

## NEARING RUPTURE

Portugal, Like Spain, May Break With Vatican.

### RELATIONS ARE NOW STRAINED

Present Critical Condition Due to Friction Over Criticism of Archbishop of Braga—Bitter Clerical Campaign Against King Manuel.

Lisbon, Aug. 9.—The anti-clerical wave that is sweeping over the whole Iberian peninsula has rolled heavily into Portugal.

For some time the relations between the Portuguese government and the Vatican have been strained, and now King Manuel's ministry, like that of King Alfonso, is on the verge of an open rupture with papal authority.

The present extremely critical condition is due to friction over the governmental censure of the Catholic archbishop of Braga for suppressing a Portuguese Franciscan newspaper without submitting the order to the Portuguese government for approval and other incidents.

Since the issue of the royal decree July 12, nullifying the action of the archbishop, the Clerical forces, inspired, it is charged, by Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, have been conducting a bitter campaign against the government on this account.

At the same time the Vatican has been raising difficulties about refilling the diplomatic vacancy caused by the death of Senor Martins d'Antas, the Portuguese ambassador to the Vatican. The Portuguese government retailed by deciding to allow the post to remain vacant for the present and by instructing the minister of justice to draft a bill providing for a civil register of births, deaths and marriages to be kept by the civil authorities. As this threatens a big source of income of the clergy, a big meeting of ecclesiastics was held here to protest.

### CUBS "COME BACK."

Pennant Winning Veterans Prove They're Not Has Been.

New York, Aug. 9.—They cannot come back? Then how about the Cubs? Five years ago Chance was leading practically the same bunch to a pennant. There have been a couple of changes in the pitching staff and



ARTHUR HOFMAN.

"Circus Solly" Hofman has replaced Bunny Slagle in the outfield. But with these exceptions the team is the same as it was back in 1904.

The same men are playing the same positions, and most of those who saw them trounce the Giants three times in a row agree that they are better now than they ever were.

A few months ago, just after the opening of the season, the Cubs had their own troubles. They couldn't seem to get up the old speed. A few mishaps threw them off their game. Immediately the critics jumped, as was natural, to the conclusion that Chance had a bunch of good has been on his hands.

### ALMOST FOR SULZER.

Chautauqua County Democrats Withdraw Conditional Indorsement.

Jamestown, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Chautauqua county Democrats who for the last few years have been constantly fighting this year promised each other to have harmony at all costs. They nearly forgot themselves at the Second Chautauqua district convention held at Mayville when a delegate introduced resolutions promising William F. Sulzer their support if he was nominated for governor.

One faction immediately declared for a real indorsement or no indorsement at all, and an impending fight was suppressed by an agreement not to indorse anybody.

## Saturday Night Talks

By Rev. F. E. DAVISON  
Rutland, Vt.

### THE KING AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

International Bible Lesson for Aug. 14, '10—(Matt. 20:1-16).

In the Orient, workmen seeking employment take up their stations in the market place, or bazaar, ready to respond to the call of any persons looking for laborers. The unemployed take their tools with them and are ready at a moment's notice to engage in their occupations as soon as wanted.

#### Employment Agency.

Into such an open air employment agency this parable represents the owner of a vineyard coming at different hours of the day to hire vine dressers. At 6 o'clock in the morning he hired all that were in readiness for work, at 9 o'clock he returned and engaged those who had come later, at noon he went forth and secured another relay, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon he sought and found another contingent of the unemployed, and at 5 o'clock p. m. an hour before sunset, and the close of the Jewish day, he discovered some who had been overlooked all day and sent them in to get at least one hour of work accomplished. At these different periods, "early in the morning," "the third hour," "the sixth hour," "the ninth hour," and "the eleventh hour," the "lord of the vineyard" went out to hire and actually did hire laborers to work in his vineyard.

#### Agreement Concerning Wages.

These men were paid strictly according to the agreement. Those who were hired in the morning agreed before hand to put in the whole day for a penny, equal to about 15 cents of United States money, the average wage of laborers in the time of Christ in Palestine. The others had gone to work without any stipulation as to compensation, the householder merely stating that he would pay them whatever was right. They agreed to leave the matter entirely with the owner of the vineyard.

There were no labor unions in those days, but there evidently was the same spirit which has resulted in their organization, for when these men at the close of the day came to be paid off, every man, those who had worked all day and those who had only got in one hour, received a penny apiece, there was a good deal of murmuring and complaining over the inequality of the payment. Why should all men be treated just alike in the matter of reward for service rendered? Is it right to pay these eleventh hour workmen the same wages as those who have borne the burden and heat of the day? At first blush we all say, No!

