

The Saturday "News" Special Foreign Service.

GERMANY ADOPTS DRASTIC TACTIC

In Prussianizing Poland the Em-
pire Is Met By
Drzymala.

IGNORANT OF HIS POSITION

Tumble Down Is Really Important
In Calling Attention to
Methods.

Special Correspondence.

CRACOW, Poland, July 15.—Michel Drzymala, a humble Polish peasant, who has no notion that he is of importance to the world, happens to be doing more than any one else to call attention to the grim work Germany has been doing so quietly and so remorselessly in Prussianizing Poland—the same kind of work in Poland that made a universal outcry when Russia tried it on.

Some time ago the Prussian government passed a law forbidding Polish peasants to build cottages or any roofed building whatever on their own ground. When their huts fall to pieces from sheer age they are obliged to sell their little farms and go elsewhere—generally to America. The idea, of course, is that gradually all the farms now belonging to Polish peasants will fall into the hands of Prussians, who are granted special privileges by the Berlin government for developing the land.

Now the German Drzymala lately bought a small farm and, finding the dwelling in ruin, attempted to repair it. The authorities interfered and Drzymala and his family set themselves up in the granary, cooking their food on a stove erected in the fields hard by. It was not long before the gendarmes came, turned them out of the granary and destroyed the stove.

NOT EASILY DEFEATED.

Drzymala was not to be defeated so easily, however. He walked about his farm all day and night with his family in a ditch at night, living on bread bought at the nearest village and water from the river. One day, after a week or more of this kind of existence, he saw a caravan about to pass a road leading down toward his farm on its way to a neighboring town. It was a battered looking thing and small, but it had an idea about it, and Drzymala, with a crowd of his family, followed it. The crowd agreed to part with it for a small consideration, and Drzymala handed over part of his savings for this miserable cart on wheels in order to live in it with his family.

GETS NEW CART.

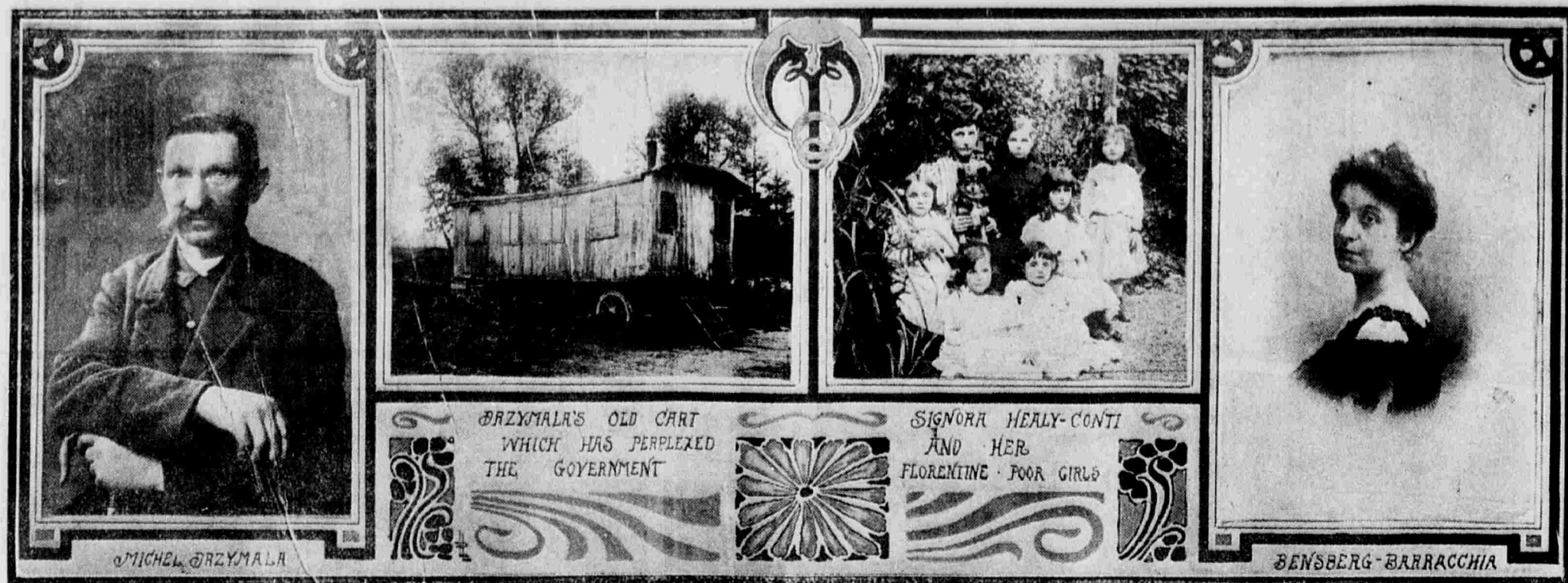
When four children and their parents must eat, sleep and cook in a covered cart 18 feet long, barely 6 feet high and 5 feet wide, comfort is at a premium. But this is the story of how Drzymala had defied the Prussian gendarmes spread through Prussian Poland, and his countrymen who heard of it said that the farmer's pluck and determination should have a reward. The form of a new cart, which could be warmed and made generally suitable to the hard, northern winter. Drzymala had spent all his money on the old cart and the fine, and it would have been a very long time before he could have bought a new "home." A small committee was formed in Posen, and a second subscription was held in Polish farm laborers and small farmers. At last enough money was collected to order a cart, and Drzymala recently had the pleasure of driving it. It is 25 feet long, 4 feet high and 6 feet wide, and consists of a cupboard-like "anteroom," a small kitchen with a cooking stove, and a living room where a second stove can be used in winter. The wooden walls are lined with cork and asbestos; the five small windows are fitted with stout shutters, while the two doors at the front are provided with movable steps.

