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*Sr. Salvador Natividad,
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Third Quarter, 1992

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Philippine Philatelic Journal

TYPES OF U.S. MILITARY POSTAL STATION MARKINGS of the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By Col. George S. Goodale

(Reprinted from *Postal Markings*, Vol. 5, No. 12, May, 1936
through Vol. 6, No. 5, October 1936)

There is an old Chinese saying to the effect that a picture will show more than a thousand words-or maybe it was a million words.

The ideal method of reproducing postal markings is undoubtedly by the photostatic method.

But it believed that such accuracy is not absolutely necessary and that even tracings or fairly accurate drawings will serve the purpose of showing types.

The writer while no finished draftsman is using the tracing method of reproducing these illustrations with the hope that his efforts will be satisfactory.

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The Cover: Col. Goodale most certainly would have added this cancel to his cancel type listing had he been aware of it.

Errata: The previous issue (Second Quarter, 1992) was listed as Volume XV. It should have been Volume XIV.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF MARKINGS

In making my own classification of these postal markings I have divided them into four classes, as follows:

1. Numbered Military Postal Stations.
Manila No. 1 (with branch office at Forest Reserve Hospital)
Cavite No. 2 (Originally No. 1, with branch at Camp Dewey.)
Iloilo No. 3
Cebu No. 4
Bacolod No. 5.
11. Unnumbered Military Postal Stations.
Angeles
Aparri
Bongo
Dagupan
Jolo
San Fernando
Siassi
Vigan
Zamboanga
111. Miscellaneous.
Manila and Dagupan Railroad
China
- 1V. Military Camps.
Camp Jossman, Camp Marahui and Camp Vicars.

In the illustrations I will use the same system of indicating types as was used in the Cyclopedia. Cancellations for sending will be indicated as Manila A-1; for receiving Cebu Rc-1; for registration Jolo Rg-1.

It will be noted in looking over the illustrations that some of later date than those do the earlier types have been included. These do not probably belong to the period of Military Postal Stations markings. I have included them because it is not known how much earlier than the date shown they were used. Some of those may have been in use for a year or more before the date indicated.

The last few illustrations are from places known to the writer to have been military stations: Catbalogan, Samar, Lucena, Batangas and Nueva Caceres.

There are many other places where troops were in occupation for a considerable time. It would be of interest to the writer to know if any of these places ever had a numbered or unnumbered Military Postal Station.

One other postal marking is included in the illustrations that is strictly a Philippine Island cancellation. I refer to China under the 111 Classification. "MIL. POSTAL STA. No.1 CHINA" served the troops sent to China from the Philippines for the Boxer Rebellion.

MANILA



A-1



A-2a



A-4



A-4a



A-5



A-5



89



A-6



A-7

Two Handstamps,
Two Numbers



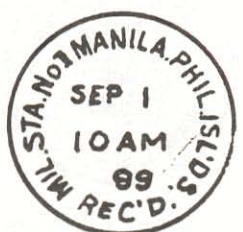
Rg Rc-1



Rg-3



Rgc-1



Rgc-2



Rg-5



Rg-5a

- A-1 From First Day Cover of the Manila Office. It is believed that this type was in use at Cavite prior to August 14 '98.
- Rg-5a An earlier form (May 9, 1899) "MIL. Sta. No. 1 Philippine Isl's, San Francisco Cal." above (Rg-5) was in use. Apparently "San Francisco" removed from the old canceller at the time the Manila office became independent of the San Francisco office.
- A-9 In all copies seen the "o" of "Hosp" is missing.



A-9

DAMAGED mail
off S. S. **Morgan City**
Manila P. I. 9-30, 99

D-1

- D-1 Applied to letters and packages of the mail salvaged from the U.S. Army Chartered Transport "Morgan City" that went down at sea off the south coast of Japan. While there was no loss of life, the mails could not be removed from the ship at the time of sinking but were later recovered by divers, sent to Manila where it received this marking.



T-1



C1-C2

CEBU:



A-1



A-2



Insurgent Cancel



A-4

REGISTERED

MAR 20 1900

Military Station No. 4,
Cebu, Phil. Islands.

