

# THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM

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SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1906

## Cuban Ingratitude.

Press dispatches are filled with reports that the Cuban Liberals are to ask for the recall of Governor Magoon because he has not given their party enough political plums. It is not hard for Americans to understand the desire of this particular party for political plums as most of our citizens understand the value and use of such things themselves. But it is hard to understand the Liberal's kick on a man who has such an established record for square dealing as Governor Magoon has. During the several years Mr. Magoon was governing the strip of land we own on the Isthmus of Panama, he brought good government out of bad, he brought beautiful conditions out of pestilence and peacefulness out of war. That is what he did for a country that has not known what it is to be rightly governed before in its history. It is likely, therefore, that such a man could change in so short a time and become the kind of a man unworthy to better the conditions in Cuba as the Liberals claim?

Knowing the unstable character of the Cubans and their desire to get their hands in the political gravy we feel that their complaint is not justified. Governor Magoon is a man who wants the right kind of men around him. Men who will help him bring to a satisfactory conclusion the work he has before him in sorely stricken Cuba. He does not want men who are political grafters and who only want an opportunity to help themselves to that which is not legally theirs. And such undoubtedly are the men in the Liberal party who feel that they are not getting their share of political plums. Were they otherwise and had they the best interests of Cuban at heart, they would give Governor Magoon a fair chance to regenerate their land no matter if he filled every office with members of the opposing party. They would show their disinterested purpose by co-operating with him and not by adding to the difficulties he must surmount.

## Bryan Grieves for Hearst.

The "great commoner," according to Nebraska reports is grieving over the defeat of Mr. Hearst though exulting in the victory of the rest of the ticket. Mr. Bryan also thinks that the 1908 election indicates a trend in favor of the Democratic party. That it proves the Democrats are growing stronger. He also thinks from the fact that the New York Democrats elected every state officer excepting the governor, this shows that in the Empire state the Republican party has been repudiated. As we said yesterday we feel that just the opposite conclusion should be drawn. Why should not the Republican candidate for Governor have been repudiated as well as the rest of the Republican ticket? Why should the 60,000 men who gave the majority that elected Mr. Hughes have voted for him if they were not going to repudiate Mr. Hearst? When the "great commoner" handles the question of repudiation he handles a stick of dynamite for it was Mr. Hearst, the Democrat, and not Mr. Hughes, the Republican, who was repudiated by the voters of New York state. It may be, however, that Mr. Bryan realizes this fact as well as we do and is simply trying by smooth words to aid in allaying the disappointment. Mr. Hearst must feel over his defeat, with a view of getting the support of Mr. Hearst's papers in the all-important and approaching election of 1908. The "great commoner," you must not forget, is just about as canny as a Scotchman, and is not above turning any trick to his advantage.

## Support Authority.

We understand that some of the parents of the High School lads who engaged in the recent rumpus are backing their boys up, and are talking about bringing suit to see whether or not the boys can be prohibited from wearing corduroy trousers. Mr. Ellabarger probably would welcome such a suit as it would show without a shadow of a doubt his absolute right to do as he has done in settling the trouble at High School. These parents, however, we feel are pursuing a wrong course in upholding their boys in a course which only provokes trouble and discord at the school. They should on the contrary use every effort to make their children amenable to the laws as set down by Mr. Ellabarger and the school board. Mr. Ellabarger is not trying to use his authority in prohibiting the wearing of corduroy trousers simply for the purpose of showing his authority, but is acting for the best benefit of the boys and the school as a whole. There must be some one whose authority will be obeyed by the students and inasmuch as the parents of the various students cannot be present all the time, nor at the very time when most needed, their authority develops upon the head of the school, in this case Mr. Ellabarger. The parents should rather be glad that Mr. Ellabarger is able to exert authority and hold the boys in check than that they should be allowed to run amuck.

## Mr. Chanler's Election.

Mr. Hearst's defeat is made much more bitter for him by the election of Mr. Chanler, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, which seems to be assured, though the margin is narrow. Mr. Chanler was an average, acceptable Democrat. He had no newspapers to exploit his name and candidacy. He did not spend great sums for public halls, special trains, bands, fireworks, and hired organizers. He did not promise to give everybody everything. He did not, particularly, shake the rag in the face of capital.