STAMP OUT LANGUAGE.

The schools are another source of persecution here, and the Prussian attempts to stamp out the Polish language. The Poles are a Catholic people, and this fact does not please their rulers, who do not wish to see the ruin of the priests and abolish Catholic churches. "Religion" is taught to the Polish school children by German masters, who by force their charges to say their prayers in German. This leads to all sorts of struggles, for the children refuse to pray in any language but their own. For persistent refusal they are beaten, and little mites of seven years old can be seen with cuts and bruises all over their bodies, inflicted by German masters during the "religious" lessons. One of the prime offenders in this elementary school teacher named Koch, who teaches in the village school of Waszow, in the Grand Duchy of Posen, he and his many imitators, over Prussian Poland, do not confine themselves to beating the Polish children who refuse to pray in German. They keep them in the schools for as long as 20 hours at a stretch, locked up in dark rooms without anything to eat, till they are too weak from fear and hunger to resist longer and say their prayers in German. Such incidents are boasted of by the teachers as examples of progress.

BRUTALITY OF TEACHERS.

In one of two instances Koch's brutality has been avenged by the parents. The mothers of some children who are kept in school by him fell upon his house at nightfall, demanding that their children be released. He refused, saying that "Polish swine must be taught manners" whereupon they broke in and would have torn him to pieces had not the police interfered, arresting parents and children. The former were sentenced to several days' imprisonment, while the latter were sent back to the tender mercies of Koch. One of Koch's colleagues, a teacher named Muller, who lives in a neighboring town, was waylaid and beaten by the parents of some children he had ill-treated. The government sent him as headmaster to a larger Polish school, where he carries on his system of Germanization to his heart's content, thrashing and punishing his pupils for speaking Polish even plain German. The mere mention of similar instances would fill



MICHEL DRZYMALA

Four American Women Form Remarkable Quartet in Florence

Madame Barrachia, Singing Teacher, Was Kate Bensberg of St. Louis—Advice To Girls Going Abroad to Study—Only Woman Physician in Florence an American—Brooklyn Woman Works Among Poor—Philadelphia Lady Runs an "Arts and Crafts."

OPINION OF DR. HARRISS.

Dr. Mary Harriss, Florence's American woman physician, does not agree with Madame Barrachia about the American girl living abroad. When I found her in a pretty apartment in the Hotel Berghelli on the Lung' Arno, she replied to the question in the negative. She has considerable experience to base her opinion on, since, after practicing in San Francisco, she came abroad studying in Vienna and Berlin. Last year the earthquake in her city left her the possessor of four front stone steps in place of a splendid apartment house, and after a visit home she decided to settle permanently in Florence.