Rg-1

The writer was a member of the first army command (Lat Bn. 23rd Infantry) that occupied Cebu on March 1, 1900. All types shown are from his correspondence from that place. Leaving Manila on only a few hours notice, no postal agent accompanied the command. Such an agent was sent to Cebu soon afterwards. In the interim mail was handled by the military.

A-1 The first type used. It was used both for sending and receiving and was undated. It is believed that this canceller was obtained locally or was possibly made by the U.S. Navy ship "Petrel" which had been in Cebu several days when the army arrived.

A-4 Another example of the change in type in change to Civil Governments. *(to be continued...)*

THE 1914 TOBACCO STAMPS

by Douglas K. Lehmann

Found at last! Arnold H. Warren lists four tobacco stamps issued within the Philippine Islands in 1914. Up to 1992, no example of any of these has emerged for any writer to record, if at all seen. Warren listed a 1914 cigar and 1914 cigarette issue in *Philippine Philatelic News*, 1979 (Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4). In 1983, he listed in *IPPS News* (Number 2) a 1914 smoking tobacco and 1914 chewing tobacco stamp. The title of all these articles is *The Arnold H. Warren Studies*. In these studies, he observed the instructions on these stamps required them to be utterly destroyed upon use. He comments this has "...been (a) deterrent to the collection of used tobacco tax stamps. There is no penalty attached to the collection of unused specimens of these stamps. But because of the almost lack of interest ... on the part of collectors, it is probable that no specimens of most of the tobacco tax stamps issue prior to 1932 have been preserved." Warren then proceeded to catalog these rare stamps using the laws requiring their use. It is also possible that some officials talked to Warren about their recollections concerning these early issues.

During the first half of 1992, Nemi L. Rivera found one-half of a 1914 cigar stamp and one-half of a 1915 cigarette stamp. The 1915 issue is the same as the 1914 issue except for the addition of a value handstamp. Independently of Nemi, the author found an entire 1915 smoking tobacco stamp. The entire is also an overprinted 1914 issue. After 75 years, these elusive stamps finally show up.

Those of you familiar with the 1979-83 Warren Studies might say that Warren illustrates the 1914 chewing tobacco stamp as Figure 124. It turns out that the issue described by Warren for 1914 (W-1401, W-1402, and W-1402) is actually a 1916 or later issue. Further investigation shows that the Philippines used the newly discovered 1915 smoking tobacco stamp without the overprint for both smoking and chewing tobacco taxes in 1914. But the three new examples provide proof of what all the 1914 tobacco stamps look like. A closer description of all 1914 and 1915 tobacco stamps is now possible. A complete description is still impossible as it is not known if the government revalued all the 1914 stamps in 1915. We may never know.

The Philippines printed all tobacco stamps issued after 1915 in black ink on blue paper. These possessed an ornamental background color featuring a continuous monogram of BIR within a circle. This

monogram color was green, grey or orange. All those, including Warren, assumed the 1914 issues were also on blue paper. However, the 1914 and 1915 issues are all on cream-colored paper with the ornamental design in light brown. The government typographed all series in black ink.


Value	Cigars per package	Sept 1914 (basic)	Jan 1915 hand written	1915 hand stamp
Tax: P2 per 1000			Tax: P6 on P2	
P0.02	10	W-1001	W-1019	W-1031
0.04	20	W-1002	W-1020	W-1032
0.10	50	W-1003	W-1021	W-1033
0.20	100	W-1004	W-1022	W-1034
0.40	200	W-1005	W-1023	W-1035
0.50	250	W-1006	W-1024	W-1036
1.00	500	W-1007	W-1025	W-1037
Tax: P4 per 1000			Tax: P6 on P4	
P0.02	5	W-1008	W-1026	W-1038
0.04	10	W-1009	W-1027	W-1039
0.10	25	W-1010	W-1028	W-1040
0.20	50	W-1011	W-1029	W-1041
0.40	100	W-1012	W-1030	W-1042
Tax: P6 per 1000			<p>KEY:</p>  = known copy	
P0.03	5	W-1013		
0.06	10	W-1014		
0.12	20	W-1015		
0.15	25	W-1016		
0.30	50	W-1017		
0.60	100	W-1018		