#### Skilled Labor Most Valuable.

But why not? If one man can do as much in an hour as another man can do in a day, why should he not receive the same wages? Is not skilled labor more profitable than common labor? The coal heaver goes to his work at 7 o'clock in the morning and knocks off at 5 or 6 at night; the bank cashier does not get to the bank until 9 o'clock and closes at the stroke of 3. Will you insist that he shall be paid no more than the coal heaver? Men are paid for what they know, as well as for what they can do. Society has to reward men for knowing how to do things right, and the more things you know how to do better than anybody else the higher price you will get for your output. We pay for brains more than for brawn, these days, though never in the world's history was brawn so highly appreciated and rewarded as now. So these one hour laborers may have been actually worth more to the vine dresser, than all the day laborers put together. In which case the all-day laborers had no reason to complain of favoritism.

Instead of finding fault with the men who only worked one hour the all-day laborers should have pitied them. They were able to look about and see what they accomplished, while these last workmen had only just begun. Think of the service of Stephen as compared with that of Paul; how little the first martyr was permitted to do. Instead of congratulating ourselves that we were called so late, we ought to be ashamed that we have had time only to accomplish so little. To be saved at the eleventh hour is much but to go empty handed into the presence of the King is a matter of eternal regret.

#### Eternal Life the Reward.

These laborers all shared in the reward alike—they each received a penny. What is the penny in the parable but a figure of speech representing the reward of the righteous, eternal life? This is the general, universal all-inclusive emolument bestowed upon those who labor in the vineyard to the close of life's day. More than this could not be bestowed, less than this could not be received. Life, life, eternal life is the bestowment of the owner of the vineyard. And the man who has spent a life time in the service gets that, and the man who enters the doorway in the hour and article of death receives it also. Paul, after thirty years of labor took his penny, and the dying thief was rewarded in the same way. Whether one enters the service early in the morning or at the third, the sixth, the ninth, or the eleventh hour, the reward is sure and they share alike.

## CIVIC PRIDE AS AN INCENTIVE.

Chief Factor In the Betterment of Towns.

### BEGIN WITH THE HOME FIRST

Strong Community Interest In Public Improvements Is Soon Aroused and Value of Property Increases—How School Yards and Highways Can Be Made Attractive.

Who has not visited a town or community where everything is spick and span, where residents keep their buildings and yards clean and attractive, where highways are well cared for, schoolhouses and public buildings receive the needed attention and where the general atmosphere is one of inspiration and real uplift? Did you ever stop to think what a real asset that is for every property owner in such a community?

Entirely aside from the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing and enjoying the surroundings, the financial side is not to be ignored. Suppose your property for any one of many reasons were to go on the market. Would a prospective buyer rather come to the well kept town where there is every evidence of civic pride or would he se-



BEAUTIES OF A WELL KEPT LAWN.

lect a slovenly kept one? The most desirable class of people and more of them locate in the well kept towns. This helps pay taxes and widens social and educational horizons. The advantages are all and always in favor of a community that takes pride in its improvements and appearance.

There is great need of more interest in rural improvement by the individual farmer, as well as the resident in a town. This work can well begin at home, and a few hours well directed in picking up about the place, getting the machinery out of the front yard and picking up the debris about the house will have a stimulating effect upon every member of the household, not to mention the amount contributed to the pleasure of passers by.

With very little trouble and at a moderate expense a lawn can be well kept and made attractive with shrubs and flower beds. When a man's own dooryard is clean he can join with others in the improvement of school yards, cemeteries, highways, public buildings, etc. Many school yards are "a sight to behold" and the teacher is not always to be blamed. Children readily reflect the conditions they find at home, and if they are accustomed to throw all sorts of unsightly objects in the yard at home they will likely do the same at school.

In many cases the school yards need remodeling and perhaps some grading done. There may be a lot of bowlders to remove and a few trees to be set. A "bee" called for the purpose would bring in men and women, young and old, the men doing the heavy work and the women providing coffee and perhaps a lunch. Aside from the improvement the occasion might provide a genuine picnic and be thoroughly enjoyable. The operations can be continued to the setting of shade trees along the highways. In most rural cemeteries a little time could be well spent in making them more attractive.

The highways are of all importance. Of course, the roads themselves will be kept in passable condition, rocks removed and the roadbed improved with gravel or macadam as circumstances permit. But do not stop there. The improvement should extend to the limits of the highway. Brush, unsightly stumps, stones, wild growth, etc., which do not actually fit into the landscape should receive attention. If there is a strong community interest in rural improvement the town officials will see to it that things are cleaned up.

