Story of the Expulsion of the Orders.

CHANGE IN PAPAL POLICY

Government Antagonized by Merry del Val.

CHARGES AGAINST THE MONKS

Legislation Enacted Divorcing the State From Connection With Religious Institutions.

BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

PARIS, September 3, 1906. To appreciate the significance of the present struggle between the Catholic Church and the government of France it is necessary to know a little recent history. It is not entirely a religious fight. It is partially economical and political. In the first place the clergy, speaking generally, have been antagonistic to the republic, and have supported the party which has been working feebly to restore the ancient monarchy. This attitude on the part of the nobility, the aristocracy and the clergy did not meet with the approval of the late pope, nor that of Cardinal Rampolla, who directed the political policy and the diplomatic negotiations of the holy see with pre-eminent ability. Both of them repeatedly urged the faithful to support the government and bring it under the influence of the church, instead of permitting it to be controlled by free thinkers and Freemasons. But since Merry del Val has been in charge of the foreign affairs of the holy see the old policy has been reversed, the church has antagonized the republic and quarreled with the government. The chamber of deputies has retaliated with radical legislation, until now matters are about as bad as they can possibly be. Napoleon made peace with the church in

order to secure the support of the Catholic population. He agreed to pay the salaries of all the secular clergy, or parish priests, the bishops, archbishops and the French cardinals, provided the government might nominate the bishops. From that time un-til recently, whenever a bishopric has been vacant, the government has submitted a list of able and deserving clergymen from among whom the pope has filled the va-cancles, and about \$8,000,000 have been paid annually from the public treasury as

The Break With France.

A few years ago, shortly after the election of Plus X, and the appointment of Merry del Val as papal secretary of state. the trouble began. The pope refused to appoint the nominees of the government to several vacant sees because of their alleged liberal views, but the real reason was that they were republicans instead of reactionaries, and were therefore offensive to Merry del Val.

While this controversy was going on President Loubet went to Rome to confer with the King of Italy concerning several important international matters, and after repeated consultations it was decided that he should not cross the gulf that separates was there at the invitation and as the guest that he sent a formal protest to all the governments of Europe, Protestant as well as Catholic-an unprecedented act. The proper course would have been to address the protest to the French government, either through the nuncio at Paris or the French ambassador to the Vatican. This also was the act of Merry del Van, and it is believed that he did it deliberately and expected it to be interpreted as an affront to the French government and its ambassador to

Charges Regarding the Schools.

Certain developments in the Drevfus case stirred up an intense public indignation, particularly among the radical republicans and the Jewish population, which is very rich and influential in France. It was disclosed that peculiar relations existed between the National Military Academy of St. Cyr, the West Point of France, and a certain preparatory school in the Rue de la Poste, Paris, which is in charge of Jesuits. It was asserted that candidates from the latter school were given such vluable advice and other advantages in the examinations for admissions to St. Cyr that, the system being competitive, the Jesuits practically controlled the selection and the early educations of the officers of the army. A great deal was made of this by the anti-clerical press and politicians, the radical members of the chamber of deputies and others, who charged that there was a conspiracy to prejudice the military forces in favor of a monarchy and against the republic.

A similar charge was made concerning parochial schools and other educational institutions kept by monks, nuns and the teaching brotherhood and sisterhood of the Catholic Church. They were accused of converting the raw material furnished them by republican families into ardent monarchists. It was asserted that young children, girls as well as boys, belonging to republican families were being taught that a republican form of government was not suitable to the French people It was also charged that certain bishops and priests in different parts of the country were trying to destroy the free firm children who attended them.

Certain manufacturing industries have long complained of the direct competition from the products of monasteries, nunneries and farms, factories and vineyards owned and operated by the church. which paid no taxes. The best liquors, wines and brandles in France were produced by the monks; the best laces, em-broideries and linen work in the Paris market were produced by nuns and by the pupils in the convent schools. These producers paid no taxes and entered into direct competition with private citizens, firms and corporations which were heav-

Taxing Productive Church Property.

and secured the passage of a law placing the monastic orders, both monks and nuns, upon the same basis as other cor- sensational proceedings. porations and taxing all church property that was not actually used for worship. The secular clergy, as the parish priests | Star. are called, are accused of having encour- through them.

> WITH ME PAYING THE RENT AND WATER LI-

> CENSE , I SHOULD THINK

YOU OUGHT TO RUN THE

aged this legislation. There has always been a conflict between them and the monks. The parish priests receive very small salaries, often scarcely sufficient to support them; they work hard and suffer many privations, while the monks are rich and made large profits, which they refused to contribute in any measure to the support of any institutions but their own. As this money came from the pockets of their parishioners, the parish priests argued that it should be devoted or, at least, a portion of it, to the benefit of the parishes in which it was collected instead of being sent to Rome or invested

enrich the monastic orders. The monasteries have been growing so rich and powerful that the politicians believed them to be dangerous to the state, and one of the favorite topics of discussion in the chamber of deputies, in the newspapers and in political clubs was whether the vows taken by monks and nuns were inconsistent with the obliga-

tions of a citizen.

