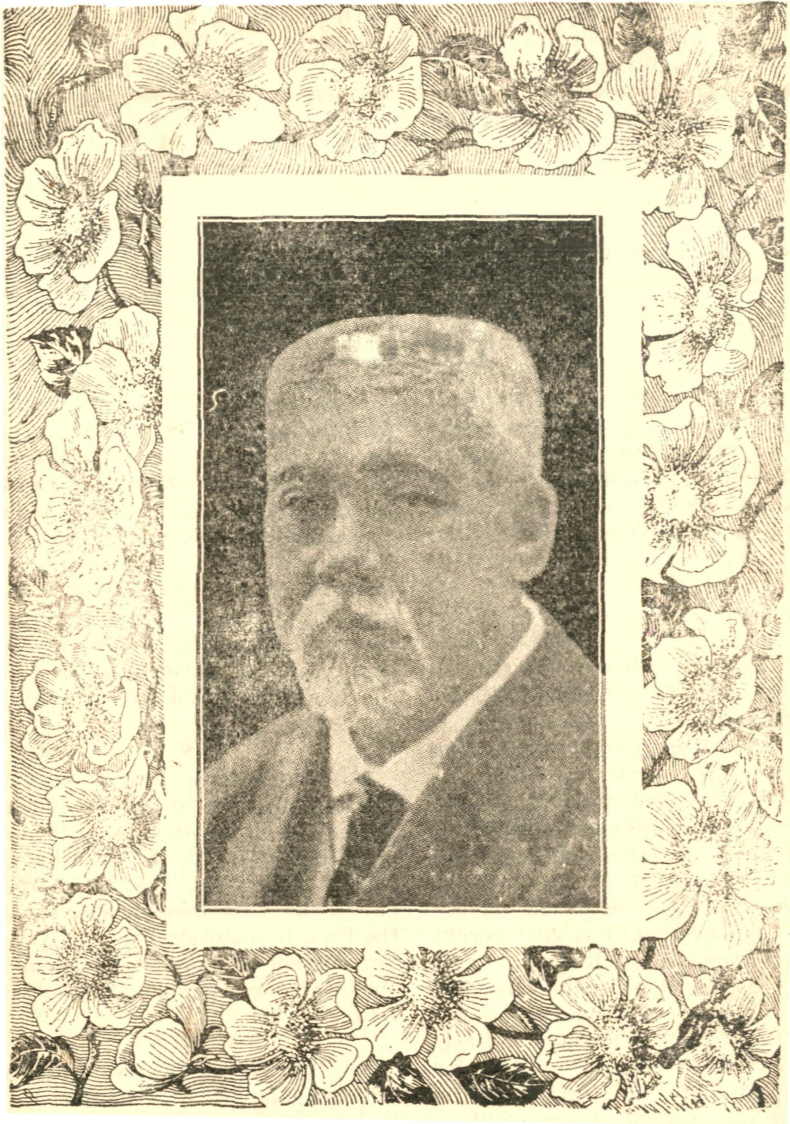


Chief Justice Araullo



Courtesy of "Expositor"

who died on Saturday morning at 1 o'clock - July 26.

Governor General Wood declared to the press "that the late Chief Justice

Araullo is a great loss to the Supreme Court and to the people of the Philip-

pine Islands. In his life and work he embodied and typified the characteristics of the best type of citizen, the type which gives stability to a government, which maintains respect for law and the constituted authorities, and which recognizes that true liberty is found within the law. In his attainment he demonstrated what can be accomplished by a combination of ability, character, industry and morality. His life should serve as an inspiration to all young men who are dedicating themselves to law."

But above all Chief Justice Araullo was a fervent Catholic. Lately he had been appointed President of the Committee whose end is to recruit pilgrims willing to go to Rome to celebrate the Holy Year. Alas, Chief Justice Araullo left us to make his pilgrimage to heaven. As a staunch Catholic, great must be his reward. As a citizen of the Philippines, great must be the respect of all Filipinos for the departed. As a wise and upright Chief Justice, he deserves the admiration of the whole world.

Foreign

NOTE: The Allies against Germany are very busy at London discussing what is called: the Dawes' Report. The Treaty of Versailles at the end of the world-war decided the Germans should pay an indemnity, to be fixed later, to the devastated countries. This could not be fixed at that time, because Germany's capacity of paying could not as yet be determined at that time. Later the Allied Commissioners fixed the indemnity at \$33,000,000,000. Germany said she could not pay so much, inflated her currency by printing day and night paper money which was not backed by gold and she became bankrupt. French-Belgian troops occupied the Ruhr, the richest part of Germany, hoping this way to force Germany to pay her debts and exploiting in the mean time for their benefit the rich mines of the Ruhr.

This too failed to make Germany pay. A few months ago Mr. Dawes and other American financial experts were called to Germany to examine her capacity of paying. After full investigation the Commission of these experts decided that Germany could and should pay \$12,000,000,000. By instalments of \$600,000,000 a year in money and products.

