

## THE RICHMOND PALLADIUM

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SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1906

## Cuban Ingenuity.

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 healthful 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 his 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 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. 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 resolution 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 "baseball 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, 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. Lukens & Co.'s Drug Store, 50 cents.

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

Mrs. Austin's Pancakes, 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 than instead of the one he will see. In 1902 Panama was still a dependent 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 on 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 earthworks. 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 Chiriqui 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 "gambling" 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, 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 buffett times of years ago.

## 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 obeyed by the students 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.

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