During the revolution of 1783 all religious orders of seclusion were abolished, all the onasteries and nunneries were confiscated by the government, with much other church roperty. The Jesuits have been expelled from France several times. They have been taken any notice of the fact. If they were expelled one day they would come back another, and resume their work. At the restoration of the empire most of the monastic orders returned, but have never been legally recognized. They were allowed to occupy their former monasteries

nunneries and other buildings so far as they existed, although the titles never were restored and they were still prohibited from owning property. The government retained the ownership and allowed the monks and nuns to use the buildings as their own without rent. The law prohibiting religious orders to hold property was evaded by placing the titles to real estate in the names of individual members, who would make wills in favor of other individual members in case of their death. Billions in that way, the titles being vested in individuals, who have for years paid the taxes, without claiming the exemption

ormerly allowed to church property. Some of the religious orders have enjoyed enormous dividends from manufacturing industries. The Carthusian brothers are said to be the richest monks in the world. During the last year in which they were allowed to do business, their profits sur-passed seven million francs, chiefly from the sale of the liquor known as chartreuse.

Orders Treated as Business Concerns. The chamber of deputies began its attack upon these institutions by passing a law placing them upon the same basis as ordinary business corporations, insurance companies, railroads, etc., etc., and requiring them to take out charters. In order to do business under the law they were reuired to take out licenses, to furnish in ventories of their property and to make reports of their earnings and expenditures to the proper authorities. The government

belonging to the church.

All religious schools have been abolished. All educational institutions conducted by religious orders have been closed and the hildren of France are now compelled to enter the public schools or private secular

institutions Most of the religious orders refused to obey the offensive laws. They sold their property or transferred it to trustees and left the country. Several tried to evade the law by forming private corporations, but the government smoked them out, seized and confiscated their property and appointed receivers to make inventories and dis-pose of the assets to the best advantage. The Carthusian monks endeavored to re-main and offered to obey the law, but the chamber of deputies would not give them a charter. Their property was confiscated and sold at auction, and they were expelled from French territory. They crossed the boundary into Spain and set up a chartreuse factory near the city of Terragone, from which they are shipping their liquor as usual. as usual.

Over 90,000 Expelled.

I am told that 92,000 monks and nuns have been expelled from France during the last few years, but there is no way of ascertaining the exact number. Many of them South American republics, but the larger number went to Spain and Belgium (where the invasion has become a political issue), and to England, Italy and Austria.

The papal nuncio and the holy see protested in vain; the faithful Catholics in France endeavored to overthrow the government and put in a conservative administration. istration friendly to the church, but such a thing is impossible. The liberal majority is very large, and there are over 700,000 public functionaries, big and little, every one of whom is expected to vote for the party in power and work as earnestly as possible

for their offices.

The first great fight came over the enforcement of the law requiring an inventory of church property, including the ornatory of church property, including the ornaments and decorations of the churches and other religious institutions. The bishops and priests protested. They insisted that the government had no right or authority to inventory property that did not belong to it. The government replied that the law was passed as a precaution, for the benefit and the protection of the churches, in order to avoid complaints and complications as to compessing in the future. Of course the ownership in the future, Of course the priests were powerless. They could not prepriests were poweriess. They could not prevent the invasion of their sanctuaries by the assessors, and today a list of the contents of every church and other religious institutions in France, with an appraisement of their value, is filed in the office of the secretary of the interior.

The Act of Separation.

And, finally, the law of separation was passed. It withdraws all financial support from the government and places each parish church upon its own resources. It requires the communicants to organize what are called "Associations Cultuelles" and apply to the government for charters, just as if they were business corporations. In-deed, what is known as the "Law Associations" places the church in each parish upon the same basis as public library associations, clubs, benevolent societies, labor unions and other organizations that are not intended to make profits for their members or stockholders. In other words, the French government schools by refusing to con- parliament has placed the Catholic church in the same relationship to the government that it enjoys in the United States, except that in case a congregation refuses to or-ganize itself into an association and assume charge of the house of worship and other property the government, after the 11th of December next, will take possession and appoint trustees or "liquidators" to dispose of the churches, parish schoolhouses, rectories and other real estate, and their valuable contents, according to the inventories that were made last year. If the members of a church will not obey the law and carry out its provisions, they forfeit their place of worship and all it contains. At the ministry of education and worship the officials tell me that there is no intention of enforcing the law with any vigor The interests thus affected combined when it goes into effect next December.