Mr. Hearst had or did all these things. He made the noisiest campaign in the history of the State, he distributed his newspapers everywhere, he spent great sums of money, he pledged himself to exalt the humble and press down the mighty. But Mr. Hearst is defeated, Mr. Chanler is elected, polling tens of thousands of votes more than the head of the ticket. The voters concluded that Mr. Chanler was safe, they were convinced that Mr. Hearst was altogether unsafe, not to be depended on, offensive, and dangerous. By his candidacy he made the defeat of the Democratic Party certain, just as by putting forward the ridiculous Moran he deprived the Democracy of Massachusetts of a first-rate chance to elect a Governor. One of Mr. Hearst's newspapers announces his temporary retirement from politics. It is the most becoming thing he ever did, and praise for that reason would be unstained but for the word "temporary." When a nuisance of this magnitude has been abated the public regards with impatience and with disgust the prospect of further molestation from the same source.—New York Times.

## Baseball Follows the Flag.

It has often been said by exponents of expansion that "trade follows the flag," but the light of recent events on the Isthmus of Panama it would also seem very appropriate to say also that "base ball follows the flag." Since the United States assumed control of the strip of land through which the canal will run there has been an influx of Americans, many of whom are enthusiastic base ball fans. Marines, clerks and other employees have started nines and not to be outdone, such men as Chief Engineer Stevens and Governor Malendez, of Colon, have taken up the sport and have recently organized rival teams named respectively the "Newcomers" and the "Old Timers."

Maybe the day will come when the Philippines and Porto Rico will also have their respective teams and will get together and form an Inter-Colonial league. The only drawback there would be to this would be the suspense the fans in Porto Rico would have to undergo while their team was traveling to meet and do battle with the Philippine team, or vice versa. Carrying the idea a step further, however, imagine the interest that would arise over a game for the world's championship between the winners of the Inter-Colonial League and the winners of the National and American League. Imagine the pennant leaving the United States and one of our teams having to compete for it next year in the Philippines. Then instead of as now only about two weeks of newspaper predictions of the winning team, we would have two months of base ball talk while the American team was on its thousands of miles trip to far Asia. Wouldn't it jar you base ball fans if you ever had to go up against a proposition like that?

### Postmaster Robbed.

G. W. Fouts, Postmaster at Riverton, Mo., nearly lost his life and was robbed of all comfort, according to his letter, which says: "For 20 years I had chronic liver complaint, which led to such a severe case of jaundice that even my finger nails turned yellow; when my doctor prescribed Electric Bitters, which cured me and have kept me well for eleven years." Sure cure for Biliousness, Neuralgia, Weak-

ness and all Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder derangements. A wonderful Tonic. At A. G. Luken & Co.'s Drug Store. 50 cents.

See how what you have heard looks in print and get a dollar for doing it. Win the new "tip" prize.

Mrs. Austin's Patekkes, really superior to everything. Ask your grocer.

# THE PANAMA COUNTRY AS IT FORMERLY WAS

What President Roosevelt Would Have Seen Three or Four Short Years Ago—The Conditions in the City Now Much Better—A Pen Picture of Region Now So Much in the Public Eye.

Had President Roosevelt gone to Panama in 1902 instead of in 1906, a very different sight would have met his eyes then instead of the one he will see. In 1902 Panama was still a dependant state of the republic of Columbia and probably its most wretched one. It had been torn by civil wars for a period of five years during which time the lives of more than one hundred thousand men had been sacrificed, and even at that time it was going through the throes of another revolution, the last it experienced before gaining its independence, thanks to Uncle Sam and Theodore Roosevelt.

Had Mr. Roosevelt visited the Isthmus of Panama in 1902, when he landed on the quay at Colon, the Atlantic terminus of the canal, the first and most important sight he would have met with would have been the great number of buzzards, some flying lazily through the air, others roosting languidly on the roofs of tumbled down shacks, while still more would be devouring carrion on the commons and deserted lots. Buzzards typified the conditions on the Isthmus at that time when revolution stalked abroad. Buzzards are the scavengers of South America and on the Isthmus they performed the work of a sewerage system. After a battle between the insurgents and the government forces hordes of buzzards would settle on the battle field and when they left nothing but the bones of the men who had fallen would remain.