YOUNG GIRLS' CAREER.

As a young girl, she was sent to Stuttgart where she studied under Madame Schroeder under whose patronage she made her debut at Kroll's theater in Berlin, while still in her teens. After a season she went to London. There she studied oratorio and appeared with a Carl Rosa Opera company. After two years she went to America where for three seasons she sang in operatic concerts. With the object of further study Madame Barrachia then returned to Paris where she became an ensouffleur with the Marchesi. During her studies in the French capital she was often heard as a soloist at the American church in the Rue de Berry. The Parisians speaking of her voice called it "the voice of an angel." Sonzogno, the famous Milanese publisher and impresario, saw in her an ideal prima donna for Italy and offered her an engagement which she promptly accepted. Under his management she appeared with great success in Ambrosio, Thomas, "Hamlet," "Rigoletto," "Traviata," "Lohengrin" and many other operas. She also created the chief role in Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci."

WAS HAPPY MARRIAGE.

A happy marriage interrupted her career for a time and when she reappeared in London in the Queen's hall concerts under Henry Wood. After two years her work was again interrupted, this time by the death of her husband. She returned to Italy, she settled in Florence as a teacher of singing. Madame Barrachia has very decided views on the American girl-student abroad. Speaking to me recently she said:

"As a rule, the American girl comes abroad for voice study too late. Three to four years of study ought to fit a girl for a public career and she should be ready, speaking, of course, volumes. Since the passing of the expropriation bill, a new law has come into force forbidding the sale of land where Polish is spoken. The last one was held in Posen, on May 4, and was attended by delegates from all over Poland. It was in the Queen's hall, and the Polish government, in the name of the law, was against the new law and all those present pledged themselves to hold on to their land and to go about teaching Polish in the villages. The Russian police commissioner saw the flags at the Polish rehearsal and approved of them. Not so the German consul. He

applied to the governor-general of Warsaw to have them suppressed as they might offend the German emperor, who does not allow such things as his Polish subjects, and would look upon such leniency as a very bad example, calculated to cause trouble in the Grand Duchy of Posen. Not wishing to offend a friend of power, the governor-general acceded to this preposterous request, and the flags were forbidden.

NOTE OF PROTEST.

"And another thing, I cannot protest too strongly against girls offering money to secure engagements. It is not necessary. A good voice always commands a price even if little in the beginning, and the girl who cannot secure an engagement without paying must persuade herself that there is something wrong in her musical outfit and had better go back home and save

BRITISH MAIL FACILITIES.

Introduction of Collect on Delivery Parcels Post Feature.

The British Board of Trade Journal makes the following official announcement of the inauguration of a "collect on delivery" system for the shipment of packages by parcels post from the United Kingdom:

To increase the facilities for trade in small articles within the empire, the Postmaster General has been in negotiation with certain of the colonies and dependencies for the establishment of a natural cash delivery system. Under this system goods can be posted from the country and the money collected for the vendor by the postoffice at their destination, and vice versa.

The first of these services was brought into operation on June 1, 1908, and is available for parcels post from the United Kingdom to Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, and Tientsin. In outline the procedure is as follows: The vendor takes his parcel to a postoffice, fills in the form, and pays a special fee of 3d. (4 cents). He is given a certificate of posting, which he ultimately restores to the postoffice when receiving the cash.

The postoffice collects from the addressee the value as stated by the vendor in the form, and remits it by money order or postal order to the vendor, after deducting whatever may be the commission on the money order or postal order itself, in addition to the delivery fee.

The chief restrictions are that the sum to be collected (the "trade charge") must not exceed 20s. (\$32.25), that the goods are confined to goods sent in fulfillment of an order, and that the goods must be sent by parcel post unless they are registered or insured.

Detailed information concerning this cash on delivery service may be obtained at any postoffice. It will also be given in the July number of the Post-Office Guide.

MEN PAST SIXTY IN DANGER.