The priests and the people will be given plenty of time to understand it and to carry out its provisions. There are to be no

> It pays to read the want columns of The Hundreds of situations are fliled

> > I'LL TURN OFF

YOU DON'T PAY

TEN PER

TRY!

GOMPERS IN CHICAGO

Preparing to Launch the Union Labor Campaign.

WILL CONCENTRATE ITS FIRE

On Speaker Cannon and Representative Mann.

LABOR'S WARRING FACTIONS

Have Not Yet Been Harmonized, but President of Federation is Working -His Attack on Speaker.

Special Correspondence of The Star. CHICAGO, September 27, 1906. Samuel Gompers, president of the Ameri an Federation of Labor, is in Chicago preparing to launch the union labor campaign against Illinois representatives and members of the state legislature who are considered unfriendly to labor. He has announced that the federation will concentrate its fire chiefly upon two men in this state who, he charges, are corporation servants. These are Speaker Joseph G. Cannon and Representative James H. Mann, who represents the Hyde Park district of this city in the House.

Before beginning this task, however, the federation chief has found it necessary to try to harmonize the warring Hearst and union labor factions. This is proving a dellcate and difficult problem, and if it is not solved, and solved at once, there will be such a split politically, in union labor's ranks in this city and county that the labor movement will meet much greater defeat than it did in the fight on Representative Littlefield in Maine.

Warring Factions.

A certain faction of the labor men who have turned against Hearst organized a political labor movement under the name of the progressive alliance. This alliance has put a full county, legislative and a partial congressional ticket in the field. When the Hearst Independence League was organized a strenuous effort was made by local Hearst managers to induce the alliance to coalesce with the league. According to the alliance officers, threats, cajolery, bull-dozing and bribery were resorted to by Hearst men, but to no avil.

Then the Hearst league put out a full city and county ticket and announced that it would also present a legislative and con-gregational ticket. This latter ticket has een practically completed, but the league managers have waited to announce until the arrival of Mr. Gompers, as they wished to get his approval of it if possible. Union labor is badly split on the political movement question, and this fact was uncomfortably impressed upon Mr. Gompers' mind soon after his arrival. The progressive alliance faction is headed by some of the most able and influential labor leaders in Chicago, including John J. Fitzpat-rick, president of the Chicago Federation and the alliance candidate for sheriff. Many equally able and influential leaders, however, are stout champions of the Indepen ence League, while probably a large majority of the rank and file of the unions

re Hearst men. After finding that the bitterest hostility prevailed between the alliance and the Hearst union men, Mr. Gompers called a conference of representatives of both sides ent to the United States, Canada and the and made a strong effort to secure a comromise. All his arguments for promise. All his arguments for peace and united action were unavailing. Each side insisted on the other withdrawing its ticket. Finally Gompers proposed a conciliation committee composed of three members of each faction and himself which should make a last effort for harmony. This plan was adopted, although it is not believed it will be successful.

The Independence League meanwhile has announced part of its legislative and congressional ticket. A number of capable and reputable labor leaders have been named for the legislature and Congress on this ticket.

In Mr. Mann's District.

In the second district, Representative Mann's, the league plans to indorse the democratic candidate Samuel Friedman. The progressive alliance has nominated Peter Peterson, a street car motorman. Friednan is a well-known and popular business man of South Chicago, a part of the district where the big mills of the Illinois Steel Company and other manufacturing plants, employing thousands of men, are located. It is believed by Mr. Gompers and others that through the influence of the labor unions—provided that influence be not weak-ened by division—the many thousands of workers in this chief industrial section of Chicago can be induced to vote almost solidly against Mann. If this should happen adverse votes, despite the fact that his is considered one of the most solid republican districts in the city.

Mr. Mann's prestige, it is important to state, suffered severely in the bitter primary campaign waged against him by State Senator Francis Parker. The bitterness of this campaign has not died out yet. Parker's friends, it is generally believed, will knife Mann, and if they do they alone will cut down materially the normal majority of about 4,000 votes. If the democrats and labor men combine on one candidate it is believed by many that they can defeat Mann or at least give him

the political fight of his life. A number of the best union labor speakers of the country will stump the districts of Mann and Cannon. In the national Speak-er's district the labor men will fight for the election of the democratic candidate. There are 8,000 miners in his district, and ohn Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, will take a leading part with Gompers in the effort to defeat Mr. Can-non. Gompers has intimated that he will take the stump there against the Speaker. Other Illinois congressmen will not be ig-nored by Mr. Gompers and his aids. They will do their utmost to turn the union labor vote away from the state's twenty-four republican congressmen. Where independent labor candidates have not been named the federation will support the democratic

The Independence League has indorsed hree democratic candidates in local congressional districts. They are Frank Buchanan in the seventh, James T. McDermott in the fourth and Charles Young in the tenth-all union labor men. Besides these the league has nominated John M. Vail, a

GEE! THIS IS A PEACH

OF A SUPPER FOR

SATURDAY NIGHT! HOW DID YOU MAN-

AGE IT, DEAR?