Walking through the streets of Colon Mr. Roosevelt could not have failed to notice the signs of war, for dirty, barefoot, unkempt native soldiers lounged round on every side. He would have noticed that the war had been severe from the number of mere boys serving in the ranks, some of them not over ten or eleven years old yet carrying a heavy, old fashioned Remington. These boys were officered by men who wielded whips and

carried no swords. In action they fought like demons for they knew that being small they would have no chance to run away without being caught and preferred to stay and fight it out while they had a chance, rather than be killed ruthlessly by pursuers.

When the President took train to cross the Isthmus to the City of Panama, he would have found the train guarded by American marines for already this nation had undertaken to prevent any stoppage of traffic on the trans-isthmian railway. All along the route traveled by the railroad he would have noticed more native soldiers, some lodged in shacks, others protected by crude defense of earthwork. Most of the way along the railroad on either side he would have seen nothing but a jungle of palm and banana trees interspersed with tough hanging vines. His train would have stopped at half a dozen little way stations and at every one of them half clad negro women would have passed along by the cars offering bananas and native sweets for sale.

Just beyond Culebra Cut, that famous obstacle to quick progress on the canal, the train would have stopped at the little town of Empire, where just two months before the bloodiest battle of the revolution took place. Two thousand revolutionists charged fifteen hundred government soldiers who were holding the town, aided by two machine guns manned by Americans. Of the two thousand insurgents in the charge only six hundred were able to retire, over fourteen hundred of their number remaining behind on the field dead or wounded. Some of the dead were found piled up within a few feet of the machine guns which they had bravely tried to reach. Fighting like this will settle all doubts in anyone's mind as to whether or not the little "niggers" on the Isthmus can fight or not.

The Panama City the president would have seen still more signs of war and warfare, for native soldiers fairly streamed through the narrow

streets of that old city. Great stone buildings showed enormous gaps in their walls where cannon shot had penetrated them. Even the great and majestic Cathedral of Panama, a building which has survived since way back in the early sixteen hundreds, had great hunks of stone from its walls, and they were six feet thick with solid stone. Right across from the cathedral is the office of the Panama lottery, where every week thousands of dollars are taken in for tickets and not one tenth of the amount taken in, returned in prizes. The president would have seen the ring where bull fights were once held, until through scarcity of food the soldiers ate up all the "eligible" bulls.

Gambling "hells" flourished on every side, in fact, the whole life of these people seemed to be given up to making money with which they could gamble. In the evenings the band would play martial airs in the plaza through which fair señoritas would promenade on the arms of their gallant escorts, giving one the idea of viewing a scene from an opera instead of real life.

It is all changed today, however, and the president will find a peaceful community where once gathered all the renowned soldiers-of-fortune that inhabit this earth. The buzzards are almost gone for a complete sewerage system is one of the benefits American occupation has brought. The native soldiers are so reduced in numbers as to hardly be in evidence at all, thanks to several years of peace. Empire town now serves but to remind the former revolutionist, at work now on the canal, of a nightmare of war and privation. The lottery alone survives, dragging into its maw every week the wages of the new laborers who have come to the Isthmus from America, and maybe some day when enough of the right kind of Americans get there, it will go also and only linger in the memories of those who will remember the Panama of the opera buff times of years ago.

# THE EFFECT OF INCREASE OF RAILROAD MEN'S PAY

Something About the Number of Employees Who Will Receive Benefit Both East and West of Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company formally ordered an advance of ten per cent in the wages of all permanent employees of the Company who now receive less than \$200 a month. The increase takes effect December 1, 1906, and applies to all lines of the Pennsylvania System both East and West of Pittsburgh.

The Pennsylvania and its affiliated companies employ about 192,000 men. Of these about 185,000 will participate in the increase of wages. This will involve an addition of some \$12,000,000 to the payrolls of the various companies, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company itself contributing nearly \$8,500,000 of the total.