TABLE 1. EARLY PHILIPPINE CIGAR STAMPS

Table 1 shows a repeat listing of the Warren numbers of the 1914 and 1915 cigar stamps. **Figure 1** shows Nemi's exciting discovery of the 1914 issue. This figure is the right half of W-1004. The September 1914 issue has the tax rate printed on the stamp with the rest of the design. The January 1, 1915 issue is the same series but with the new value **handwritten** in red or violet ink. The last 1915 issue is on the first 1914 issue but contains a **handstamp** with the same new tax rate. All stamps have no watermark, measure 39mm x 188mm, have a roulette edge at top and bottom, and contain a serial number in dark blue.

Value	Cigarettes per package	Sept 1914 (basic)	Jan 1915 hand written	1915 hand stamp
Tax: P1 per 1000			Tax: P1.20 on P1	
P0.10	100	W-1151	W-1162	W-1172
0.15	150	W-1152	W-1163	W-1173
0.20	200	W-1153	W-1164	W-1174
0.25	250	W-1154	W-1165	W-1175
0.50	500	W-1155	W-1166	W-1176
0.60	600	W-1156	W-1167	W-1177
0.625	625	W-1157	W-1168	W-1178
0.70	700	W-1158	W-1169	W-1179
0.725	725	W-1159	W-1170	W-1180
0.75	750	W-1160	W-1171	W-1181
Tax: P2 per 1000				
0.20	600	W-1161		

TABLE 2. EARLY PHILIPPINE CIGARETTE STAMPS

Table 2 shows a repeat listing of the Warren numbers for the 1914 and 1915 cigarette stamps. **Figure 2** shows Nemi's second landmark discovery of the 1915 overprinted issue. This example is also a right half but of W-1181. The September 1914 issue should have the tax rate printed on the stamp with the rest of the design. However, the

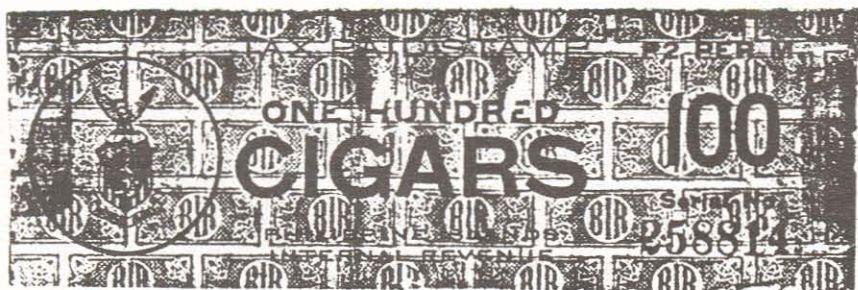


Figure 1

Unwatermarked; obviously cut at left end; length undetermined, height 37 mm; straight edge at top, bottom and right; separation at left end not known.

Typographed in black on cream-colored paper.

Serial number in dark blue.



Figure 3

original owner cut the example's right side so we cannot be sure of this. The January 1, 1915 issue is the same series but with the new value handwritten in red or violet ink. The last 1915 issue is also on the first 1914 issue but contains a handstamp with the same new tax rate. All stamps have no watermark, measure 39mm by an unknown length, with a roulette edge at top and bottom, and a serial number assumed to be blue.

Table 3 shows a listing of new and rearranged Warren numbers for the 1914 and 1915 smoking and chewing tobacco stamps. **Figure 3** shows the author's discovery of the 1915 overprinted smoking tobacco issue, the only whole example reported to date (a second example also known of the same stamp). This is W-1366. The September 1914 issue was a joint tax stamp used on both chewing and smoking tobacco. Both had the same tax rate of 48 centavos per kilo up until



Figure 2

Unwatermarked; quite obviously cut at both right and left ends; length undetermined, height 39 mm; straight edge at top and bottom; separation at both ends not known.

Typographed in black on cream-colored paper.

"P" sign at upper right edge hand-stamped in violet ink.