England wants a complete peace with Germany, hoping this way to better her markets and procure work to her 1,500,000 unemployed. France wants money to pay her debts and repair her devastated country. So does Belgium too. While England is in a hurry to accept the Dawes Report, France wants sure guarantees of payment and a sanction against any German refusal of payment. These are the questions discussed actually at London.

July 18. Several differences exist between the French, British and Italians about the dealings with the Germans in case they do not pay what the Dawes' report fixes. The British would have a new Commission appointed and the French maintain the Reparation Commission to impose the penalties upon Germany when she trespasses the Dawes' report.

July 19. Buenos Ayres. Heavy reinforcements of soldiers are sent to San Pablo against the 20,000 rebels.

July 19. Mr. Robert Imbrie, American vice-consul at Teheran, Persia, was killed by a mob, while photograph-

ing a supposed miraculous fountain. Anti-foreign agitation was the cause. Martial law has been declared. The Persian Government has expressed its regrets.

July 19. Greece for a long time troubled by war and revolution faces a new ministerial crisis.

July 20. With a revolution in Honduras just finished, and another one going on in Brazil, Salvador may have its own pretty soon. The Central States of America have since a long time been a hotbed of revolutions.

July 23. Japan's foreign trade for the first six months of 1924 shows an importation of goods valued at 1,469,000,000 yens and an exportation of only 809,000,000 yens. This loss of 660,000,000 yens is mostly due to the great importation of building materials after the earthquake.

July 23. "Get away from the Americanization which has been infecting our national life for the last five years" say Japanese leaders, as an answer to the exclusion of Japanese from the U. S.

July 24. A deadlock reigns at the London conference. The Allies can not agree about the guarantees, in case Germany fails to pay.

July 26. The revolution in Brazil seems to have spread through five States.—General Aversco overthrows the Bratiano Government of Roumania. — The American Government asks the Persian Government to protect efficaciously American citizens.—King George of England reviews a fleet of 194 warships and 30,000 officers and men.

July 27. Much anti-Japanese activity is noted in California.

July 28. The interallied conference of London makes no progress.

July 29. Japan is not a menace to the Philippines, says Commissioner Gabaldon, while at Barcelona.

July 30. Fifty people are injured at Lancaster and Spencer, U. S. in a pitched battle between the Ku Klux Klan and anti-klan followers.

July 31. Persia gives full satisfaction to the U. S. for the killing of Mr. Imbrie, American vice consul.

Aug. 2. The London conference, after a deadlock of several days, agreed to the complete program of the Dawes' plan. The Germans are invited to attend the conference. Shall peace finally be established?

Aug. 3. The revolution in Brazil seems to have ended.

Aug. 4. The Nicaraguan rebels have been routed by the Government forces.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, was given a hearty welcome at Brussels and Berlin.

Aug. 6. The British authorities told the Bengalese (India) they will use all means to defeat their planned revolution.—The President-elect of Mexico, General Calles, says his country will never again start a revolution.

Aug. 7. The Allies and Germans have reached a complete agreement about what shall be classified as defaults of payment under the Dawes' plan.

Two Americans were killed by the Honduras' rebels. Wherefore the U. S. sent mariners to the Honduras border to protect American lives.



Aug. 9. The Germans accept the obligation to float a 40,000,000 sterling loan to pay part of their debts to the Allies. Mr. Herbert Hoover, the American Secretary of commerce in a speech at San Francisco, U. S. says "the Allies must pay us".



Aug. 10. The military household of the King of Spain is said to prepare a

crisis in the actual Spanish Government.



Aug. 11. The French and the Germans can not agree about the conditions of the evacuation of the Ruhr.



Aug. 12. The National City Bank of New York announces the flotation of a loan of \$20,000,000 to the Industrial Bank of Japan.



Aug. 15. Germany and France have not reached an agreement on the Ruhr evacuation.—Heavy earthquakes rock Tokio, but slight damage is caused.



NICE MANNERS

"Can you write a good hand?" asked a merchant of a boy who had applied for a position.

"Yaas," was the answer.

"Are you good at figures?"

"Yaas."

"That will do; I do not want you," said the employer curtly.

"Why don't you give the lad a chance?" remonstrated a friend, when the applicant for a position had left the store. "I know him to be an honest, industrious boy."

"Because," replied the merchant decisively, "he hasn't learned to say 'yes, sir' and 'no, sir.' If he answers me as he did when applying for a situation, how will he answer customers after being here one month?"

There are thousands of young men today who, like this youth, are handicapping their efficiency and queering their chances of success by their rude manners.

Perhaps nothing besides honesty

contributes so much to a young man's success in life as a courteous manner. Other things being equal, of two persons applying for a position, the one with the best manners gets it. First impressions are everything. A rude, coarse manner creates an instantaneous prejudice, closes hearts and bars doors against us. The language of the face and the manner are the short-hand of the mind, easily and quickly read.

Thousands of professional men without any marked ability have succeeded in making fortunes by means of a courteous manner. Many a physician owes his reputation and success to the recommendation of his friends and patients, who remember his kindness, gentleness, consideration, and above all, his politeness. This has been the experience of hundreds of successful lawyers, clergymen, merchants, tradesmen and men of every class and walk of life.