Felix Altura (11), as Organist, and Wor. Bro. Jose J. Jara, Jr. (78) as Tiler.

At 7:30 P.M., the Grand Master, Most Wor. Bro. Joseph H. Alley, knocked at the door and was received in due form. Wor. Bro. Ybiernas welcomed the Grand Master in a short but impressive speech, and in the name of both Lodges presented him the gavel that he might rule over the Lodge. Most Wor. Bro. Alley, after thanking the brethren for the fraternal reception, returned the gavel with instructions that the Master proceed with the work of the Third Degree arranged in his honor, reserving his message for the last.

The first section was then conferred upon Bro. Emilio Gatanela, dentist, a Fellow-Craft of Iloilo Lodge No. 11, who with the aided help of his instructor, Bro. Jose Quimpo, had shown a commendable proficiency in this degree. The second section was conferred by the following brethren: Wor. Bro. Fernando Ramirez, P. M. and Secretary of Acacia Lodge No. 78, as King Solomon; Wor. Bro. Isidro Uy Villanueva, P. M. (11), as Hiram of Tyre; Wor. Bro. Jose L. Zerrudo, P. M. (11), as Secretary; Bro. Mariano Tolentino (11), as Senior Deacon, with Bros. Vicente Gustilo and Eduardo Hibionada, as No. 1 and No. 2 Fellow-Crafts; Wor. Bro. Jose J. Jara, Jr., Bro. Jose Fullon and Wor. Bro. Olimpio Magat as Men of Tyre; and Wor. Bro. Anselmo Sotero, P. M. (11), as sea and wayfaring man. After raising the candidate, the Lodge was called from labor, and refreshments were

served by the Dainty Restaurant of which Bro. Chow Kuan Tai (11) is the manager and part owner.

After refreshments the Lodge was called to labor again and Wor. Bro. Felipe Carbonilla, P. M. (11) delivered the Lecture. Wor. Bro. Manuel Blanco, P. M. (11) pronounced the Charge, and Wor. Bro. Francisco Hortillas, Master of Acacia Lodge No. 78, congratulated the candidate. Bro. Emilio Gatanela, when called upon, thanked the brethren admitting him into the Fraternity.

Wor. Bro. Francisco Hortillas, in his speech, related how he became acquainted with our Most Worshipful Grand Master in Manila, and Wor. Bro. Fortunato R. Ybiernas confessed this to be the first time he had ever met him. Both praised Most Wor. Bro. Alley for his interest in the Fraternity.

In the course of his speech, Most Wor. Bro. Alley explained the present situation of Masonry in the Philippines and the relation of our Most Worshipful Grand Lodge with the Grand Lodges of the other Grand Jurisdictions of the world. He enumerated the different activities of the Grand Lodge, especially the Masonic Dormitory for Mason's collegiate students, and the acquiring by the Grand Lodge of Plaridel Temple. The Lodge was closed in due form by the Master of Iloilo Lodge No. 11, at the hour of 11:10 that night.

Most Wor. Bro. Joseph Alley arrived in the valley on Friday, October 15, with the intention of proceeding to Bacolod, Occ. Negros, to visit Kanlaon Lodge No. 64 first that evening. However, owing to the unfavorable weather condition, he was forced to stay until after visiting Iloilo Lodge No. 11 and Acacia Lodge No. 78. Then he proceeded to Capiz with a delegation of Iloilo brethren on the morning of the 18th, returning to Iloilo on the 19th, and proceeding to Negros to continue with his itinerary.

Bud Daho Lodge No. 102

(Julo, Sulu)

The Lodge was opened at 6:00 p.m. on October 22, 1937, to receive the M. W. G. M. Joseph H. Alley. There were 16 members present; visitors, 4; among whom were Bro. Gov. Angeles (45) of Sulu, Wor. Bro. D. Gutierrez, P. M., of Kutang Bato Lodge No. 110, and Bro. Perry L. Machlan (1).

The G. M. was received with the usual grand honors. He was welcomed by the Master of the Lodge, after

which he was conducted to a seat in the East. After the reception ceremonies, the W. M. called on Wor. Bro. Melecio Fabros, Inspector of this Lodge, for brief remarks. Wor. Bro. Fabros submitted an oral report covering the activities of the Lodge. His report may be summed up briefly as follows:

Financially speaking, Bud Daho Lodge is sound. This is the result of past benefit performances undertaken by the Lodge. It may be of interest to mention that during the 1936 Sulu Fair and Exposition, held under the auspices of the Lodge, we were attacked from the pulpit and every obstacle to defeat our noble enterprise was placed in our way. Despite the barriers, the enterprise was not a failure; neither was it a success, of course. From the fair we were able to realize a little profit enough to serve as consolation for our efforts and sacrifices. During this year, in a Carnival and Exposition held by the Sulu Farmers' Association, we held a "Charity Night". From the proceeds realized from this benefit, we were able to give financial aid to fire victims in Cagayan, Misamis, and Tondo, Manila. We made about P700.00 from this benefit and this amount goes to the Lodge as a building fund.

Wor. Bro. D. Gutierrez, P. M., of Kutang Bato Lodge, was the next speaker. In the course of his remarks he gave an insight on what important role Masonry should play during this formative period of Filipino nationhood.

Most W. G. M. Alley was the last to address the brethren. In his opening remarks he was loud in his praise of the financial stability of Bud Daho Lodge. He enumerated some of the important problems confronting each and every Lodge in the Philippine Islands and suggested solutions thereof. "Among these problems," he said, "is to bring back to the fold those inactive members who were dropped for non-payment of dues. If they were worthwhile, give them every opportunity and every consideration to return to the fold."

"The Grand Lodge", he continued, "has its own problems. You, too, have yours. Your problems are our problems. The problems of the Grand Lodge are your problems. All these problems are our common problems."

The Most Worshipful Grand Master's Official Visitations

(Cont. from page 348)

It, therefore, requires an honest, sincere, and concerted action and cooperation of all of us to solve these problems."

He then proceeded to relate the incidents of his visitation in China. "China," he said, "is a potential field for the spread of the noble teachings of Masonry. We should continue to cultivate friendship with her."

"Masonry," the G. M. continued, "is the basic principle of human liberty. I want to mention a bit of history. The unification of Italy was principally due to three Masons—Garibaldi, Cavour and Victor Emmanuel. But it is not a surprise that not a single Masonic Lodge exists in Italy today because the expression of the principal tenets of Masonry cannot be exercised there. In Japan, Germany, Russia, no Masonic Lodge exists. This is just to show that Masonry and its noble teachings cannot thrive in countries governed by one man—a dictator.

"During the Constitutional Convention an effort was made to insert a provision in the Constitution for public primary education only in the Philippines. This provision, if carried out, would automatically entrust the higher education of the youth to private institutions of learning, a condition which, if allowed to prevail, would be a bar to democratic principles and ideals. The Constitutional Delegates who were Masons immediately formed a caucus among themselves and fought that provision. As a result of this effort of the Delegates who are members of the Craft the Philippine Constitution now guarantees both elementary, secondary and collegiate institutions."

The Most Wor. G. M. closed his address by thanking the members of Bud Daho Lodge and sojourners for the kind reception accorded him and his party.