This is where public interest in public improvements applies. Citizens, individually and collectively, should take more interest in the appearance of the town and its progress. Working along these general lines, not to mention many minor ones, a community will soon establish for itself a fine reputation which will travel far in these days of improved means of transportation.

In this general connection never miss speaking a good word for your section. If you cannot talk enthusiastically of your home town keep still and let some one else, who can, do the talking. When a prospective resident of a desirable type visits a community look up your "hammer" and throw the keys in the well. In other words, speak of the pleasant things rather than the unpleasant.—American Agriculturist.

## Short Sermons FOR A Sunday Half-Hour

Theme: RIGHT USE OF WEALTH.

BY EDWIN WHITTIER CASWELL, D. D.

Text—But thou shalt remember the Lord thy God; for it is He that giveth thee power to get wealth.—Deut., viii., 18.

It is customary when speaking of wealth to enumerate its evils. We all know that the inordinate, miserly love of money is the tap root of the whiskey evil, the slavery evil, the gambling evil, the social evil, the living for pleasure evil and the capital and labor war evil.

But when a man like John Stewart Kennedy departs this life bestowing from thirty to forty millions of property to a multitude of noble charities the public beholds a more optimistic side of the acquisition of riches.

Wealth itself cannot be an evil any more than the wealth of intellect, wealth of heart or wealth of character and influence are evil. It is only when one of the gifts of the Creator is made a god to be worshipped that it becomes sinful. "Ye cannot serve (or worship) God and mammon." Abraham and Job were millionaires in a time when a million was equal to fifty millions of present values. Solomon's wealth was beyond all computation. He asked only for wisdom, but received both riches of mind and treasure given him by the Almighty. Zaccheus and Cornelius, two converts of the New Testament time, were men of large property. No one in Bible history is condemned because of possessing great riches, "for the Lord maketh poor and He maketh rich."

The power to acquire riches is as much a God given gift as the power to move men by oratory or to influence men by love, or the power to write like poets, philosophers, historians and scholars, or the power to reveal nature's secrets, like Newton, Watt, Bell, Morse and Edison. The rich men of the past have aided in these wonderful discoveries and shaped the destinies of nations.

George Washington gave not only himself to his country, but poured out his gold in the hour of the Revolution's needs. Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, loaned large amounts to the Republic, and with the remainder of his money founded a college of learning for fatherless boys. Peter Cooper has embalmed his name in the memory of millions; the name of William E. Dodge will never perish from our annals.

We do not need to search history for characters among the wealthy who have been an honor to the race and a blessing to many of their fellow beings. The number of living philanthropists is increasing rapidly every year. We could fill a whole column with the names of munificent givers who make possible our churches, hospitals, orphan asylums, colleges, universities, our travellers' aid societies, homes for the aged and infirm, our children's aid societies, our libraries, museums and charity organizations.

There is no question that the craving of all men is for brotherliness, helpfulness, kindness and friendliness, and this soul hunger is being fed in a larger degree to-day than ever before. The rich and the poor are coming together in harmonious unity, ushering in the day when the war between capital and labor will cease forever.

The river of wealth is as potential for good as for evil. Let all, therefore, endeavor to turn this mighty tide into the broad channels of human needs, for everything liveth whither the river cometh. Then the great ministry of wealth will not be to turn the world into a wilderness, but the wilderness into the garden of the Lord.

Heavenly Light. Heavenly Father, I pray that Thou wouldst enable me to glorify Thee in my ordinary life. May the common fellowship burn and glow with the ministry of grace! Let the smallest service shine with the kindly light of Thy presence. May the entire round of my life be one unbroken line of heavenly light.—Jowett.

If But Willing. Through storm and stress, through fire and smoke, through blood and agony, we may, as individuals, as well as a race, struggle on and up, if we are but willing, true, and brave, up to spiritual heights whence we may obtain glimpses at least of the promised land of eternal life, peace, and love.

God's Companionship. There is no other happiness in this world than that obtained by companionship with God.—Rev. Dr. DuVal.

## SULTAN OF SULU.

Fearing Customs Men, He Will Sell Pearls Before Arriving Here.



Colombo, Ceylon, Aug. 10.—The sultan of Sulu arrived here on his way to Europe. He is carrying with him a huge stock of pearls which he expects to sell in Paris and London. After a visit to Europe he will go to the United States, where he hopes to see President Taft. He is particularly anxious to meet the Longworths again. He came to know them when they visited the Philippines with the Taft party before their marriage.

He said that he had heard before leaving home that the New York custom officer's have a way of ignoring the rights even of sultans, and for that reason he is eager to turn his pearls into cash and thus avoid the payment of duties to Uncle Sam.

Metals. Within the last two centuries about fifty metals have been discovered by chemist explorers, but use has been found for only a few of them.

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