Value	Grams per package	Sept 1914 (basic)	Jan 1915 hand written	1915 hand stamp
Tax: P0.48 per kilo Smoking and Chewing Tobacco			Tax: P0.60 per kilo Smoking Tobacco only	
P0.024	50	W-1351	W-1357	W-1363
0.048	100	W-1352	W-1358	W-1364
0.06	125	W-1353	W-11359	W-1365
0.12	250	W-1354	W-1360	W-1366
0.216	450	W-1355	W-1361	W-1367
0.24	500	W-1356	W-1362	W-1368

TABLE 3. EARLY PHILIPPINE SMOKING/CHEWING TOBACCO STAMPS

WWII while the smoking tobacco stamp increased to 60 centavos. Again, we can separate the 1915 series by new tax rates that are either handwritten or handstamped in violet ink. All stamps have no watermark, measure 39mm x 188mm, have a roulette edge at top and bottom, and a serial number in blue.

Table 3 now conflicts with the Warren listing for W-1401, W-1402, and W-1403. However, these three numbers are still valid listings for chewing tobacco. For a correct listing, just change the 1914 date to a "1916-25?" date. Warren expresses another doubt that I also underwrite. No one has seen boxes or stamps for chewing and smoking tobacco for 125, 450, and 500 grams. However, they may exist. A review of the three tables shows only three confirmed listings (shaded boxes). If you have additional examples, now is the time to report them. ■

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK THRIFT SLOGANS

by Eugene D. Garrett

Ray Coughlin (I-043) sent us several covers bearing "Thrift Slogans" for listing in the event they had not been recorded previously. As it turned out, most had been reported, but the two illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 had not. Ray complained mildly and quite reasonably that he doesn't have time to consult half a dozen sources to determine whether or not he has discovered some new ones.