At midnight M. W. G. M. Alley left for Siasi to visit the plantation and ranch owned by the firm of which he is the President and General Manager. On the morning of Sunday, October 24, he arrived from Siasi and the same day took the S. S. *Mactan* for Zamboanga.

Kutang Bato Lodge No. 110

(Cotabato, Cotabato)

On October 27th The Most Worshipful Grand Master Joseph H. Alley ar-

rived at Cotabato, province of Cotabato, enroute to Davao. He was met at the mouth of the Rio Grande de Mindanao by the Officers of Kutang-Bato Lodge, Wor. Bro. L. Palileo, Master; Bro. Edilberto Mendoza, Senior Warden; Bro. A. Barlaan, Junior Warden; and Wor. Bro. V. B. Oledan, Inspector of the Lodge; and Bro. Reece A. Oliver, Superintendent of Schools.

Shortly after arriving at the provincial capital of Cotabato the Most Worshipful Grand Master proceeded to Davao in automobile over land, accompanied by Wor. Bro. Oledan, Bro. Mendoza and Bro. Tomas de Guzman. They arrived at the city of Davao at 4:00 p. m. on that day. At night the Most Worshipful Grand Master made his official visitation to Sarangani Lodge No. 50.

On the following morning, accompanied by Wor. Bro. H. Gilhouser (45), and the brethren who accompanied him on his trip to Davao, he returned to Cotabato, arriving here at 5:00 p. m. In the evening the same day a record crowd attended the reception and official visitation. The Most Worshipful Grand Master was received with the usual ceremonies, and then the Wor. Master introduced Bro. Edilberto Mendoza, who spoke of his observations in regard to the conduct of some brethren and invited attention to the difficulties encountered by our Institution because of certain forces working against it. The next speaker was Bro. Reece A. Oliver who expressed his thanks to the visiting brethren and the Lodge for the honor given him to speak during the occasion. He was followed by Wor. Bro. H. C. Page (45) who recalled the activities of Mount Apo Lodge, when he was its Master, among which was helping Kutang-Bato Lodge obtain its Charter.

The next speaker was Bro. Oledan who said, among other things, that the activities of a Lodge should not be confined only within its four walls. He said that occasional fraternal gatherings outside of the Lodge should be held in order to correct the apparent indifference of Brother Masons. Brother Aniano Tolentino, Principal of Cotabato High School, next spoke. He delivered a brief talk on the subject "Virtue," inspiring those present to practice Temperance, Fortitude, Prudence and Justice. The next speaker was the present Senior Warden (Acting Master) of a sister Lodge and a sister

province, Bro. Hilarion Cabrera, who spoke of the importance of more frequent meetings between the members of the sister Lodges in Mindanao to cultivate closer relations among them.

The Master then called on Wor. Bro. Colonel H. Gilhouser (45) who talked on his long stay in Mindanao. He said he first came to Cotabato in 1904 when almost all who were present were still small boys. He informed the brethren of the help which Mount Apo Lodge had extended in the organization of Sarangani Lodge in Davao, Bud Daho Lodge in Jolo, and Kutang-Bato Lodge in Cotabato.

Worshipful Master Palileo, before introducing the Most Worshipful Grand Master, spoke on the future of Masonry, adding that in some countries democracy is now crumbling to pieces. He also talked on the political situations in Italy, Germany, Japan, and Russia, which are enemies of democracy and Masonry, simply because our institution advocates democracy, liberty and equality. He warned that if for some reasons unknown at present, the Philippines become a totalitarian state, Masonry will be in danger.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master delivered the last speech of the evening. He said he was glad to see the Lodge working nicely. He told the members of the Lodge that it would be a good idea to invite sojourning brethren to affiliate with Kutang-Bato Lodge. He advised Masons to hold occasional social gatherings outside their Lodge and invite their families to join them. He also spoke of the work of Grand Lodge, and informed the brethren of the Dormitory in Manila for sons of Masons. Lastly, he thanked the members of Kutang-Bato Lodge and the sojourning brethren for their hearty and fraternal welcome.

The Most Worshipful Grand Master and all the Master Masons present then repaired to the Deen Hotel, where they were served a sumptuous buffet. On the following morning, October 29, the brethren assembled at the Hotel to bid the Grand Master good-bye. Before parting, the visitors and all Master Masons present went to Rizal Park for picture taking.

Magindanaw Lodge No. 40

(Cagayan, M. O.)

The best attended, most important and most instructive communication of the year in Cagayan, Misamis Orien-

The Most Worshipful Grand Master's Official Visitations

(Cont. from page 349)

tal, was held in the Masonic Temple of the place on October 30, 1937, on the special occasion of the official visitation of Most Wor. Bro. Joseph H. Alley, Grand Master of Masons in the Philippines, accompanied by Wor. Bro. Henry Gilhouser, Pastmaster of Mount Apo No. 45. Acting as Marshal, Wor. Bro. Alfredo P. Shapit, P. M., introduced the Grand Master right after the grand honors were extended by the Lodge in unison, and conducted the illustrious visitors to their rightful seats in the East.

Immediately after, the sublime degree of Master Mason was conferred by the officers of the Lodge upon Bro. Daniel Galareta; the 1st section headed by Wor. Bro. Vicente C. Hipona, Master of the Lodge, and supported by Wor. Bro. Max. Y. Suñiel, P. M., in the West; Bro. Julio V. Pacana, J. W., in the South; Bro. Clemente de la Cruz as S. D.; Bro. S. L. Canoy as J. D.; Bro. Paulino Avanceña as S. S.; Bro. F. Caburian as J. S.; and Bro. Nicanor M. Velez as organist. The second section was conferred by a team composed of Wor. Bro. Alfredo P. Shapit, P. M., as K. S.; Wor. Bro. Max. Y. Suñiel, P. M., as H. T.; Wor. Bro. Antonio A. Pabayo, P. M., as S. D.; and other members of the Lodge.

After the degree work the brethren went down to the Lodge library and recreation hall where a sumptuous banquet was enjoyed by 52 members and their families, in honor of the Grand Master. At the banquet the following spoke: Wor. Bro. Ubaldo D. Laya, P. M., Wor. Bro. Antonio T. Cosin, P. M., Wor. Bro. Manuel C. Fernandez, P. M., Wor. Bro. Apolinar Velez, P. M., Wor. Bro. Vicente C. Hipona, W. M. and M. W. Bro. Joseph H. Alley. Wor. Bro. Alfredo P. Shapit P. M., acted as toastmaster.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. Hipona, Mrs. Shapit, Mrs. Suniel, Mrs. Cruz, Mrs. Fernandez, E., Mrs. Canoy, S., Mrs. Canoy, B., Mrs. Reyes, Mrs. Santos, Mrs. Rayala, Mrs. Galinpin, Mrs. Macaranas, and Nene Shapit. Supt. Jose Suarez of the Division of Misamis was also present. Highly inspired by the speech of the Grand Master the party broke up at 11:45 p.m.

Mt. Kaladias Lodge No. 91

(Dumaguete, Neg. Or.)