The Pennsylvania is 1902 awarded an increase of ten per cent, to all employees receiving less than \$200 a month. Thus, the present readjustment will be equivalent to a total addition of twenty per cent to the rate paid in September, 1902. In many cases it will represent an extra increase, for re-adjustments of wages of special classes of employees have been made since 1902. Even as recently as October 1st of this year a monthly total of \$30,733 or \$368,796 a year, was added to the salaries and wages of 1,058 men principally telegraph operators. The new order applies to them quite as completely as to other employees within the \$200 a month class.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has never made a general reduction of wages since May, 1877, when, because of riots and other troubles, reduced earnings made a ten per cent decrease necessary. This was restored in March, 1880, however, and Pennsylvania employees have since that time enjoyed constant and undiminished wages, in spite of business depressions which have on a number of occasions caused reductions by many

corporations, both railroad and industrial.

The present increase of wages represents another step in the Pennsylvania's policy of liberality toward those with whom it deals. As regards the public, the company announced in August its plan to issue a transferable mileage book and to reduce its maximum rate of fares to 2½ cents a mile. To shareholders the Directors on November 1st, directed to increase the rate of dividends from 6 to 7 per cent per annum. Now to the employees comes the reward of an increased share in the company's earnings.

The action of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Board will be followed by similar action on the part of the various lines West of Pittsburgh which are included in the Pennsylvania System. "At the present time the Pennsylvania Company, operating the "Northwest System" employs 31,146 men, and pays out \$17,178,863 in wages annually. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, or the "Southwest System," employs 21,600 men and pays out \$12,856,013 annually. The other controlled lines which will make a like increase are the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad with 749 employees and a payroll of \$398,581 per year; the Vandalia Railroad, with 5,112 men and annual wages and salaries of \$3,527,741; the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railway which pays \$1,814,013 to 2,655 men; and the Cleveland Akron and Columbus Railway with a payroll of \$703,087 to 1,236 men.

In all the lines West, therefore, there are 62,518 men drawing \$36,477,898 in wages and salaries. All of these do not come within the "\$200 or less per month" class, so that the total increase will not be ten per cent, above this sum, although it will closely approximate it.

The increase in wages will be distributed over the Pennsylvania lines East of Pittsburgh as follows:			
DIVISIONS	NUMBER	Present Monthly Wages	Increase for the year
Pennsylvania R. R. ....	65,871	\$3,783,586	\$4,540,303
United R. R.'s. of N. J. ....	22,354	1,204,947	1,445,928
(Including D. and R. Canal)			
Phila. and Erie R. R. ....	3,366	485,042	582,048
Buffalo and Alleghany Val. ....	8,761	483,140	579,768
Northern Central R. R. ....	6,924	296,630	433,436
(Including Union R. R. Co.)			
Phila., Balt. & Wash. R. R. ....	9,611	512,716	615,264
West Jersey & Seashore ....	3,382	179,942	215,928
Phila. & Camden Ferry ....	171	10,620	12,744
Total	140	\$7,029,523	\$8,435,424

## THE PALLADIUM'S CONTEST

Continued from Page One.

ture of a single penny. Each day a coupon will appear in the Palladium on page 4. Fill in the coupon today as a starter, with the name of the secret or fraternal organization and its location.

Mail or bring the coupon to the Palladium office, North Ninth and A streets and the vote will be counted as directed. The expiration date of each coupon will appear on the face each day. For instance the coupon appearing today will not be good after November 15. Bear this in mind.

Paid in advance subscriptions to the Palladium will entitle such subscribers to special voting privileges in order to assist the lodge of his choice and this will be the method employed: Certificates will be issued with receipts for subscriptions paid in advance.

THE PAYMENT OF \$1 WILL BRING THE PALLADIUM TO YOUR DOOR BY CARRIER SEVEN DAYS IN THE WEEK FOR FIFTEEN WEEKS AND WILL ENTITLE YOU TO 600 VOTES FOR THE LODGE OF YOUR CHOICE.

THE PAYMENT OF \$1.80 WILL BRING YOU THE PALLADIUM EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK FOR ONE HALF YEAR, SIX MONTHS, AND WILL ENTITLE YOU TO 1,200 VOTES FOR THE LODGE OF YOUR CHOICE.

THE PAYMENT OF \$3.50 WILL BRING YOU THE PALLADIUM EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK FOR A SOLID YEAR AND WILL ENTITLE YOU TO 2,500 VOTES FOR THE LODGE OF YOUR CHOICE.

ALL ORGANIZATIONS ELIGIBLE.