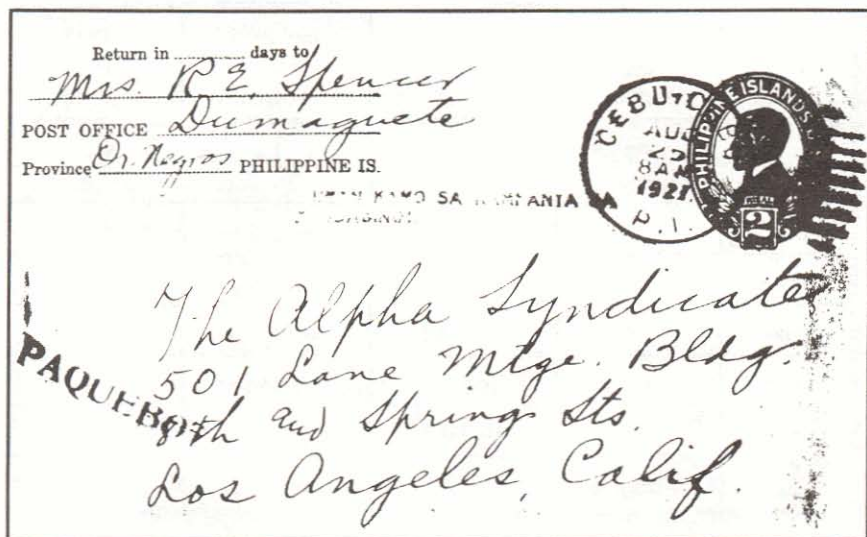


Figure 1

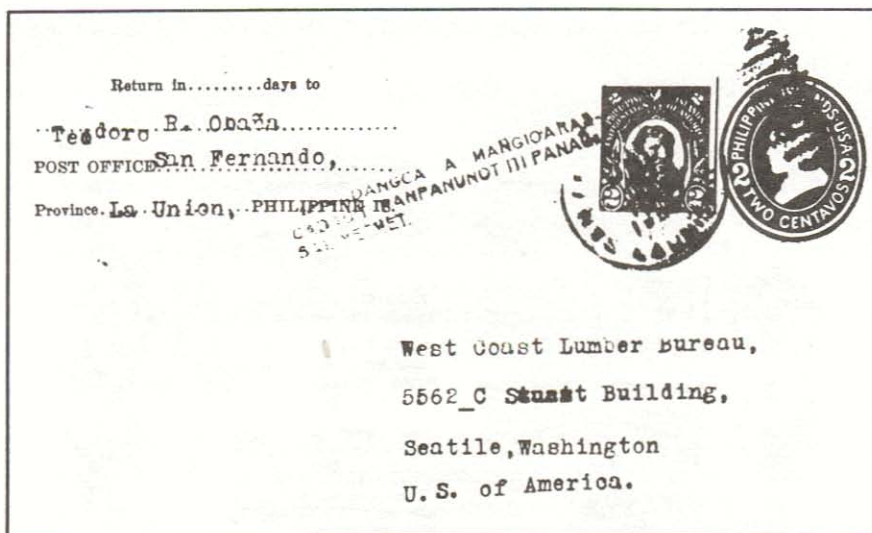


Figure 2

We hasten to correct that situation by providing an up-to date listing in the pages of this journal, consolidating all previously reported listings.

Such a listing will include the presently known "Thrift Slogans"; the locations and postmark date of use (where known); the language or dialect (where known); and the English translation (where known).

We start with the first listing prepared by Pablo M. Esperidion, published in Philippine Journal of Philately, Vol. III - No. 1, September-October, 1950, pp. 22-29, continued in Vol III - No. 2, November-December, 1950, pp. 36-50, then five years later a second study was published in PJP, Vol. VIII, No. 1 September-October, 1955, pp. 16-27.

His listings included all the various types of slogan cancels, and unfortunately included the "Thrift Slogans", which are not "cancels" in any sense, to the confusion of later generations of collectors, as illustrated by one page from his article (Figure 3).



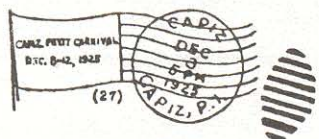
DEPOSIT YOUR FUNDS WITH THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK (25)



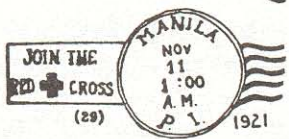
ADDRESS YOUR MAIL TO BARRIO DE SINTO (26)



MANILA CANTON COMMERCIAL FAIR JAN. 30-FEB. 4 -1925 (28)



CARIZ, P. I. BIC. B-2, 1925 (27)



JOIN THE RED CROSS (29)

SAN PABLO CARNIVAL AND LAGUNA PROVINCIAL FAIR APRIL 11, 16, 17, - 1928 (40)

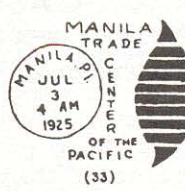
INAUGURATION CITY OF ILOILO JULY 16, 1937 (67)

WE DEPEND UPON OUR MEMBERS PLEDGE TO RETURN (82)

WIKANG PAMBANSÁ NATING, ANG LAGI NATING GAMITIN (81)



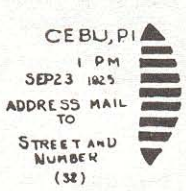
REGISTER INSURE VALUABLE MAIL (30)



MANILA TRADE CENTER OF THE PACIFIC (33)



MANILA, P.I. APR 7 130 AM 1925 ADDRESS MAIL TO STREET AND NUMBER (31)



CEBU, P.I. SEP 23 1 PM 1925 ADDRESS MAIL TO STREET AND NUMBER (32)

ABANGAN ANG MASIGLANG PAG-SISIKAP SA PAGTITIPID. (34)

MAKISALI SA KILUSAN SA PAG-TITIPID. (36)

MAGTIPID KAYO AT HUWAG MAG-AMAYAN SA ANUMAN PARAN. (36)

IDULINMO DAGITI URNONMO TI-AYOAN ITI BANGKO ITI KOREO. (37)

MAG DAMUT QUITA PAKA... - ABOT NA ALDAO. (38)

TUMABANG KA SA PAGPA... - HIN PAGTIMOS SA SAIMONG MGA KAIRUBA. (39)

GASTONA ANG INYONG SAPI SA MAAYON PAAGI. (40)

TUMULONG KAYONG MAGPALAGI- NAP ANG DIWA NG PAGTITIPID SA INYONG LIPIYAN. (41)