In preparation for the official visitation of the Most Wor. Grand Master to this Lodge, Bro. Manuel Sy Cip, E.A., was examined, and found proficient, in the First Degree of Masonry on Nov. 1, 1937.

On the day of the official visitation Bro. L. Bernardez, S.W., occupied the East, Bro. L.M. Cox, the West, and Bro. Francisco Somera, the South in the absence of Wor. Bro. Juan G. Paraiso, Master. Accompanied by Wor. Bro. Segura of Mactan Lodge No. 30, and the District Inspector, Wor. Bro. S.D. Gonzales, together with the Past Masters of this Lodge, the Most Wor. Grand Master was received with due honors. Wor. Bro. S. D. Gonzales welcomed the Most Wor. Grand Master, who gave us an inspirational account or his travel throughout this Jurisdiction. In the presence of the Most Grand Master, Bro. Manuel Cy Cip, E. A., was passed to the Degree of Fellowcraft.

After the work, a picture was taken of the brethren, together with Most Wor. Grand Master and party. The whole party then proceeded to the home of Wor. Bro. James W. Chapman, P. M., where a banquet was enjoyed by all. The brethren then escorted the Most Wor. Grand Master to the boat which was in waiting to take him to Cebu.

Maktan Lodge No. 30

Tupas Lodge No. 62

(Cebu, Cebu)

A special joint meeting of Maktan and Tupas Lodges was held on the evening of Nov. 3, 1937, at 6:30 o'clock, for the reception of the Most Wor. Grand Master, Joseph H. Alley, and party. The Third Degree of Masonry was conferred upon Bro. Sabas P. Ramirez by a special Spanish-speaking team of Maktan Lodge No. 30. In the first section, Wor. Bro. Marcial Borromeo sat in the East, and Bro. Placido Manlunas in the South. At about 8:30 p. m., after the ceremonies in the first section, work was suspended for refreshment, the brethren partaking of a dinner served during the intermission.

At 9:30 p.m. the second section followed, with the participation of the following:—K. S. M. Borromeo; H. T. D. Leyson; S. D. L. Yu Liangsiu;

F. C. 1—A. K. Abellana; F. C. 2—A. S. Fuentes; 1-M. T. G. Sevilla; 2-M. T. S. Cinco; 3-M. T. T. Cerilles; Sec. M. Rodriguez; S. F. M.; and W. F. M. D. Leyson. The lecture was delivered by Wor. Bro. Damaso Leyson and the Charge by Wor. Bro. Mariano Rodriguez.

A short but eloquent address of welcome was delivered by Wor. Bro. Leo Schmitt, Master of Tupas Lodge No. 62 and Inspector of Maktan Lodge No. 30.

After the introductory address made by the Master of the Lodge, Most Wor. Grand Master Joseph H. Alley took the floor and delivered a long inspiring speech, discussing most important topics concerning the Masonic Institution in the Philippines. On the following day he and his party proceeded to Dumaguete via Bato.

Silanganan Lodge No. 19

(Pasig, Rizal)

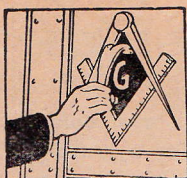
On Tuesday evening, November 23, 1937, M. W. Bro. Joseph H. Alley, Grand Master, paid his official visitation to Silanganan Lodge No. 19, at Pasig, Rizal.

After the ceremonies of the official reception of the M.W. Grand Master who has accompanied by some officers and members of the Grand Lodge, Wor. Bro. Elpidio L. Cruz, Master of the Lodge, delivered his address of welcome, and then related briefly the history of his Lodge. Then he called on the following brethren who spoke of their experiences as Masons:

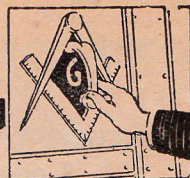
- a. Wor. Bro. Benito Pañgilinan (70), Inspector of the Lodge.
- b. Wor. Bro. Eduardo L. Claudio (35), Inspector of Moug. No. 89.
- c. Wor. Bro. Daniel Limbo (4), Inspector of Batangas No. 35.
- d. Wor. Bro. Filomeno Galang (82), Grand Chaplain.
- e. Wor. Bro. Jose C. Velo (4), Senior Grand Lecturer.

The last but not least was the inspiring address of Most Wor. Bro. Joseph H. Alley who related his activities as Grand Master, his visitations to the Lodges in China, and in the provinces, and then dwelt on the duties of Masons as citizens.

The Lodge was closed at 10:45 p.m. Twenty-one M.M. present enjoyed the interesting meeting.



WHAT OUR LODGES ARE DOING



St. John's Lodge No. 9

(Manila, P.I.)

The 237th Special Meeting of St. John's Lodge No. 9, was held at the Lodge Hall, Escolta, on Oct. 21, 1937.

Lodge was opened at 5:15 P. M., after which labor in a Lodge of Master Masons was suspended and a Lodge of Fellowcraft Masons opened for the examination of Bro. Hans Zwingli as to his proficiency in the work of the Second Degree. Bro. Allen L. G. Dwyre conducted the examination, which proved very satisfactory.

Labor was then resumed in a Lodge of Master Masons. The Insular Life Assurance Company's Degree Team, under the leadership of Wor. Bro. Charles S. Salmon, General Agent, then proceeded to confer on Bros. Leahmon Beecher Nestle and Hans Zwingli the first section of the Third Degree by a special team presided by Wor. Bro. Charles S. Salmon, P. M.

The same team conferred the first section on Bro. Hans Zwingli, except that Bro. Earl J. Green, (S.W. No. 9), occupied the East and Wor. Bro. Salmon presented the Working Tools.

The Lecture was ably given by Wor. Bro. Esteban Munarriz, the Charge by Wor. Bro. August Schipull, and the Congratulations were extended by W.M. Glern C. Miller.

The Master expressed the appreciation of St. John's to Wor. Bro. Salmon and his team for their courtesy in conferring the two degrees and congratulated them upon the splendid manner in which the work was exemplified for Bros. Nestle and Zwingli, both employees of local insurance companies.

Lodge was closed in due form at 10:20 P.M.

Malolos No. 46

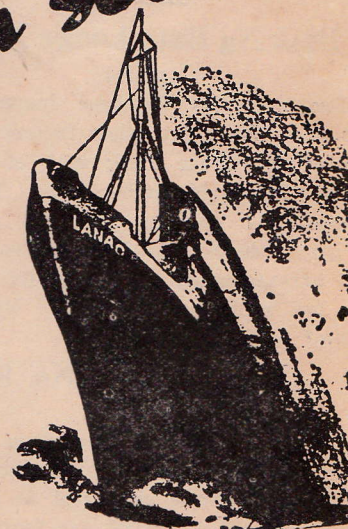
(Malolos, Bulacan)



An all-day party was held by the officers and members of this Lodge at their Lodge building in Malolos, Bulacan, in honor of Wor. Bro. and Mrs. Leodegario Victorino, the new Inspector of the Lodge, on October 17th. The occasion was attended by members and their families from the different towns of Bulacan.