WONT

CALL AROUND

NEXT WEEK.

Gavin, republican (this is a democratic district normally), and Stanly Kunz, democrat; Dr. Willis C. Stone in the third, who with crew from the democratic ticket in that district to accept the league nomination. Representative William W. Wilson has been enominated in the third by the repubil-

League for Congress and the legislature are all in sympathy with the Federation of Labor political reform, and have been picked or indorsed by a committee of union leaders.

Gompers on Speaker Cannon. In an interview here on Speaker Cannon Mr. Gompers said the campaign against the

Speaker would be an exciting one. "Speaker Cannon," said Mr. Gompers, one of a number of representatives who have shown themselves to be opposed to the interests of labor, and, with Represent-ative Littlefield of Maine, the Speaker is one of a number over whom the American

federation has been keeping a special "He has shown an unfriendly attitude The has shown an unfriendly attitude toward labor as a consistent policy, legislatively considered. He opposed the legislation which labor asked for before he was tion which labor asked for before he was Speaker, and after becoming Speaker so constituted his committees that they did not days to reprot forwardly upon the bill.

not dare to report favorably upon the bills which were sought to be passed in the interests of labor and organized labor.

"Mr. Cannon is against us and we will go after him if we can see a chance of win-ning. Nor does the prospect seem hopeless. "Speaker Cannon and eight other members of Congress were the only 259 members present who voted against the labor amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, after the amendment had been reported adversely by Mr. Littlefield's com-mittee, and a minority report was made by the committee members favoring it. Can-non did all he could to defeat the immigration law, and when it did come up on the floor of the House he adopted the most disgraceful method ever seen there to defeat it. He left the chair and went from one member to another, bully-ragging and brow-heating them.

brow-beating them.
"When capital wanted the annulment of the eight-hour law on canal construction it was Cannon who greased the tracks to secure it. He even went so far in his oppo-sition to labor that he had a prison labor bill referred to the judiciary committee so that it would not be reported. "When the eight-hour bill was reported

by accident, I am informed that Speaker annon gave every republican member of the committee on labor a piece of his mind for allowing the bill to be reported. He has appointed committees with the particular purpose in view that they should not report back such measures as the eight-hour and injunction bills."

The republicans will open the state cam-paign October 1. Among their star speakers will be four governors, besides Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin and Senator Beveridge of Indiana and Representative J. Adam Bede of Minnesota. The governors who will go on the Illinois stump are: A. B. Cummins of Iowa, J. O. Davidson of Wisconsin, J. Frank Hanly of Indiana and Fred N. Warner of Michigan and Indiana an Fred N. Warner of Michigan. All the state leaders of the party will be on the speakers bureau list and a canvass of every county will be made. They will devote special at-tention to William J. Bryan's government ownership theories.

The democrats will open their campaign about the same time and they expect to have an equally imposing array of speakers, including Gov. Johnson of Minnesota, Gov. Folk of Missouri, Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland, Representative Towne of New York, Mr. Bryan and other prominent party leaders. Mr. Bryan will speak in Illinois the latter part of October.

COUNTESS HAS APPEALED.

Case Against Gen. Brooke Taken to the Supreme Court.

The appeal of the Spanish countess of States. The New York court held that mittee for further elucidation. though the countess had cause for action against the government of the United tates or that of Cuba, she had none against Gen. Brooke, and it is asserted in the appeal that this ruling is erroneous.

countess' right to slaughter all the cattle killed in Havana. This right had been exercised by her family since 1727, and she asked damages in the sum of \$250.000.

down. Some of these questions were plain matters of judgment lying with the official himself, while others went somewhat deeper.

After the meeting had lost all semblance

DECREASE OF WATERFOWL.

Some Species Appear to Be Threatened With Extermination.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a report on the distribution and migration of North American ducks, geese and swans, 'Formerly abundant over the whole of the United States," says the report, "waterfowl are steadily diminishing in numbers, and some species appear to be threatened with extinction in the not distant future. Their value for food is great, and they have formed in the past, and for all future time should continue to form, a valuable asset and an important source of revenue to the several states which harbor them. The preservation of the numerous species of ducks, geese and swans is becoming an imducks, geese and swans is becoming an important matter of legislative enactment, and the present report is intended to furnish information as to present range, abundance and migration of the several species with reference to practical legislation."

