

## 30,000 STUDENTS ON STRIKE

AUSTRIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS STOP THEIR STUDIES BECAUSE OF REMOVAL OF ONE PROFESSOR.

When, recently, 30,000 Austrian university students struck against the removal of Professor Wahrmund, it marked an entirely new development in such conflicts. The spectacle of all the students in the universities of Vienna, Innsbruck, Graz, Prague, Lemberg, Cracow and Czernowitz, which form the sum total of Austrian universities, refusing to attend the classes and engaging in bloody conflicts among themselves, or, with much more gusto, with their ancient foe, the gendarmes and police, and all because of the suspension of a law professor at Innsbruck, was never witnessed in Austria before. It seems, therefore, to deserve more extended treatment than has been given in the brief cables dispatches sent to America. Moreover, although the professor in question is not a Jew, and is not another university—Prague—it is certain that the affair is by no means over, and renewed strikes and disturbances are confidently anticipated when the universities are opened in October for the winter semester.

Professor Theodore Wahrmund, the Kern center of all the trouble, held the chair of canon law in the University of Innsbruck, and was in no way distinguished from the ordinary Austrian college professor. But in an unfortunate moment he chose to write a pamphlet in which he criticized somewhat sharply the attitude of the Vatican toward the "modernist" movement in the church. The work was not remarkable for brilliancy or learning, and probably would have passed unnoticed had not some zealous parish priest in the Tyrol discovered what he considered to be an attack on certain dogmas of the church. The matter was taken up by the authorities, and the public prosecutor in Vienna, attaching much more importance to it than it deserved, ordered the pamphlet to be "confiscated," or in other words suppressed.

Next the Papal Nuncio in Vienna, the Marquis de Granito, took a hand in the affair. He pointed out to Baron Althaus, the Austrian foreign minister, that a professor of canon law should not be permitted to hold such views as were expressed in the pamphlet, and retain his chair in the university. The same time the Nuncio made an unfortunate move in giving out an interview to the clerical organ in Vienna, the Vaterland, as to what the minister had promised to do, and this at once raised a big row in the Liberal press. The Government tried to soften the effect of the Nuncio's disclosure, but the latter in another interview in the Vaterland, stuck to all he had said the first time, and came pretty near calling the foreign minister a liar. A lively interchange of communications followed, and in the end the two diplomats broke off all relations, and it is extremely probable that the Nuncio will be made a cardinal at no distant date and retire to Rome.

While all this was going on in Vienna matters were also moving in Innsbruck. The university senate decided that it would be better if Professor Wahrmund stopped his lectures for the remainder of the summer term, whereupon the students became greatly excited and threatened to strike unless he were permitted to continue his work. But the authorities refused to give way, and the professor took a long leave of absence. Then upon the Liberal students struck and proceeded to attack the clericals. There were some bloody encounters between the two sections, both inside and outside of the university, and the police had to be called out to restore order. Next the students in other universities joined in the fray. Vienna was the first, and demonstrations were made before the ministry of education. The gendarmes and police between them cleared the streets, but not until they had used their swords in the work. The students stoned them and attacked them with sticks and other weapons, and disturbances continued until the university had to be closed. The other Austrian universities were not to be left behind, and Graz was the next to participate in the fight. Here the clericals assumed the aggressive, and headed by three deputies in the Reichsrath, brought in a couple of hundred of sturdy peasants from the country to aid them. The Liberal students were very angry, and barred the way into the university. The clericals and peasants stormed the main entrance and many heads were broken on both sides. Soldiers were summoned to restore order. Similarly, the universities at Prague, Lemberg, Cracow and Czernowitz became involved in the struggle, and at each of them the students went on strike. More or less disorder took place, and in the end the Government decided to close all the universities unless quiet was restored. This would have been very serious for the students, as they would have lost a whole year's standing in their college course. Matters became quiet until Wahrmund returned from his holiday, when the troubles began again in Innsbruck. Finally the minister of education provided Wahrmund with another professorial chair at Prague, and he has left Innsbruck for good. It will be interesting to see what will happen at Prague in October, when the university opens. At present neither side is satisfied. The clericals demand the complete removal of Wahrmund from all Austrian universities, while the Liberals are angry at his being removed from Innsbruck.