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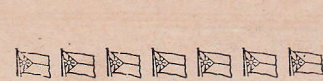
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PERSONALS



Corregidor-Southern Cross Lodge No. 3

(Manila)

Wor. Bro. Eugene Arthur Perkins, P. M., a prominent attorney and honorary consul in Manila for Siam, arrived on November 15th on the liner *Gneisenau* from a tour of the United States and Europe. He can back with his daughter Dora, who attended a college for girls in Switzerland.

Bagumbayan Lodge No. 4

(Manila)

Bro. Dr. Enrique C. Sobrepeña, president of the Union College of Manila, was honored by Macalester College in the United States, his alma mater, with the degree of Doctor of Divinity on November 11th, for his outstanding service in the field of religion. He delivered an address on "Education for Peace."

Biak Na Bato Lodge No. 7

(Manila)

Bro. Toribio Teodoro inaugurated his one million peso shoe factory "Ang Tibay" at Grace Park with elaborate ceremonies on November 14th. The lot where his modern factory stands is his birthplace, having been sold by his parents many years ago for P200.00, but repurchased by the "Slipper King" at P80,000.00.

Cosmos Lodge No. 8

(Manila)

Brother John Sinn has written a very interesting letter from Honolulu, telling of a Masonic ring, lost in Manila seven years ago, which was found in a Honolulu jewelry store. The ring had the name of Frederick Melvin Taylor engraved inside, and on investigation the owner was found to be actually living in Honolulu. Bro. Turner now has two rings, the one which he lost and the one he purchased to replace it. Bro. Sinn states that Mrs. Sinn is home again from the hospital, but it will be some time before she is fully recovered from her injuries. He sends his fraternal regards to the brethren.

Our Senior Warden, Bro. William E. Jensen, is leaving for an inspection trip to Cebu and Iloilo in the interests of his firm. He expects to be back in Manila by the end of this month.

Wor. Bro. George A. Mayhew made a round trip on the *Mayon* last month, to make an inspection of business conditions in the southern provinces.

A letter has been received from Brother Martin Costello, advising that he is now recuperating in West Los Angeles, California, after a rather strenuous course of treatment at the Mayo Brothers clinic in Minnesota. The mild climate of southern California has contributed to this improvement and he hopes to soon be well enough to return to Manila. He sends his kind regards to all the brethren.

Brother Wesley B. Hall, who has been taking a course at the Military School in California, has just returned to Manila and promises to be present at our next stated meeting. It will be a pleasure to have Brother Hall with us again and we extend to him a most cordial welcome.

St. John's Lodge No. 9

(Manila)

Bro. and Mrs. Robert B. Latham and family have returned to their home in Del Carmen, Pampanga, after a vacation trip of several months spent in the United States.

Bro. John L. Moore has sent in a change of address. He may now be located c/o American Mail Line, Tacoma, Washington.

Dues have been received from Bro. Guy F. Hull, c/o Naval Recruiting Station, Ashville, N. C., and Bro. H. Kent Harris, Shanghai.

Lincoln Lodge No. 34

(Olongapo)

Bro. Donal E. Scofield, Senior Warden, is now confined at the Camilla Simpson Hospital, Olongapo. We pray for his prompt recovery.

A baby boy added to the family of Bro. Simforoso Quimzon on October 28, 1937. Both mother and child are doing well.

Pintong-Bato Lodge No. 51

(Bacoor, Cavite, P. I.)

Bro. S. Hilario Escudero has just returned to Manila from Ilagan, Isabela, where he established an Insular Radio Station in coordination with existing telegraph circuits which have always been interrupted by strong typhoons in that region.

Pangasinan Lodge No. 56

(Dagupan, Pangasinan)

The child of Bro. Juan Z. Saiñgan of Dagupan died of infantile beriberi on October 25, 1937. Interment took place the next day with several of his brethren in attendance.

Bro. Andres P. Torio was confined to bed for a few days for a heart attack which almost ended his life. Several of his brethren were at his bedside after learning the news.

Bro. Cenon S. Cervantes, Manager of the Philippine National Bank, Cabanatuan Branch, Nueva Ecija, came to Pangasinan to investigate the reported drought in the Province. Mrs. Cervantes came along with him to Dagupan to visit intimate friends here.

The home of Bro. Basilio M. Cruz, Branch Manager of the H. E. Heacock Co., was almost reduced to ashes were it not for the timely arrival of neighbors and the firemen.

Bro. C. H. McClure, financier of Dagupan, is very busy directing the construction of modern-type houses good for a family at his new lot near the Calmay bridge. He sells them at moderate prices including the land. So far two houses are ready for use.

Union Lodge No. 70

(San Fernando, Pampanga)

The daughter of Wor. Bro. Basilio S. Santiago, P.M., Maria, was married to Dr. Alberto V. Santos of Angat, Bulacan. The sponsors were Wor. Bro. Antonio Villarama, Past Master of Ibarra Lodge No. 31, and the wife of Wor. Bro. Nicolas Buendia, Past Master of Malolos Lodge No. 46.

Mount Lebanon Lodge No. 80

(Manila)

Right Wor. Jose de los Reyes, J. G. W., made an inspection trip as provost marshal general of the Commonwealth to several towns of Ilocos Sur. On his way back on November 11th, he was caught by the typhoon in Bulacan and was forced to get out of the car several times to remove obstructions across the road. Several falling trees and post missed his car, but he safely arrived in the city late in the evening.

Bro. Arthur L. Eddy is now residing at No. 80 P. Burgos, San Pedro Makati, Rizal.

Bro. Louis Rifkin was guest speaker over Radio Manila at a Nepa program.

Word has been received that Bro. Paul Rotherman is coming back to Manila to enjoy the rest of his life in this land of everlasting sunshine. He is at present in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Bro. Hyman M. Levine had been confined to bed at his home in the Port Area. He is now back at his desk as general manager of Bachrach Motor Co.

P E R S O N A L S

(Cont. from page 352)

Bro. William Joseph Schober was confined at Santiago Hospital in San Pedro Makati for some time.

Bro. Samuel Feldman sailed on the *President Coolidge* on a combined business and pleasure trip to the United States.

A postcard has been received from Bro. Erick W. Mannberg at Umea, in the northern part of Sweden. He states that he will leave Stockholm on November 27th and expects to arrive in Manila on January 16, 1938. Bro. Mannberg expects to spend the rest of his life by traveling in all parts of the world.

* * * *

Dagohoy Lodge No. 84

(Tagbilaran, Bohol)

Arriving unexpectedly in a government airplane, Wor. Bro. Emilio Buenaventura, Jr., who was on an inspection tour of all the airlanding fields in the Visayan islands and Mindanao, gave a pleasant surprise to his many brethren and friends in Tagbilaran, Bohol, on Saturday evening, October 23. The first place he visited was the Masonic cemetery, the undertaking of which was initiated by him. During his brief stay he was the guest of Wor. Bro. W. C. Ogan, who entertained him lavishly. On the following morning he was given a hearty send-off by his legion of admirers.

At the stated meeting of October 9, 1937, the first degree of Masonry was

conferred by a team, composed mostly of Past Masters, upon Mr. Jose T. Espiritu, principal of Duero elementary school.

Hiram Lodge No. 88

(Manila, P. I.)