Every lodge organization of any description, in Richmond or Wayne County is eligible. Masons, Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Columbus, Red Men, Knights and Ladies of Honor, the Druids, the Eagles, Ladies of the Macabees, Rathbone Sisters, Daughters of Rebekah, Daughters of Pochahontas, Modern Woodmen, Sons of Veterans, Grand Army, the W. R. C., the Ladies of the G. A. R., Ancient Order of Hibernians, Ladies' Auxiliary of Hibernians, Catholic Knights of America, St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, Travelers' Protective Association, Women's Catholic Order of Foresters, and in fact any and all other societies.

Clip the Ballots.

Clip the ballot below, fill it in properly and send or bring it to the Palladium not later than November 15. The contest will run until Nov. 15th.

## This Ballot NOT GOOD AFTER NOV. 15th

## PALLADIUM VOTING CONTEST

ONE VOTE COUPON

For the Most Popular Lodge in Richmond or Wayne County, this Ballot is cast for

(On this line write plainly name of lodge you vote for)

OF (On this line write location of lodge)

Carrier boys are not permitted to receive ballots from their patrons. Fill in the ballot, mail, or bring it to the Palladium office before the expiration of above date, otherwise it cannot be considered. A new ballot will appear in the Palladium daily.

### Latest From Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 10.—Official returns came in more rapidly and the general effect was to cut down Hoch's plurality as shown by the unofficial reports, with 43 counties received, Hoch's plurality was cut to 2,729. Hoch gained three in Rooks and 25 in Osage county, and Harris made a gain of 126 in Sedgwick county.

### Engine Struck a Cow.

Shreveport, La., Nov. 10.—A north-bound passenger train on the Little Rock and Monroe railroad was wrecked at Halle station, several miles north of Monroe, resulting in the death of Engineer Mason and Fireman Haden. The engine struck a cow and turned over. None of the passengers were injured.

### Packers' Trial Postponed.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Trial of the charges against the various packing companies under indictments alleging

a combination in restraint of trade and commerce, was postponed until Dec. 10. Neither the counsel for the government nor the packing companies was ready to proceed to trial.

### Big Fire at Scranton.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 10.—Fire destroyed the Carter & Kennedy building in this city, which is occupied by the Foote & Spear Co., one of the largest hardware firms in northeastern Pennsylvania, and J. Scott Inglis, a carpet and furniture dealer. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000.

### General Shafter Ill.

Bakersfield, Cal., Nov. 10.—The condition of Major General Shafter, who is lying critically ill with pneumonia at his ranch, near this city, is unchanged. It was announced on the return of the doctors from the ranch that a decided change for the better must soon be apparent or life will be despaired of.

## GREAT STRIKE NOW EXPECTED

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen on Erie Are Ready for the Fight.

## PAY INCREASE DECLINED

VOTE IS ORDERED ON THE STRIKE PROPOSITION—WHAT SOME OF THE LEADERS SAY OF THE SITUATION.

[Publishers' Press]

New York, Nov. 10.—President F. D. Underwood of the Erie Railroad company declined to grant a demand for a reduction in working hours, which had been made by a committee representing the firemen employed by the company. John J. Hanrahan, grand master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen, informed Mr. Underwood that his response to the demands of the firemen was unsatisfactory, and that a poll of the Erie firemen would be taken at once to determine whether or not they will strike. The firemen's demands are said to be equivalent to an increase of 10 per cent in wages. Seventeen hundred men are said to be affected. Their committee had a conference with General Manager Stuart of the Erie, who refused their demands, and they took the matter to President Underwood, who told them he should not have been appealed to after Mr. Stuart had given his decision. The president also advised the firemen to go home and wait until the matter could be investigated.

Grand Master Hanrahan replied that no further investigation was necessary and that the Erie paid its firemen less than any of its three competing roads between New York and Chicago—the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio. After the conference the firemen's committee had a meeting and decided that negotiations with the Erie officials should cease. Some of the members of the committee said that a strike appeared to be imminent.

Warren M. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, arrived in this city to confer with a committee of engineers of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, who are to have a conference with President W. H. Truesdale over a demand for an increase in wages.

### Death from Appendicitis.

decrease in the same ratio that the use of Dr. King's New Life Pills increases. They save you from danger and bring quick and painless release from constipation and the ills growing out of it. Strength and vigor follow their use. Guaranteed by A. G. Luken & Co., druggists. 25c. try them.