LUMAYO KAYO SA MGA RASAMANG PARULA NG MGA TAUHAN AT LIPUNANG PAGSAMANTALA LA- MANG NG SALAPI. (42)

WATCH FOR NATIONAL THRIFT CAMPAIGN. ABANGAN ANG MASIGLANG PAG- TITIPID. (43)

SPEND YOUR MONEY WISELY. ISIPING MABUTI ANG PAGGUGU- GOL NG SALAPI. (44)

DO NOT INHIBIT THE RICH. I WITHIN YOUR INCOME. (45)

Postal Savings Bank Deposit your money with the local Post Office. (78)

Postal Savings Bank The 16 letters you use today, you can't change you do. (79)

Postal Savings Bank He that will not cooperate will have to agonize. (80)

Figure 3

Don Pablo introduced the "Thrift Slogans" as follows:

"Straightline Types in Native Dialects"

"For the first time in the postal history of the Philippines, the Bureau of Posts, in 1927, set into use a series of postal slogans in native dialects. Applied by handstamp, they were utilized during a campaign for national thrift. Postally, they were called 'thrift slogans'. However, they are not slogan cancels. They are just plain postal slogans. Neither they are boxed nor framed. They come in two or more inscriptions, in simple straightlines.

"Notwithstanding their simplicity, yet they are quite interesting. What makes them interesting are their legends. They are in native dialects. Some of them as far as I could gather, are in the following dialects - Tagalog, Ilocano, Bicolano and Visayan. In addition to this, there some were some in English. Then, too, some were in English and Tagalog combined... They were applied by handstamp in red, but some were in purple.

"While use of this series of postal slogans in native dialects was first seen as early as in July 1927, at least they saw service for one and a half year. Latest date I have seen was 'Dec. 11, 1928' [one is now known from Surigao, Surigao postmarked Jan. 28, 1929 - EAG]."

These "Thrift Slogans" were routinely handstamped by postal employees on all covers which passed through their post offices during that year and a half, and therefore are "official", non-philatelic markings and eminently collectible.

Esperidion listed seventeen different slogans, and an additional sixteen have been reported subsequently. Since he employed two different numbering systems in his 1950 and 1955 articles, starting with No. 37 in the midst of his list of all kinds of postal slogan cancels, our list will start simply with the less confusing No. 1, with a clear conscience.

We would like to list the slogans in chronological order of appearance, but since only thirty-three of an unknown but probably much larger number are known, the listing would require renumbering each time a new example was reported.

It will be noted that some of the translations of the "native dialects" are missing. When this listing was first started, we had no idea of the enormous difficulty to be encountered in providing such translations. Esperidion started to compile his listing as early as 1942, and it may be guessed that it was no cup of tea for him, either. Figure 4 is from his personal papers, written on the back of a cover bearing one of the slogans. He reduced the fifteen words of Tagalog to three words in English: "Beware of Racketeers", but in his 1955 study added two more: "Beware of Rackets and Racketeers". Even so, we remain uneasy.

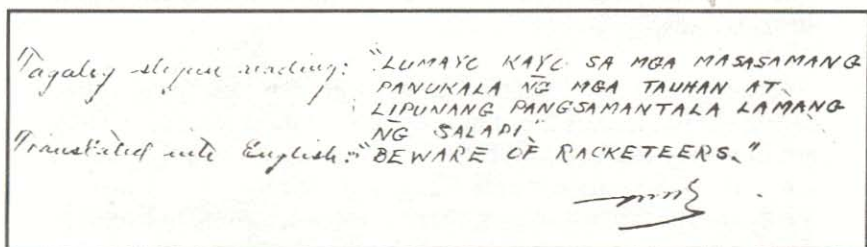


Figure 4 (cropped and reduced)

When we asked Steve Forten of Hamilton, Ontario for help in translating Thrift 19, Mrs. Forten advised that it was written in Visayan except for the one word "palapnag" which is in the Ilongo dialect. Similarly, Nemi Rivera of Pasay City persevered in discovering the translation of Thrift 30:

"[It] is Bicolano, the dialect of the five provinces at the southeastern end of Luzon. Young friends found it difficult to translate, saying that this is 'deep' or archaic Bicolano. Anyway, among themselves, their literal translation is 'THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR THRIFT (some translate 'padamut' into 'selfishness') NEEDS TO BE SUPPORTED BY US ALL'."