As a token of esteem for Wor. Bro. Aurelio D. Rosario the brethren of the Lodge tendered a "Send-off Banquet" last Monday, November 8, 1937, in his honor.

The affair was held at the Roof of the Universal Hotel on Avenida Rizal.

Thirteen members attended, every one enjoying the dinner.

* * * *

Service Lodge No. 95

(Manila)

Bros. Vachel Davis Whatley and Demare Emmett Christian were initiated Entered Apprentice Masons the evening of Friday, October 8th.

On October 16th, 1937, the Junior Warden of Service Lodge No. 95, Bro. Russell C. Campbell and Miss Annie Vivian Yates of Griffin, Georgia, were married at Griffin.

* * * *

Mount Huraw Lodge No. 98

(Catbalogan, Samar)

Mount Huraw Lodge No. 98 has received a resolution adopted by Makabugwas Lodge No. 47 expressing gratitude for the fraternal assistance rendered by members of Mount Huraw to Bro. Gabino Montillo on his recent marriage in Catbalogan.

Proud parents of their first born child after six years of marriage. are Bro. and Mrs. Jesus F. Pastrana. Mrs. Pastrana gave birth to a bouncing baby boy on October 7th. Bro. Lieut Jesus F. Pastrana is now stationed in Tacloban, Leyte, as a Philippine Army Officer.

* * * *

Bro. Roman Ibañez has been promoted to Captain of the Philippine Army. He is now at Camp Murphy, Rizal.

* * * *

Wor. Bro. S. D. Gonzales, provincial treasurer at Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, has sent in his dues to the Lodge and greetings to the Brethren.

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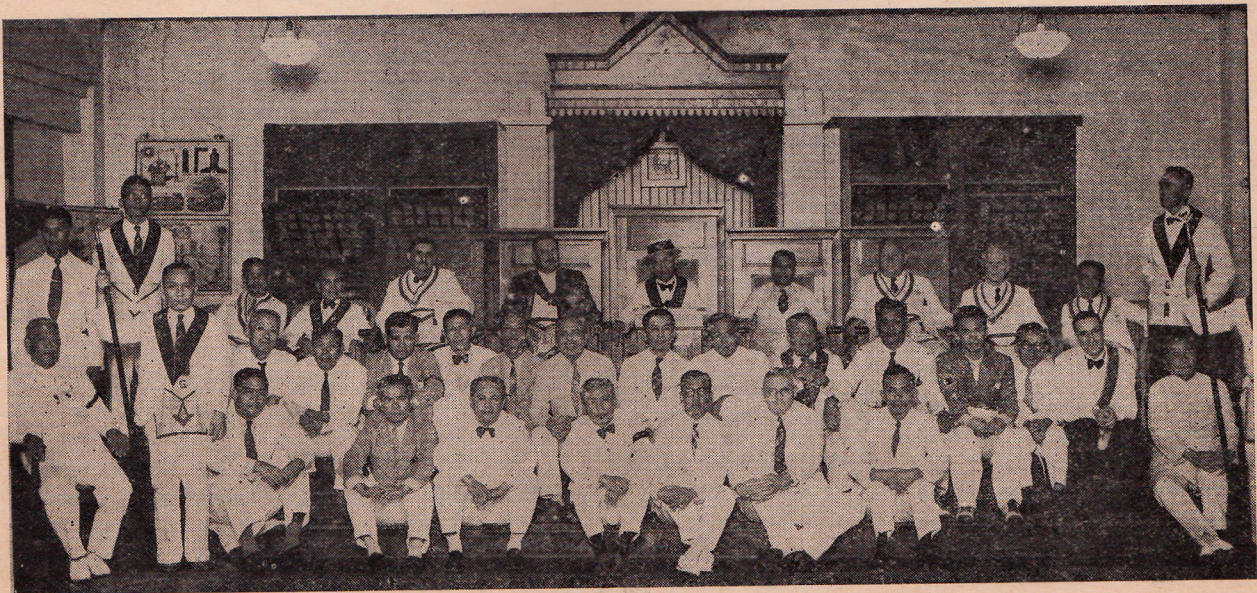
A truly charitable work is being done by Mrs. Juana Certero, who is conducting classes free for poor children who could not be accommodated in the crowded public schools. Mrs. Certero, wife of Wor. Bro. Luis Certero, is herself a retired elementary school principal.

* * * *

Bro. Pablo Corsino is very appreciative of the kindness of the brethren in Silliman University who gave employment to his three sons pursuing college courses there.

* * * *

Bros. Delfin D. Zamar and Celerino Totes have sent in their dues from Caltarman.



Official visitation of the Most Worshipful Grand Master to Maktan Lodge No. 30 and Tupas Lodge No. 62, both in the valley of Cebu, Cebu, on Nov. 3, 1937.

OFFICIAL SECTION

Committee for the Sick

Most Wor. Grand Master Joseph H. Alley has appointed Wor. Bros. Ricardo C. Santos, (80), Quintin San Miguel (77), and Amador Buenasada (79), to act as Grand Lodge Committee for Visiting the Sick during the month of December, 1937.

To Restore Amity

At a recent meeting, the Grand Committee of the Grand Lodge of Scotland reported the draft of a proposed agreement by the Advisory Council for China between the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, Scotland, Massachusetts, and the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands. The agreement, signed by the Grand Master, M. W. Joseph H. Alley, will be referred to the next annual communication for confirmation. The Grand Committee recommended that relations of amity between the Grand Lodge of Scotland and the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands, suspended sometime ago, be restored as soon as all the Grand Lodges confirm the agreement.

Grand Representative

Wor. Bro. Michael Goldenberg, Master of Mount Lebanon No. 80, was recently commissioned Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico near the Grand Lodge of the Philippine Islands. Wor. Bro. Thomas C. Collins, P. M. of Nara Visa Lodge No. 51, Nara Visa, New Mexico, is our Grand Representative near that Grand Jurisdiction. At the 59th Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico held at Santa Fe, on March 15-17, 1937, the Committee on Foreign Correspondence recommended that an exchange of representatives with all recognized Grand Lodges be made. The recommendation was adopted.

Annual Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the members of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the Philippine Islands, a corporation, will be held at the Plaridel Temple, 520 San Marcelino, Manila, Philippines, on Tuesday, January 25, 1937, at 4:00 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

(Sgd.) C. W. ROSENSTOCK
Acting Grand Secretary

A Christmas Message

The Christmas season is again approaching with its usual train of gifts given and received. When we were younger, our greater pleasure was in receiving, but as we grow older, we find a stronger and more lasting pleasure in the bestowing of gifts upon our friends and loved ones. As we look back thru our lives, we find that our greatest satisfaction lies in the memory of our gifts—both material gifts bestowed, good deeds done and services rendered—to our families, our friends and our brethren. When we approach the bounds of life, we will find our true wealth to consist of what we have given, what good we have done, and what services we have rendered to others. May this Christmas season be one of great joy to each of you in the giving of yourself, in the doing of goods deeds and in loving service to the needy is the fervent wish of your Grand Master.