More than half of mankind over sixty years of age suffer from kidney and bladder disorders, usually enlargement of prostate glands. This is both painful and dangerous, and Foley's Kidney Cure should be taken at the first sign of danger as it corrects irregularities and cures many old men of this disease. Mr. Rodney Burnett, Rockport, Mass., writes: "I suffered with enlarged prostate gland and kidney trouble for years and after taking two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure feel better than I have for twenty years, although I am now 61 years old. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., 'The Never Substituted.'

EXCURSION TO SEATTLE.

August 8th and 9th, via O. S. L. for Seattle's convention. For reservations and further particulars phone 4000, McCann, Eagles' Lodge, Independent, 2008 or Bell 4083. Special train.

HOME LIFE NEEDED.

"A girl to be well and normal needs the surroundings of home life where her emotions can have legitimate play and older people watch over her living, sleeping and eating. Decidedly I think mothers should not send these girls abroad alone as they do. Psychologically and physically it is unwise. Some come at eighteen, with the whole responsibility of living in a strange land on their shoulders. Nervousness and an anaemic condition are the least of the too often consequent evils."

"Are there many American women physicians abroad?"

"Not many, I think. I, for instance, am the only American woman physician in Florence. The reason for this is easy enough to understand for foreign doctors in continental countries are practically there on sufferance, unless they take the diplomas of the country. In Germany they are not allowed the doctor's title but must put American diplomas on their signs. Here in Florence the understanding is that they do not practise among Italians."

THIRD AMERICAN WOMAN.

The third American woman who is prominent in the life of Florence is Signora Conti, wife of Doctor Guido Conti. Before her marriage she was Miss Florence Lizzie Healy, daughter of the late Stephen Weston of Brooklyn, Institute of Fine Arts. Stephen Healy entered the Catholic church in Italy, was made a cavalier of St. Gregory, Great by Pope Leo XIII, and became a member of the confraternity of the famous Misericordia, a member of the third order of St. Francis and a distinguished worker in the Order of St. Paul. Before his marriage he won Browning's old home, Casa Guadagni, and a great traveler, ascending Mt. Blanc and Mt. Vesuvius and penetrating African wilds.

When a mere girl—she is not much more now—Miss Healy became

impressed by tales of the hardships of Italian dress-makers' apprentices. While obtaining their training they are sent to make purchases in the small shops kept by men of, too often, unenviable reputations. The results have made the Florentine working girl somewhat notorious. Miss Healy concluded that, if they could obtain their training in a school and start in life as wage earners their future was likely to be more promising. She had read of Americans social work and accordingly laid her own plans.

OPEN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

One day she opened her school in a building on the grounds of her father's home. Later she rented a floor of a house in the Via Pietr'Altoppi and this May moved to better quarters in the Via del Sergile, a street well known to all tourists. Recently I called at the school. Signora Conti who loves everything and everybody American, quickly made me welcome and explained her work saying that her dream was to have it become an endowed work with the name "American Industrial School for Italian Working Girls." The rooms were thronged with bright-eyed little Italians, some busy at lessons, some sewing hard in the dressing rooms, others preparing dinner, others cleaning halls and arranging pots and pans, all happy-faced and smiling.

"Sometimes I have had as many as 84," said Signora Healy-Conti. "We are required by the municipality to furnish children who come here with the compulsory course of study so I teach them myself, assisted by a teacher whom I pay. We have a dressmaker to instruct the girls and I hope to add a military department later. The domestic course includes cooking, cleaning, sewing, and so on."

LAST OF QUARTET.

The American woman who conducts the "Arts and Crafts" in Florence is Mrs. Arthur Murray Cobb, who was Mrs. Little of the family of publishing fame.

On the death of her husband this winter, she took entire charge of the household, and in the summer of 1907, Browning's old home, Casa Guadagni, included the exhibition of the pictures of artists, of antique jewelry, leather work, etc., in fact, all included in the term "Arts and Crafts."

EVA MADDEN.