Wyoming Judge in a Land Deal.

Judge C. A. Prouty, representing the intertate commerce commission, resumed in Denver Thursday the investigation of rail-Denver Thursday the investigation of railroads in connection with coal conditions.
The testimony of a number of witnesses
showed that the Union Pacific Coal Company secured a large number of men to
sign declaratory coal statements taking up
coal land in Wyoming, and at the same
time to sign relinquishments to this land.
The pay for this service was \$3 or \$4 in
each instance. Among the witnesses exeach instance. Among the witnesses each instance. Among the witnesses examined yesterday was Cyrus Beard, justice of the supreme court of Wyoming. On the recommendation of George L. Black, one of the officials of the Union Pacific, and with the officials of the Union Pacific, and with money advanced by Black, Judge Beard testified that he purchased certain coal lands in Wyoming. Later he sold the land to D. O. Clark at an advance of \$200, on the recommendation of Black. Justice Beard denied that he knew that Clark was getting denied that he knew that Clark was acting for the Union Pacific Company.

River Launch Put Overboard.

The latest addition to the fleet of pleasure craft built in this city for service on the Potomac is the large power launch Florence, which was put overboard at Reagan's boatyard this morning, with appropriate ceremonies. The Florence is owned by Messrs. J. Rizzo, John Aue and Frank Bright of this city, they being the builders. The boat was constructed in the yard of a prominent labor leader, in the ninth district against Representative H. S. Boutell (Quin O'Prien, the democratic nominee in this district, has withdrawn); Abram Preiss in the eighth against Representative Mc-

WHY, JOHN, I JUST

STOOD 'EM ALL OFF UNTIL NEXT WEEK,

WHEN --

PER

and Other Sports

(Continued From Ninth Page.)

Mr. Mann of Business High School. Referee-Prof. Hall of Gallandet

Foot Ball Captain Injured. SYRACUSE, September 29.-Capt. James P. Stimson of the Syracuse University football team is confined to the hospital. On Wednesday, in the Syracuse-Hobart game, which the locals won 28 to 6, Capt. Stimsor was hit on the knee in the last minute of play and had to be carried to the side lines, water on the left knee resulting. Simultaneously with his injury occurred the fumble by the freshman back which resulted in Hobart's scoring.

Every effort to keep the knowledge of Stimson's injury a secret was made by the oot ball authorities. Even the members of he squad believed the captain to be out of the city. Stimson will not appear in the line-up today against Rochester, and he may be incapacitated for several weeks. In that case he will be unable to play against Yale one week from today. His loss weakens the team greatly and is a great disappointment to the coaches.

HARD TO INTERPRET FOOT BALL RULES

NEW YORK, September 29.-More than seventy-five men, identified as coaches and otherwise with foot ball colleges all over the country, indulged at Murray Hill Hotel last playing rules, without reaching any conclusions of value to the teams engaging in gridiron battles today. At a late hour little progress had been made and not a great deal was promised.

Among those who sought to untangle the knotted skein were seven of the rules committee, who are responsible for the revised conditions of play. There was no quorum and these men had not the power to interpret the rules as a body so that their inter-pretations could be acted upon at once. Nor could the major part of the assembly, not of the rules committee, take any action that would be binding upon the general foot ball world In this situation little more than a general discussion was possible, and it ran the gamut from sensible argument to what many termed mere hair splitting.

Walter Camp Chairman.

Walter Camp of Yale acted as chairman, and he opened the discussion by reading some suggestions of his own, bearing on the interpretation of the rules. These were put in no official capacity. For nearly two hours the assemblage wrangled over the meaning of the following

No player of those ordinarily occupying the position of center, guard or tackle; that is, the five middle players of the line, may frop back from the line of scrimmage on the offense unless he goes back at least five yards and another player of those ordinar-ily behind the line takes his place in the line. It is furthermore provided that there shall be no shifting of men to evade this rule, the intentions being that the big men in the middle of the line shall not be dropped back for the purpose of carrying the ball or using their weight in the inter-

Although Mr. Camp pointed out that it was not intended to restrict the defense, it was argued that it had been made possible The appeal of the Spanish countess of Buena Vista, in her damage suit against Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, which was recently decided against her by the federal district court of New York, has been dock eted in the Supreme Court of the United States. The New York court held that

The Fair Catch.

Innumerable other questions were brought up bearing on other points in the rules, such as the fair catch and the The origin of the suit is found in the abolition by Gen. Brooke, while he was governor general of Cuba in 1899, of the down. Some of these questions were plain

After the meeting had lost all semplance of orderly procedure a recess of lifteen minutes was taken. Then a motion was passed to the effect that the rules be taken up in order, beginning with rule 1. This simplified matters considerably, but the going was tedious, nevertheless. Despite the conference and threshing over of the rules, however, referees and umpires will have to do what they can today with-

out any further light on the subject.