Joseph H. Alley

THE FRATERNAL DEAD

Agaton Gutierrez

Life member of Walana Lodge
No. 13
Initiated: February 7, 1895
Passed: March 23, 1895
Raised: June 24, 1896
Died: October 16, 1937

Ramon Farolan

Active member of Sinukuan Lodge
No. 16
Initiated: October 14, 1914
Passed: March 9, 1915
Raised: March 31, 1916
Died: December 5, 1937

Isidoro Esperanzate

Active member of Solidaridad Lodge
No. 23
Initiated: October 3, 1918
Passed: March 13, 1919
Raised: April 10, 1919
Died: November 1, 1937

Joseph James Lombard

Active member of Charleston Lodge
No. 44
Initiated: June 20, 1924
Passed: June 27, 1924
Raised: July 27, 1924
Died: Sept. 27, 1937

Albino C. Zaballa

Active member of Pampanga Lodge
No. 48
Initiated: November 27, 1920
Passed: March 11, 1921
Raised: March 19, 1921
Died: October 30, 1937

Marcos de los Reyes

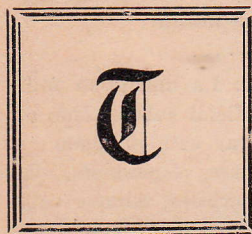
Active member of Angalo Lodge
No. 63
Initiated: May 18, 1931
Passed: Sept. 6, 1931
Raised: Oct. 3, 1931
Died: Oct. 22, 1937

Seccion Castellana

THE CABLETOW

NOTAS EDITORIALES

Paz y Buena Voluntad entre los Hombres



TANTO en Oriente como en Occidente el espíritu de PAZ Y BUENA VOLUNTAD ENTRE LOS HOMBRES está aban-

tido. El hombre es otra vez víctima del hombre. *Homo homini lupus*. Fue en vano que los países insuflados de ideales de democracia sacrificaran vidas y fortunas para hacer de la humanidad una confraternidad de hombres bajo la paternidad de un Dios.

Surgieron sistemas absurdos de gobiernos totalitarios que van sembrando

entre los hombres congojas e inquietudes. Otra vez se recurre a la violencia, otra vez se erigen dictaduras, otra vez se entroniza a la fuerza.

Pueblos que se enorgullecen llamándose cristianos y predicando una religión de paz y amor entre los hombres, son los más empeñados en borrar de sus códigos el respeto a la vida y propiedades de sus semejantes, y nada más que por que así creen servir mejor a sus intereses egoístas.

Pero estamos seguros que la civilización no ha de naufragar en esta vorágine por lo mismo que las democracias que la sostienen no pueden desaparecer. Los ideales de democracia son la floración de los mismos sentimientos del hombre—de la humanidad si se

quiere—cuando no le ofuscan el egoísmo y la ambición.

Paz y buena voluntad entre los hombres por encima de sus propias conveniencias debe ser el grito de los pueblos en estas horas de angustias. Conmemoramos en este mes el nacimiento de AQUEL que vivió entre nosotros para que prevalezca en el mundo el espíritu de paz y concordia. Las presentes Navidades no tendrían su alto significado espiritual si la humanidad llegara a olvidar que AQUEL cuyo nacimiento conmemoramos los cristianos murió diciendo a los hombres '*amaos los unos a los otros*'.

¡Que esta admonición, que el espíritu cristiano de este mandato sea lo que anime y alegre las Pascuas en el hogar y en los corazones de los hombres!



Colegios y Escuelas Privadas



QUE la educación de la juventud es una función primordial del Estado es un axioma indiscutible, y que en Filipinas esta función debe ser estrictamente observada es obvia.

Hasta ahora nuestros poderes públicos no han creído conveniente implantar en Filipinas el sistema de enseñanza o instrucción *obligatoria*, y pudiera ser que ello se deba a que es intenso el deseo de instruirse predominante en nuestro país.

Este deseo de instrucción ha permitido que surjan y se mantengan escue-

las y colegios privados, y que algunos de ellos estén prosperando financieramente. No discutimos que están bajo la supervisión de las autoridades públicas en Filipinas y que éstas ejercen su indiscutible control.

Pero observamos que muchos de estas escuelas y colegios están controlados por elementos que no deben ni han jurado lealtad a nuestra constitución, ni a la constitución de los Estados Unidos de América. Son, en una palabra, elementos completamente extraños, y cuyas ideas, o tal vez, intereses particulares estén en completa pugna con nuestros ideales de gobierno.

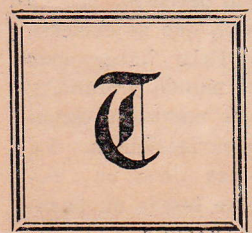
Sin embargo nada se hace a fin de que estas escuelas o colegios privados, que están moldeando la mentalidad y el

carácter de un gran número de nuestros ciudadanos de mañana, estén en manos de ciudadanos filipinos, o sea, ciudadanos, que en un momento dado, se sientan más obligados a los ideales e instituciones de Filipinas, que no a ideales o conveniencias particulares de sus respectivos países.

Es de conocimiento público lo ocurrido en una de estas escuelas privadas y que causó la justa indignación de nuestro Hon. Presidente Manuel L. Quezon. Pudiera ser que esto fuera un suceso aislado; pero esto mismo prueba que es para la mejor garantía de nuestras instituciones el que se prohíba terminantemente que estas escuelas o colegios estén controlados por elementos que no sean ciudadanos filipinos.



Masonería y Política



TODO lo que refiera al gobierno, al arte o a la ciencia de gobernar, a sus atributos, a sus fundamentos, a sus ideales, a sus tendencias, a

su espíritu, a su carácter, todo esto es *política*. Y todo ciudadano debe inte-

resarse por todo lo concerniente a un buen gobierno, pues, la felicidad, la tranquilidad, la prosperidad de un pueblo, de un individuo, de un Estado, están íntimamente ligados con las actuaciones de sus poderes públicos.

La masonería, que es una agencia,—producto de una ideología,—cuya tendencia es la felicidad, la tranquilidad, la prosperidad de pueblos y de indivi-

duos, no puede menos de interesarse por que exista en buen gobierno.

Su historia así lo prueba y su ideología lo justifica. Es por esto porque la masonería no puede estar reñida con la política y porque han sido masones grandes caudillos y figuras a cuya actuación se deben muchas de las conquistas políticas que son ahora la mejor garantía de una estable y firme felicidad para los hombres.

DE CHARLA CON NUESTROS HOMBRES

El Ven. Hermano José P. Guido nos habla entre otras cosas, de disciplina militar y disciplina masónica.

Ensimismado en la solución de un crimen, le encontramos al comandante Jose P. Guido en un rincón de su casa. Era bastante avanzada la noche y eríamos sorprenderle tendido en alguna butaca, escuchando la música de algún *radio* casero al calor del hogar y de los suyos. Pero nos equivocamos. Fijos los ojos en algunos documentos, la cabeza entre las manos, los codos sobre el escritorio, le sorprendimos como dialogando consigo mismo.

—Ya ves, nos espeta, en cuanto le llamamos, los militares no tenemos horas exactas de trabajos oficinescos. Las veinti-cuatro horas las dedicamos al servicio público.

—¿Y te gusta esta labor?