A delightful story is going the rounds about Mrs. Lady Stratford, who is known among her friends for her good nature. At 70, she is a woman who she is a member of the counties, who was dressed quite simply, happened to be dining alone when she felt that she was in need of a change of air, and she went to a room at an adjoining table to the wife of a poor country clergyman. In the course of their conversation the "country" clergyman explained that all her husband's property was in the hands of a lawyer, and that she was staying in the club because it was a good address and she had to see there a very important person. The clergyman's wife was temporarily indisposed. She went on to say that she found the club very expensive and the servants so "fine" that she was positively afraid of them. She gathered that the clergyman's wife was in a very bad way, and she did not know how on earth she was going to get "the wretched thing down in the kitchen with the awning-iron porter going at it."

THE FEET IN CATCHING FISH.

A subject which is one of the most vital in connection with the fishing outfit and least likely to be properly understood, is that of footwear. It is a matter upon which the success of the fisherman depends, and the greater portion of the hard exercise during the day, it behooves one to give due consideration to the comfort of the feet. I have tried wading the streams in a great variety of shoes, including the rawhide moccasin, heavy hip rubber boot and the high water proof, which only after repeated experiments, which always left me weary and aching, I have found that the best of wool, heavy, long worn stockings, and a pair of strong leather shoes, no set limit to the depth one may wade. The water drains off naturally, and the foot is kept warm and comfortable. In connection with this outfit, a short coat, made of heavy material, and a pair of the sporting goods dealers, is very desirable. The pockets are all high up out of the water and there are no buttons to be continually dragging in the mud. With this coat on, one is quite comfortable, and the contents of the pockets are safe unless one takes a dip all over.

BABY MORPHINE FIENDS.

Are made by all soothing syrups and baby medicines that contain opium and narcotics. Medico's Baby Elixir contains no opium or any kind of narcotic. A sure and safe cure for disordered stomachs, bowels and fretfulness—should be taken at the first sign of trouble by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept., 112 and 114 South Main Street.

A NOISELESS ROOM.

For many physical researchers a perfectly noiseless room is a desideratum. If such could be devised, it would open up new possibilities of research. At the University of Illinois (Urbana) has been apparently successfully solved by the room designed by Zwargdamaker. The walls and ceiling of the room are 11 inches thick, and are formed of six separate layers. The first consists of a felt-like material of horsehair, known as trichopileps; this is followed by a layer of porous stone isolated from the floor by sheet lead. An air space of about an inch is followed by wood, and then a course of ground cork and sand. The final layer is of specially-prepared ground cork, known as korkstein.—London Globe.

HAY FEVER AND SUMMER COLDS.

Victims of hay fever will experience great benefit by taking Foley's Honey and Sulphur Catarrh Remedy. It cures the inflamed air passages, and even if it should fail to cure it will give instant relief. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co., 'The Never Substituted.'

Expert Kodak Finishing.

Harry Shipley, Commercial Photographer, 151 South Main, second floor.

DREXELS' DESERT LONDON SOCIETY

Yachting Is More Alluring Than Season of City Festivities.

AMERICANS HAVE A NEW FAC

Fashionable Women as Hostesses of Outdoor Sleeping Parties—Mrs. Potter Palmer's Jewelry.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, July 21.—Everyone wants to know why the Drexels are so quiet this year. So far they have done practically nothing in the way of entertaining. There is mention of a concert which Mrs. Drexel may give before the season is out, but her friends doubt this. Most of the summer they have been in the country on the continent and the beautiful Margareta whose charms were only one of her many, when she made her debut, is hardly seen this summer. Margareta was par excellence the American belle of last season and she was everywhere. At the end of the summer the startling rumor was about that she meant to join her aunt's convent. It is neverthe less true that she heard just now and it is said that it is owing to her repugnance to "the world" that she has become so silent. The fair Margareta, which caused the fair Margareta to be so silent, has suddenly deserted the merry crowd this year.

Mrs. Drexel has remarked that "I would break her heart for Mrs. Margareta to leave society for the Drexels." It is said on good authority that the American girl has received over a hundred offers of marriage, in fact, that she holds the record in this regard of girls off the stage. Many of the proposals have come from men who have only seen her photograph in the fashionable papers. The young lady who had all the letters received from the known suitors put in neat little gold frames and hung around her boudoir. The Drexels, however, do to a great deal of yachting later. They are looking for a house in Scotland and would like Invercauld, but it is said that Mrs. Drexel intends to take it again this year. Mrs. Drexel has determined to keep in close touch with the king at Balmoral as she is resolved to come what may, that the Captain and Mrs. Drexel being deposed or a viscount. It used to be said that while ago that Mrs. Anthony Drexel had a similar failure in view for her daughter's betrothal, but one hears nothing of it now.