So with a dawning understanding of the degree of difficulty involved, help is solicited in learning the translations of slogans 25, 26, 28, 29, 32 and 33. Esperidion did not record the towns in which slogans 6, 8, 10, 15 and 17 were employed.

THRIFT SLOGANS

Thrift 1. ABANGAN ANG MASIGLANG PAGSISIKAP SA
PAGTITIPID

Tagalog: "Watch for National Thrift Campaign"
Lucena, Tayabas - July 3, 1927.

Thrift 2. WATCH FOR NATIONAL THRIFT CAMPAIGN/
ABANGAN ANG MASIGLANG PAGSISIKAP SA
PAGTITIPID

English-Tagalog: same in both languages.
Manila - July 11, 1927

Thrift 3. MAKISALI SA KILUSAN SA PAGTITIPID

Tagalog: "Join the Thrift Campaign"
Santa Cruz, Laguna - August 20, 1927

Thrift 4. SPEND YOUR MONEY WISELY/ISIPING MABUTI
ANG PAGGUGUGOL NG SALAPI

English-Tagalog: same in both languages
Manila - September 15, 1927

Thrift 5. GASTOHA ANG INYONG SAMP AS MAAYONG
PAAGI

Visayan: "Spend Your Money Wisely"
Surigao, Surigao - September 24, 1927

Thrift 6. IPITAGO ANG SINOPTAN MO NGA PILAK SA
BANCO

Negros: "Deposit Your Savings in the Bank"
_____ (?) _____ - October 18, 1927

Thrift 7. MAGTIPIID KAYO AT HUWAG MAGAKSAYA SA
ANUMANG PARAAN

Tagalog: "Save and Don't Waste in Any Way"
Manila - October 21, 1927

Thrift 8. LAGING MAGTIPIID ALALAHANIN ANG
PAGTANDA

Tagalog: "Always be Thrifty, Think of Old Age"
_____ (?) _____ - November 11, 1927

- Thrift 9.** MAGG DAMUT QUITA PAKA ABOT NA ALDAO
 Bicolano: "Let Us Save for a Rainy Day"
 Legaspi, Albay - December 28, 1927
- Thrift 10.** PAGTIPIG AGUD MANGAD DULA HAN KA KAG
 MALIPAYON
 Ilongo: "Save So That You Will Obtain Happiness and Prosperity"
 _____(?)_____ - January 12, 1928
- Thrift 11.** TUMULONG KAYONG MAPALAGANAP ANG
 DIWA NG PAGTITIPID SA INYONG LIPUNAN
 Tagalog: "Help in Promoting the Thrift Drive in Your Country"
 Lobo, Batangas - July 6, 1928
- Thrift 12.** TUMABANG KA SA PAGPAGONO HIN PAGTIMOS
 SA SAIMONG MGA KAIRUBA
 Bicolano: "Help in Propagating the Thrift Campaign in Your Community"
 Rapu Rapu, Albay - July 28, 1928
- Thrift 13.** IDULINMO DAGITI URNONGMO TI AYOAN ITI
 BANGKO ITI KOREO
 Ilocano - "Deposit Your Savings in the Postal Savings Bank"
 Laoag, Ilocos Norte - September 19, 1928
- Thrift 14.** DO NOT IMITATE THE RICH, LIVE WITHIN YOUR
 INCOME
 English
 Manila - October 5, 1928
- Thrift 15.** MAGDAMUT CA AT PANGINLAGAN ING
 CABULAGSACAN
 Pampango: "Be Thrifty and Avoid Waste"
 _____(?)_____ - October 20, 1928
- Thrift 16.** LUMAYO KAYO SA MGA MASASAMANG
 PANUKALA NG MGA TAUHAN AT LIPUNANG
 PANGSAMANTALA LAMANG NG SALAPI
 Tagalog: "Beware of Rackets and Racketeers"
 Calapan, Mindoro: December 11, 1928