—Inmensamente. Mi oficina es un laboratorio humano. Me veo en la necesidad de codearme todos los días, a todas las horas, con toda clase de gente,—hombres, mujeres, chiquillos, nacionales y extranjeros,—desde el mas azceta hasta el mas libertino, desde la mas pecadora hasta la mas santa....

—.... es decir, desde la *princesa real a la hija de un pescador*

—Exactamente, y como tienen que confiarme sus secretos, puedes darte cuenta de cómo puedo vanagloriarme de ser psicólogo sin haber buseado en las profundidades de la psicología.

—¿Y cómo van a verte?

—Tú sabes, que el servicio de información del ejército tiene un radio de acción mas extenso que el *intelligence service* propiamente dicho. Tenemos que desempeñar por ley en esta división servicios de policía, y es por esto porque vienen a mí exponiéndome sus cuitas o los de su familia, y pidiendo ayuda o consejo o protección.

—Un verdadero capítulo de miserias humanas.

—Y yo añadiría de pasiones encontradas, de ambiciones, de luchas, de recelos, de vandidades....

—Tu no puedes comprender cómo puede existir en el hombre tanta maldad,.... ¿no es así?

—Eso es verdad, y también no se puede comprender cómo en medio de tanta criminalidad puedan existir hombres que son el genio, la revelación del bien, del desinterés, de la resgación....

—En una palabra, que te encuentras confundido en un verdadero mosaico de contradicciones que es el hombre....

—Pero no sabes la íntima satisfacción que se siente cuando consigues

prestarles el servicio que de tí esperan. Como quiera que hay casos desesperados en que la maraña parece impedir que las dificultades desaparezcan, la solución inesperada para esta pobre gente viene como de milagro y con la tranquilidad en su alma o en su conciencia parecen renacer a una nueva vida....

—Es la satisfacción del deber cumplido sencillamente

—Que es lo mas hermoso que se enseña en masonería!

—Y a propósito ¿hace mucho tiempo que perteneces a esta institución?

—Hace muchísimos años que soy mason. Creo que pertenezco a la masonería hará hoy unos diecisiete años.

—¿Y qué es lo que mas te entusiasma en la fraternidad?

—El amor fraternal de mis hermanos. ¡Oh! no hay nada mas hermoso, mas encantador, que sentir a mis hermanos a mi lado, como quien dice, compartiendo conmigo mis desgracias y penas, y haciéndose partícipes desinteresados de mis alegrías. Es el calor de que se infiltra y que solamente el que ha bebido de este néctar puede apreciarlo, porque no se puede describirlo.

—.....

—A donde quiera que vaya, en Manila, en provincias, en cualquier lugar en donde me encuentre con un hermano, allí tengo un amigo sincero en en quien puedo descansar confiado....

—.....

—Todavía recuerdo que no hace muchos años me ví forzado a hacer un viaje bajo circunstancias completamente imprevistas. Me encontré sin un céntimo en el bolsillo, y lo que es peor sin ropa que mudar. Puedes imaginarte la situación desesperada en que me encontraba cuando de repente el mismo capitán del barco me suministro todo lo que necesitaba....

—.....

—Y luego me enteré que el capitán era un hermano masón!

—.....

—Y ejemplos de esta clase podría contarte a *puñados*....

—¿Y qué me dices de la disciplina militar y de la disciplina masónica?

—Yo soy un hombre que creo que toda organización, si ha de llevar una

vida próspera, debe observar una verdadera disciplina. Y, por tanto, es para mí fundamental que entre los miembros de la institución debe haber verdadera disciplina. Pero yo no quiero para la masonería la disciplina que existe en un cuerpo militar.

—.....

—Y te explicaré. La disciplina militar es *ciega*. El oficial subordinado en un cuerpo militar está obligado a obedecer estrictamente, *ciegamente*, las órdenes de sus superiores, aunque ello sea contra su voluntad, contra su conciencia o contra sus propias convicciones. El oficial subordinado no puede *escoger*, digámoslo así. El tiene que seguir las instrucciones de sus jefes; bien o mal....

—.....

—Pues bien, yo no quiero esta disciplina para la fraternidad. Es verdad que debemos los masones obediencia y sumisión al Venerable Maestro y al Gran Maestro; pero esta obediencia y sumisión no deben ser *ciegas*.

—.....

—Si las órdenes del Venerable Maestro van contra nuestra propia conciencia o creemos que son erróneas deber nuestro es discutir las en toda su amplitud, y creo que en esto está la verdadera *belleza* de la fraternidad.

—.....

—La disciplina masónica no es, ni puede ser, autocrática; pero la disciplina militar sí lo es. La disciplina masónica tiene por base el amor de los miembros a sus jefes escogidos; pero esto no sucede en la disciplina militar. La disciplina masónica se impone por la persuasión y el consejo fraternal. La disciplina militar se impone por la fuerza.

—¿Y qué me dices de la labor masónica en nuestros valles?

—Excelente. Pero creo que debemos llevar mas *masonería* a nuestras masas. Debe haber mas literatura masónica que llegue al alcance de nuestro pueblo para su propio beneficio. Yo no creo en una masonería que se encierra en talleres o logias. Debe haber mas labor masónica en el mundo profano, y si es posible, debemos mantener escuelas, asilos y hospitales masónicos. La Masonería en Filipinas tiene un futuro brillante, como ha tenido un pasado de que nos enorgullecemos. Todo dependerá de que la Gran Logia y las logias subordinadas se empeñen en una labor práctica y de resultados tangibles.

NOTAS Y NOTICIAS

El Mensaje Pascual de nuestro M. I. Gran Maestro traducido del inglés:

La temporada de Pascuas se está aproximando con su acostumbrado intercambio de presentes que se dan y que se reciben. En nuestros años mozos era mas grande nuestro placer en recibir; pero a medida que nos hacemos viejos encontramos un placer mas fuerte y duradero en ofrecer nuestros presentes a los amigos y seres queridos. Cuando nosotros volvemos la vista hacia nuestra vida pasada encontramos nuestra satisfacción en el recuerdo de los presentes hechos a nuestra familia, a nuestros amigos y a nuestros hermanos, ya consistan aquellos en bienes materiales, en obras buenas o en servicios prestados. Cuando llegemos al dintel de la vida encontraremos que nuestro verdadero valer consistirá en lo que hayamos dado, en el bien que hayamos hecho, y en los servicios que hemos prestado. ¡Que las presentes Navidades sean de alegría para cada uno de nosotros tanto en el dar como en el hacer buenas obras y prestar amoroso servicio a los necesitados es el ferviente deseo de vuestro Gran Maestro!

(Fdo.) JOSEPH H. ALLEY

Una feliz operación!

Recibimos desde América una comunicación de nuestro querido e ilustre Gran Secretario Hermano Teodoro M. Kalaw en la que nos informa que la operación a que se le ha sujetado ha sido muy feliz y que ahora se encuentra completamente bueno.

Tenemos informaciones recibidas antes del cierre de esta edición que el Hno. Kalaw llegará de vuelta a Manila hacia el 20 del próximo mes de enero, para asumir otra vez los arduos deberes de Gran Secretario. Van aquí nuestros plácemes.