Perfect weather here this summer has evened the odds for the Drexels. A number of social leaders, including Lady and Lady Lonsborough, Lady Lyle and Mrs. Lulu Harcourt invite their friends for week-end "fresh air parties." The gathering camp on the grounds of the respective hostess sleeping in the open air in roofless sheds which, however are quite decorative and dainty. These sheds are open at one end and the other, and the guests are to be in the shade of the trees. There is an immense open air ball for this form of entertainment, too, and it is said that they derive more hygienic benefit from an night's sleep in the open air than from a night in the same atmosphere indoors. The health and beauty craze goes hand in hand, it being now an acknowledged fact that the gathering camp is a very healthy and healthful. Hence the open air parties which are nearly always made up of women, the men of the gathering suffering their sleeping accommodations under a roof.

A delightful story is going the rounds about Mrs. Lady Stratford, who is known among her friends for her good nature. At 70, she is a woman who she is a member of the counties, who was dressed quite simply, happened to be dining alone when she felt that she was in need of a change of air, and she went to a room at an adjoining table to the wife of a poor country clergyman. In the course of their conversation the "country" clergyman explained that all her husband's property was in the hands of a lawyer, and that she was staying in the club because it was a good address and she had to see there a very important person. The clergyman's wife was temporarily indisposed. She went on to say that she found the club very expensive and the servants so "fine" that she was positively afraid of them. She gathered that the clergyman's wife was in a very bad way, and she did not know how on earth she was going to get "the wretched thing down in the kitchen with the awning-iron porter going at it."

"Now, I will tell you precisely what we will do," said Lady Stratford. "I have a large mantle and I'll go to your room with you and carry the bag so that not one of these blessed servants will see it."

The parson's wife said she could not hear of such a thing, but Lady Stratford insisted and it was done. The humble looking bag was taken into the street. When it and its owner had been safely placed in a four-wheeler, Lady Stratford requested the clergyman's wife to get in and come and see her, handing her to the same time her card.

Curio shops in London and on the continent are being ransacked for fobs after the style of that worn by Mrs. Potter Palmer at Asolo. When the queen was speaking to the Chicago woman she noticed this dainty trifles and promptly remarked: "I must try to get one as like it as possible." Whereupon Mrs. Palmer begged her majesty to accept the one she was wearing. This, however, she refused to do saying that having admired it it would be impossible to take it from Mrs. Palmer.

One would have thought Mr. Miller had the time of his life at Dorchester House for there were many festivities arranged for him and he had the honor of assisting the interest of Queen Alexandra for a whole quarter of an hour at the royal garden-party. As a matter of fact, the poor old gentleman was bored to death by the fact that was made over him and was dead tired after a week of it. For the first time he wore a court suit at the Connaughts dinner party and looked distinguished and respectable in it. It consisted of black velvet knee breeches and lace ruffles and lace cravat. He wore the fob of black silk stockings and buckles. These suits cost anything from \$500 upward and are extremely becoming. For the occasion Mrs. Miller presented her father with an exquisite pair of old paste shoe buckles which, by all accounts, she was sure to give to her father in his court suit that she had his photograph taken by several photographers.

LADY MARY.



PRINCESS ALEXANDRA VICTORIA

The Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein will be married to Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son of the emperor of Germany, early in the fall, probably in September. She is the daughter of Prince Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and is herself unusually cultured and beautiful. She was born in the ducal palace at Grunholz on April 21, 1887, and has been educated entirely by private masters. She is a niece of the Empress Augusta Victoria, and the youthful couple are therefore fairly closely related to one another. Prince Wilhelm was born in the imperial palace of Potsdam in January, 1887, and is, therefore, just 21 year old. He is athletic and devoted to army affairs.

FORBID POLISH FLAGS.

The Expropriation act has been the means of arousing Poles in Russia and Austria also against the Germans. They are boycotting Prussian and German goods, which have flooded their markets for years. In Cracow notices