Among those who struggled with the rules were Walter Camp, Yale; W. T. Reid, Harvard; William H. Edwards, Princeton; J. H. Minds and N. P. Stauffer, Pennsyl vania; C. D. Daly, Harvard; J. H. Wolfe, Cornell; Dr. A. H. Sharpe, Yale; L. P. Saunders, Columbia and Dr. Paul J. Dashiell, Annapolis. There were also a host of others somewhat less prominent in foot ball affairs.

Today's Foot Ball Games.

Princeton vs. Villa Nova, at Princeton. Harvard vs. Williams, at Cambridge. Pennsylvania vs. Lehigh, at Philadelphia. Army vs. Tufts, at West Point. Springfield T. S. vs. Boston Seminary, at Springfield.

Missouri vs. Kirtsville, at Columbia, Massachusetts "Aggies" vs. Holy Cross, at Worcester. Ohio Wesleyan vs. Columbus High School

at Delaware, Ohio. Syracuse vs. Rochester, at Syracuse, Bates vs. Exeter, at Exeter Cornell vs. Colgate, at Ithaca. Mississippi vs. Vanderbilt, at Memphis. Brown vs. New Hampshire State,

Pennsylvania State vs. Allegheny, State College. Dickinson vs. Lebanon, at Carlisle, Indians vs. Susquehanna, at Carlisle. Wyoming vs. Lafayette, at Easton.

JEFFRIES WON'T RETURN TO PRIZE RING

LOS ANGELES, Cal., September 29.-Jim Jeffries soys he is much misunderstood. The big fellow arrived here yesterday morning, cheating at least three redcapped porters by electing to carry his own junk to the street car. "And what's al this about your return to the ring?"

"Whose return?" asked Jeffries. "Why, yours! Here it is in all the papers; 'Jim Jeffries to fight again! Next match probably with Jack O'Brien!' What do you know about that?" Jim holsted his excess baggage into the

street car with a grunt of deep disgust. "Bad dope!" said he tersely. "Somebody's been smoking rooster brand. Those San Francisco people misunderstood me."
"But the paper says—"
"Say, don't you believe all you see in the papers," said the wise one. "I'm going to tell you straight; I have never authorized

tell you straight; I have never authorized anybody to say that I am going to fight again. I have never given the thing a serious thought. It never entered my head, I tell you. I have never made a plan about it. I've got 146 acres of alfalfa to look after and my hands are full without scheming for another fight." ing for another fight."
"Will you say that there is no chance

of your ever fighting again?" 'I'm no fortune teller," said Jim. "A man can't tell what may happen to him. S'pose I go broke and need the money; I might have to go back to the ring again. But that's about the only way they'll ever land me back in the game. As things are now I would not consider it."

DICK HYLAND WHIPPED EDDIE HANLON

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 29.-Dick Hyland of San Francisco won a clear cut decision over Eddle Hanlon last night | From Punch.

helpless against the ropes and unable to defend himself against Hyland's punches.

The fight throughout was stubbernly contested and replete with hard hitting and clever work by both lads. Hyland, however, landed the cleanest and more forceful blows and was never in distress. He devoted most of his attacks on Hanlon's body and kid-neys, while the latter contented himself with right swings to the head and jaw, and right and left body punches at close range. Early in the twelfth round, as Hanlon bent low, he received a fearful right uppercut to the jaw, which was the beginning of the end. Hyland followed his advantage and hammered his opponent all over the ring. The bell saved Hanlon from defeat in this round. He came up very groggy in the thirteenth round and Hyland flogged him unmercifully. Hanlon gave a remarkable exhibition of grit and staying power in this round, and try as he could, Hyland was unable to land a knockout blow. The crowd yelled itself hoarse for the referee to stop the battle, and seeing the uselessness of permitting the unequal contest to go fur-ther the referee declared Hyland the win-ner as the bell denoted the end of the round. A tremendous crowd witnessed the contest, which was the first professional ex-hibition of its kind given in this city since the earthquake. It was necessary to invoke the aid of the mounted police to maintain main event was called.