Felicitemos al Comandante y Ven. Hermano José P. Guido—

Ha sido una agradable noticia para todos los Hermanos el ascenso al grado de comandante de nuestro Ven. Hermano José P. Guido. Para testimoniarle sus buenos deseos un nutrido grupo de Hermanos le dieron en una de las noches pasadas una visita de sorpresa. Se improvisó una pequeña velada seguida de un baile animado que duró hasta media noche. Como siempre, la Sra. del querido comandante estuvo muy atenta con los concurrentes. Reciban los esposos Guido nuestra cordial felicitación!

Logia Makawiwili No. 55.

(Capiz, Capiz)

El Hno. Manuel Roxas. P.M. (55) Diputado a la Asamblea estuvo en Capiz por asuntos personales y para despedirse de su madre porque ira a Estados Unidos acompañando al Comité de Expertos.

El Hno. Jose Hernandez (55) se halla mejorando de salud despues de estar confinado en el Hospital General por varios dias.

El Templo de la Logia Makawiwili ha sido destrozado por el baguio que paso en Capiz. Sus muebles y enseres han sido totalmente dañados.

Por resolución de los miembros de la Logia Makawiwili han acordado levantar un humilde Templo en la playa de Capiz sobre el terreno de la propiedad del Ven. Hermano Jose Altavas.

Ven. Her. RICARDO SAN AGUSTIN



*Es mi lema el SERVIR,
nos dice SAN AGUSTIN,
y este lema, a no dudar,
le hace muy popular....*

Un Agape Fraternal

Para honrar y dar la bienvenida a los miembros de Logias hermanas recientemente destinados a diferentes puestos en la provincia, y festejar a sus propios miembros exaltados unos al gobierno nacional y destinados otros a otras provincias bajo la Oficina de Instrucción Pública, la Logia PAMPANGA No. 48 acordó ofrecer un agape fraternal que tuvo lugar en el Town Lunch de San Fernando, Pampanga, el día 30 del pasado mes de Octubre, a las 12 m.

Respondiendo a la invitación, acudieron al agape fraterno sentándose al rededor de dos largas mesas los siguientes: Hno. Hipólito Garma, de la Logia Pilar No. 15, Teniente Coronel del Ejército Filipino; Hno. León C. Bañez, Comandante del Cuerpo Médico del Ejército Filipino, de la Logia Abra No. 86; Hno. Venancio Trinidad de la Logia Batangas No. 35 Superintendente de la División de Escuelas; Hno. Leoncio Ielong, de la Logia Pangasinan, Supervisor Industrial; Hno. Ildefonso Bonoan, Principal de la Trade School de Bacolor; y Hno. Jose Catindig, de la Logia Malolos No. 46, Supervisor Académico de la División de Pampanga. Entre los festejados estuvo el Hno. Jose C. Morales, ex-miembro de la Junta Provincial, nombrado recientemente Capitán de la policía del Estado. Por motivos justificados, no pudo atender al acto el Hno. Juan Suñga destinado como Supervisor de Escuelas de la División en la provincia de Bulacan.

Terminado el banquete, fueron sucesivamente presentados por el Venerable Maestro a hicieron uso de la palabra todos los invitados. La Logia se siente complacida por la espontaneidad con que todos han respondido acudiendo al banquete preparado en su honor.

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(Continuación)



61. Cuando la moción o resolución que ha de reconsiderarse ya está ejecutada, o ejecutándose, o ya ha pasado de la jurisdicción de la Logia, la reconsideración no estaría en orden.

62. La moción de reconsideración no es enmendable y tampoco es debatible si el asunto objeto de la reconsideración no lo es. Una vez presentada y decidida no cabe presentarse otra moción a menos que, reconsiderado el asunto principal haya sido substancialmente enmendado.

63. La moción de reconsideración puede ser objeto de otras mociones, como dejarla sobre la Mesa, posponerla para cierto tiempo o indefinidamente, etc.

64. Debe decirse, sin embargo, que estas reglas no rigen en la votación de solicitudes de grados o afiliación en una Logia masónica. Después de votada una solicitud, la moción de reconsideración de la votación no está permitida, no solamente por la razón de que sería imposible saber si efectivamente el proponente de la reconsideración era del lado triunfante, ya que el voto es secreto, sino porque lo prohíben las an-

tiguas prácticas de nuestras Fraternidad. El Presidente de la Logia es el único que puede, a su discreción, reconsiderar una votación de esta clase, según dispone nuestra Constitución (*) y un así, el ejercicio de esta facultad está limitado por ciertas reglas. El no podría ordenar la reconsideración sino en la misma noche de la votación pero nunca después. Tampoco podría ordenarlo cuando alguno de los hermanos presentes en la primera votación ya está ausente en la segunda. Tampoco podría ordenar una segunda reconsideración.

65. *Llamamiento a la Orden del día.*—Bajo las reglas parlamentarias comunes en asambleas numerosas, como las asambleas legislativas, hay dos clases de Ordenes del Día: *Orden General y Orden Especial.* La *Orden General* se vota por mera mayoría y se refiere a la preparación de un programa de asuntos que serían discutidos para un día o una sesión determinada, o también al señalamiento de un solo asunto para dicho día o sesión. La *Orden Especial*, por el contrario, tiene por objeto señalar de un día determinado, y como

ello supone una suspensión de reglamento se requiere el voto de las dos terceras partes para la aprobación de una Orden Especial. Aunque ambas Ordenes tienen carácter privilegiado en el tiempo anunciado, la Especial tiene preferencia sobre la General.

66. En una Logia de masones esta clase de Ordenes Especiales no tiene razón de ser. En todo caso, la moción de posposición para una hora determinada, de que ya se ha hablado en el número 29, cuya aprobación solo requiere una mayoría de los votos presentes, es la que, en una Logia de masones, podría equivaler a una Orden Especial del Día, tan pronto como llegue la hora fijada. La moción de posposición para cierta hora podría, pues, presentarse en esta forma, en una Logia de masones:—*Pido que este asunto se convierta en Orden Especial para las 10 en punto de esta noche.*

67. Llegaba la hora fijada cualquier hermano podrá levantarse—no importa que haya otro asunto pendiente—y

(*) Véase, Art. III, sec. 3, Part. III de la Constitución.

(Se continuará)

Masonería y Política

(Cont. de la pag. 355)

Pero al vocablo "política" se ha dado un significado tan extenso que a toda agitación de cualquier grupo o asociación de hombres con tendencias a asumir o dirigir una función pública en un país bajo un programa de partido se ha denominado también *política*. De esta clase de política de grupos, o si se quiere, de bandería, que divide y que separa a los hombres, que tiende a considerarlos como enemigos en vez de unirlos como hermanos, es de la que la masonería huye. No quiere en sus templos ni mencionarla.

Y es que no estamos aquí para la exaltación de un hombre, de una clase de un programa. No estamos aquí para reafirmar la influencia de tal o cual individuo sobre un grupo de electores o sobre una sección de la masa electoral. Estamos aquí por una ideología,

una ideología que une y no separa, una ideología que creemos es el verdadero jalón, la firme base, de una estable y duradera felicidad y bienestar para los pueblos y los individuos.



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