- Thrift 17.** MANGILAG CARING MAMANA TAG AGUMAN A
MAMIGASTOS MARAGUL QNG SAYAJAN
Pampango: "Beware of Organizers of Big Expensive Group
Parties"
Angeles, Pampanga - December 21, 1928
- Thrift 18.** AGIN-INUCTA: LICLICAM DAKES A
PANAGGASTO
Ilocano: "Be Thrifty: Avoid Foolish Spending"
Bontoc, Mountain - October 8, 1928
- Thrift 19.** BANTAYI NINYO ANG PAG PALAPNAG SANG
PAG KUGUI SA FILIPINAS
Visayan and Ilongo: "Watch the Development of Thrift in the
Philippines"
Capis, Capiz - July 12, 1927 and
Iloilo, Iloilo - July (?), 1927
- Thrift 20.** AMLIGI ANG IMO KINITAAN SA BANCO POSTAL
Negros: Keep Your Earnings in the Postal Bank"
Bacolod, Negros Occ. - September 2, 1928
- Thrift 21.** BULIGI ANG PAGPALAPNAG SAN MGA
PANGHUNAHUNA SA PAGKI NUT SA INYO
KATILINGBANG
Negros: "Help Perpetuate the Concept of Thrift in Your Orga-
nization"
Bacolod, Negros Occ. - July 31, 1928
- Thrift 22.** PAGKINUT KA KAG LIKAWI ANG PAGKAUDHA
SA BISAN ANG BAGAY
Negros: "Be Thrifty and Avoid Spending Too Much on Anything"
Bacolod, Negros Occ. - October 23, 1928
- Thrift 23.** SEGUROHON TA SA MATANOS NA PAG DAMUT
AN SATUYANG CALUYAHAN SA HURING PANAHON
Bicolano: "Be Sure to Save for When we Grow Old and Weak"
Sorsogon, Sorsogon - December 2, 1927
- Thrift 24.** JOIN THE THRIFT MOVEMENT/MAKISALI SA
KILUSAN SA PAGTITIPID
English and Tagalog: Same in Both Languages.
Manila - August 7, 1927

Thrift 25. GASTO KA SING KABUS SA IMO MAKITA

_____ (?): "Spend Less Than You Earn"

Jaro, Iloilo - August 25, 1928 and Iloilo, Iloilo - August 20, 1928

Thrift 26. GUMUGUL CANG CULANG QNG PANAQUITAN MU

_____ (?): "Spend Less Than You Earn"

San Fernando, Pampanga - August 2, 1928

Thrift 27. HUWAG KAYONG TUMULAD SA HAYAMAN;
MABUHAY KAYO SA HIYONG KITA

Tagalog: "Don't Imitate the Rich; Live Within Your Means"

Pasay, Rizal - May 21, 1928

Thrift 28. LAKAYE UG PAHILAYO SA MGA MAGTOTOKUD SA
MGA KALINGAWAMNGA NAGKINHANGAN UG DAKUNG
GASTO

_____ (?): _____ (?)

Surigao, Surigao - January 28, 1929

Thrift 29. AYAW SUNDA ANG MBA ADUNA KAN;
IPAHIANGAY ANG IMONG PAGPUYO SA IMONG
FINAMUHOAN

_____ (?): _____ (?)

Dumaguete, Negros Or. - November 20, 1928

Thrift 30. AN CAMPANA NACIONAL PARA PADAMUT,
CAIPOHAN NA MATAHANTA

Bicolano: "The National Campaign for Thrift Needs to be Supported
by Us All"

Manila - _____, 1927

Thrift 31. IMANO YOY BINABANSAN KIMEY ED
PANAGGIMPER

Pangasinese: "Look for Ways or Efforts of Thrift in our Country"

Lingayen, Pangasinan - July 5, 1927

Thrift 32. UBAN KAMO SA KAMPANYA SA PAGDAGINOT

_____ (?): _____ (?)

Cebu, Cebu - August 25, 1927

Thrift 33. LUMADANGCA A MANGIO' ARAS CADAGITI
PANPANUNOT ITI PANAG SALIMETMET

_____ (?): _____ (?)

San Fernando, La Union - July 18, 1928 ■



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