LEE HARBAN TO MEET BALDWIN IN FINALS

WILMINGTON, Del., September 29 .- After yesterday's play in the championship tournament of the Middle Atlantic Golf Association on the Wilmington Country Club grounds the championship is between night in hours of discussion of the new R. J. Baldwin of the Country Club and L. L. Harban of the Columbia Golf Club of Washington. They meet in the finish today on a course over thirty-six holes. One of the best matches in the history of the club is expected. J. C. Davidson of Columbia and J. P. Armstrong of Wilmington will contest for the club cup, and the players' cup will go either to H. Wilson Palmer or L. Rogers of the Country Club. For the consolation cups the pairs are: Class

A, J. William McKinley of Columbia vs. T. M. Brown of Wilmington; class B, T. P. Moran of Columbia vs. J. E. Smith of Wilmington. The play yesterday was in the second round of match play and semi-The semi-final round yesterday afternoon

resulted as follows:

Championship cup—R. J. Baldwin, Wilmington C. C., defeated H. W. Rhodes, same club, 4 up, 3 to go; L. L. Harban, Columbia G. C., defeated F. F. Briggs, Wilmington C. C., 7 up, 6 to go.

Club cup—J. C. Davidson, Columbia G. C., defeated S. R. Smith, 2d Wilmington G. C., defeated S. R. Smith, 2d Wilmington G. C. C. S. V. J. Lehn Armstrong Williams. C. C., 5 up, 4 to go; John Armstrong, Wilmington C. C., defeated E. James Dallett,

same club, 5 up, 4 to go.

Players' cup—H. Wilson Palmer, Wilmington C. C., defeated George W. Morton, Columbia G. C., 2 up; L. R. Rogers, Wilmington C. C., defeated A. B. Cooper, jr., same club, 1 up, 19 holes. Consolation cups—Class A.J. William Mc-Kinley, Columbia G. C., defeated R. Wier,

Wilmington C. C., 6 up, 5 to go; T. M. Brown, Wilmington C. C., defeated F. deH. Janvier, same club, 2 up and 1 to go. Class B. T. P. Moran, Columbia G. C., defeated E. M. Pennypacker, Wilmington C. C., 1 up, 19 holes; J. E. Smith, Wilmington C. C., defeated W. H. Smith, same club, 5 up,

DOWN THE ALLEYS.

Three Straights for Commissioners. The Commissioners and War boys of the Departmental League clashed on the Palace alleys last night and the former walked away with three straight games. Top

score honors went to Barr of the Com-

missioners, who knocked over 218 pins in

the third game. The scores: COMMISSIONERS. First. Second. Third. Barr. 167 167 218
Akers. 150 165 164

783 Reserves Trimmed Cowboys. The Cowboys and Reserves of the Govrument Printing Office League also came together on the same alleys last night, the latter winning two out of the three games rolled. Dwyer of the Cowboys had top score, 203, in the third game. The scores:

COWBOYS.
 Speath
 154

 Laframboise
 157

 Lyons
 87

 Dwyer
 160

 Heinold
 188
 Totals..... 746 673 749 RESERVES, First, Second.
Atkin. 110 128
Texter. 108 128
Nilhus 166 168
Long. 155 132
Norbeck. 150 162 Totals..... 684

Miss Clemens Weds Chinese.

Miss Ella Clemens, sister of Mrs. Howard Gould, has taken unto herself by Chinese ceremonial a Mongolian husband. The bride is a refugee in a tent among the oriental ruins in San Francisco, where the Chinese quarter was and is no more,

Ella Clemens married years ago and was given her legal freedom later by Judge Melvin, with permission to resume her maiden name. She has ignored the exacting rules of Caucasian making in selecting a second mate. She acknowledges Sun Yue her husband and has taken his name. She wears a heavy jade band, which he placed upon the third finger of her left hand. She says, "It is my wedding ring." Around her left wrist is a thick bracelet of the same precious greenish-hued stone, "my wedding bracelet." Five years ago Mrs. Howard Gould offered to give her sister Ella a handsome allowance if she would leave China-town and live in Palo Alto with their mother, Mrs. Dayan, in her beautiful home. The offer was refused.

Catholic Prelate Elected Chaplain. At the closing session of the supreme

convention of the Young Men's Institute at Indianapolis yesterday, Louisville was chosen for the next meeting place and the following officers were elected: Supreme convention. I will be a democrat while my chaplain, Archbishop Moeller, Cincinnati; supreme president, L. C. Mahan, Eureka, Cal.; supreme first vice president, J. J. Keogh, New York city; supreme second vice president, J. J. Sullivan, Louisville, Ky.; supreme secretary, C. A. Slinger, Indianapolis; supreme treasurer, D. J. Cullinan, Pittsburg, Pa.