## A BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO

COAL DOCKS ARE BURNED

Loss of Three-Quarters of a Million Reported—Fifty Thousand Tons of Hard Coal Was Consumed in Comparatively Short Time.

[Publishers' Press]

Chicago, Nov. 10.—The docks of the Lehigh Valley Coal company were destroyed by fire, causing a damage, as estimated by the officers of the company, of \$757,000. The fire originated from some unknown cause in the engine room, which was situated in the basement of a coal house, in which 50,000 tons of hard coal were stored. The flames spread so rapidly that the employees were forced to run for their lives without being able to send word of the fire to the downtown offices of the company. The coal is still burning, and it is expected that it will be several days before the fire is entirely extinguished. The company's loss in hoisting machinery is estimated at about \$200,000. This amount is, however, included in the total of \$757,000.

Belmont Out; After McCarren. New York, Nov. 10.—A special meeting of the state Democratic committee was held here, Chairman Connors presiding. Perry Belmont, who fought Hearst for governor, resigned as a member of the committee, his resignation being requested, promptly tendered and as promptly accepted. The committee adopted a resolution providing for the investigation of the conduct of the Kings county Democratic organization, headed by State Senator Patrick H. McCarren, during the campaign just closed. McCarren and followers openly fought Hearst.

### Slew His Wife.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 10.—Jacob Stepman, a boilermaker, employed at the Pennsylvania steel works at Steelton, near here, shot and killed his wife in the crowded Broad street market. Stepman and wife have been living apart for some time, she being employed as housekeeper for a York county trucker who attended market. Stepman went to the market and after failing to persuade his wife to return to his home, he shot her four times, death resulting in a few minutes. She was 48 years old and was the mother of four children.

### Robber Mobbed.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—B. J. Haggaman, the jeweler, the robbery of whose store by men alleged to have been associated with Police Inspector Patrick J. Lavin, resulted in the inspector's trial, acquittal and resignation, was robbed again and brutally beaten by two armed men. One of the robbers was captured and several hundred neighbors of the jeweler mobbed the captive and perhaps would have killed him if a policeman and two other persons had not held them back with revolvers.

Torturing eczema spreads its burning area every day. Doan's Ointment quickly stops its spreading, instantly relieves the itching, cures it permanently. A any drug store.

## RACE HATRED IS CAUSING TROUBLE

The Polish Children in Revolt Against Use of German Language.

## EMPIRE BECOMES UNEASY

FIFTY THOUSAND JUVENILES BRING ABOUT THE TROUBLE AND THEY ARE PERSISTENT IN THEIR ATTITUDE.

[Publishers' Press]

Berlin, Nov. 10.—Fifty thousand Polish children persist in refusing to respond in the German language to religious instruction in the public schools, and the Prussian government continues to apply measures designed to convince the children and their parents that their resistance will be of no avail.

All Prussian Poland is stirred by the outbreak of the race and political hatred. The events in Russia appear to have stimulated a Polish national movement, so that the Polish newspapers and Polish agitators have taken a more aggressive attitude against the government, selecting the Prussian education ministry's requirement that religious instruction be given in German as the principle to combat, because on it could the religious feeling of Catholic Poland be consolidated and a certain amount of support be won from the vatican, while at the same time the government might be weakened by the hesitation of the German Catholic party to oppose their Polish co-religionists.

The school administration since 1873 has gradually been extending religious instruction in German to the upper middle classes and April 1 the teachers began in many previously excepted schools, giving instruction in German editions of the catechism, school hymns and so on. No official decree was published on this subject, and perhaps none was necessary, but it seems beyond doubt that a ministerial order was issued privately, directing the teachers in the schools added to the list to begin religious instruction in German April 1. The so-called school strike began three months later on the lines of a similar successful strike in Russian Poland.

### Germany and the Vatican.

Rome, Nov. 10.—The relations between Germany and the vatican continue to be strained. Germany resents the refusal of the vatican to disavow the pastoral letter of Monsignor Stablewski, the archbishop of Posen, written last month, in which the archbishop protests against the German order that children in German Poland be given their religious instruction in the German language. In view of the known tenacity of the Poles, it is believed here that the situation in Poland can not fail to become more aggravated.