AN ADDRESS BY HEARST

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AT MON-STER MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The state ticket of the Independence League was ratified at a gathering that filled Madison Square Garden, New York, to its capacity last night. The Municipal Reform Alliance joined the league in the

conduct of the meeting. The principal addresses were delivered by William Randolph Hearst and Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, respectively, the candidates for governor and lieutenant governor on both the democratic and Independence

League tickets. Former Representative John De Witt Warner presided, and evoked much applause when, in his opening speech, he declared that there had never been before a time when the scoundrels of the state were so massed against a party as they are to-day against that led by William R. Hearst. Mr. Chanler, who was enthusiastically velcomed when he rose, spoke briefly, con-

cluding as follows: "I have always been a democrat, and in common with the rank and file of that great party it has been a source of infinite sadness to see it being gradually controlled by the same men and bound to the same interests as own and control the machinery of the republican party. We rejoice tonight that the rank and flie of the democratic party have freed them-selves from the control of corporations, have reasserted their rights and are about to regain their power. We congratulate the democracy of this state in that they have chosen as their standard bearer th leader of this independent movement, Wil-liam Randolph Hearst."

Deafening Cheers for Hearst. The meeting had continued for some time

when Mr. Hearst entered the garden. As he made his way to the platform the audience hose and greeted him with deafening cheers, while the band played and American flags were waved. Various district organizations paraded about the room, and the demonstration was renewed again and again. It was nearly a half hour after his arrival when Mr. Hearst could make himself heard. He said in part:
"My friends, before I received the nomination from any party I spoke at Syra-cuse and stated the principles in which I

believed and framed my personal platform. Therefore, the nominations that have been given me were given with a full understanding of exactly what I believed. "I shall make the campaign according

to my own honest opinions, and, if elected, shall conduct my administration according to my own convictions. "I am a Jefferson democrat, and that, as I understand it, is practically the same

as a Lincoln republican, for the republi-can party was founded to restore the ac-tion of the government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. Hearst's Position Defined. "I believe in the impartial enforcement

of the laws that exist. I believe in public

wnership of public utilities. "But the first qualification for public ownership is honesty in office and independence "I believe that the protective principle is valuable in itself, but has been unreason-

ably extended, and outrageously abused.
"I believe in protection for infant industries; I believe in protection for American "I believe the tariff should be modified and public ownership inaugurated, but that both should be done cautiously and conservatively, with due regard to the stabil-

tion of the prosperity on which we all de-"I believe in the restraint and regulation of trusts and monopolies by law "I believe in labor unions and farmers' granges and organizations that prompt the distribution of wealth, and I realize that the prosperity of legitimate business men depends upon the purchasing power of the

ity of business interests and the perpetua-

"I believe in every measure that gives the people more direct control of their gov-I believe in direct nominations and open primaries.

"I believe in purity in politics.
"I will run in this campaign not merely representing the Independence League, not merely the democratic party, but, I hop the people of the state of New York. appeal to them, and make my pledge to them to retain for them the rights they still have, and to restore to them the liberties they have lost."

Mr. Hearst spoke only fourteen minutes At the close of the meeting, when Mr. Hearst, accompanied by Mrs. Hearst, left the hall, the police had their hands full in protecting the party from being crushed through the eagerness of the crowd to shake hands with Mr. Hearst. There was a rgeular foot ball scrimmage, through the obby to the carriage.

It was noticed that there were some Tammany men here and there among the audi-ence. No formal delegations were sent by any Tammany club or other organization.

Colorado Labor Boycotts Methodism. The State Federation of Labor at Colorado Springs, Col . Thursday adopted a resolution denouncing Henry A. Buchtel, chancellor of Denver University and republican candidate for governor of Colorado. The resolution, which was inspired by the local branch of the International Typographical

The Methodist Episcopal Church in all its many publishing houses employs non-union men and refuses to recognize the eight-hour day, thus showing clearly that if has higher regard for the dollar than for the man. One of the leading dignitaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church is Chancellor Henry A. Buchtel of the University of Denver, This man is now the candidate for governor of Colorado on the republicanticket. Therefore, in the light of the attitude of Methodism toward our union and toward all trade unions, resolved, Mr. Buchtel we recognize a persistent and avowed enemy of organized labor, and we urge upon all affiliated bodies and members to refuse to cast a vote in his favor."

McClellan Repudiates Hearst.

Mayor McClellan gave out a statement yesterday in New York, in which he said he would not vote for Hearst for gov-

Calling the city hall reporters into his office the mayor said: "As I said yesterday, I am a democrat and accept the action of the democratic -

mayor of this town I am unalterably op-posed to Charles F. Murphy and to everything that he stands for.
"I recognize the humiliation I must endure in common with other democrats. Nevertheless, I will vote the ticket of my party in this state, but never for William

R. Hearst, Him I will not vote for.'

party has a name, but as a democrat and as



OUR VILLAGE CRICKET CLUB.

at the Seaside Athletic Club. Referee Jack Welch stopped the contest at the end of the thirteenth round, with Hanlon hanging the contest at the end of the gency. Laden, as is usual, with their wealth, watches, etc., he hears the firebell, and obeys duty's call without loss of time!