To a foreigner, and especially to an American, such a state of affairs seems most incomprehensible. That a number of young men should break off all their studies at the most important period of their educational life, and engage in em-

bittered theological and political conflicts; and still more that they should be aided and encouraged to do so by the press and politicians, is difficult to be understood. But in continental Europe, and especially in German-speaking countries, there, the universities are a sort of political nursery, where many important movements find their origin. And in such a polyglot empire as Austria there is endless opportunity and occasion for strife and differences. Apart from the perennial and long-standing conflicts between the Liberals and the clericals, there are all the racial differences to aggravate the general situation. And these are peculiar and special to each university. In Vienna, for instance, the troubles are generally between the Germans and the Slavs, sometimes varied by internal rows among the Slavs themselves. Occasionally the Italians attack or are attacked by one of the other nationalities. At Innsbruck the conflict is between the Germans and the Italians, at Prague it is between the Czechs and the Germans, at Cracow it is the Germans and Poles, at Lemberg the Poles and the Ruthenians, and so it goes.

It doesn't take much to start a row between such fiery factions, and once started it is difficult to tell where it will end. Hence the ministry of education constantly has its hands full in maintaining anything like a general state of peace and order. One of the most fruitful sources of trouble is to be found in the old antagonism between the clerical and Liberal students' societies, or "Burschenschaften." It is the custom of these clubs to wear colored caps and ribbons of sashes, with light duelling sabres on all festive occasions. But as the members of the clerical clubs are opposed on principle to fighting duels, the Liberal students insist that they ought not to wear sabres. But the clericals argue that they have every right to wear them if they choose, and over this point many a head has been broken. The favorite time for such rows in Vienna is Saturday morning, when the students, having no lectures to attend, indulge in their weekly "hummer." This consists in promenadeing the court of the university clad in their various "Burschenschaften" colors, when there is a magnificent chance for attacking some rival faction, be it clerical or national. Quite frequently one party will assemble early in the morning and occupy the possession of the main entrance to the university, the approach to which is called the "ramp." Many times during the year the stone balustrade which borders the ramp is broken down in the fights for its possession. Usually the police do nothing more than look on and see that the disturbances do not assume too glaring a character. Fists and sticks are the chief weapons, knives and revolvers being strictly barred. Consequently the number of serious injuries are few, bruises and broken heads and black eyes being about the worst that can happen.

Austrian student clubs are generally small, having perhaps only fifteen or twenty members. They meet one or twice a week in a private room at the "Gasthaus," where they sing students' songs and drink beer, a not expensive form of amusement. The subscription, too, is cheap enough, usually 20 or 30 cents. There is not a great deal of duelling among the Austrian students, nothing like so much as there is in Ger-

many. Occasionally the president of a club will designate two or three members to fight representatives of another society, but this does not happen often. Of the many kinds of athletic clubs and other organizations which exist in American colleges, there is nothing of the sort here, with the exception of turning societies and reading associations.

The "Burschenschaften" have a special interest as they afford one of the principal links between the students and politics and the university. The members frequently retain their membership and interest in their clubs long after leaving the university, and as members of the Reichsrath, lawyers or doctors, or whatever else they may become, delight in attending the club meetings, and find a fruitful soil for some political opinions. And during such critical times as this Wahrmund affair the clubs play an important part. Some of the Austrian parliamentarians take an intelligent interest in politics while they are still in the university, and lead the other half upon all important questions. Possibly this interest in politics is largely increased by the absence of athletics and sports of any kind.

The great majority of the Austrian students are poor, many especially. Scores of them come to the university without any support at all from home, and earn their living themselves. But it is interesting to note that the students in such a variety of occupations as the young American is at liberty to do, many of them are earning a living. Some are taking down lectures in shorthand, and afterward transcribing them and selling copies to their richer comrades. This is a tolerably certain method, as, with few exceptions, it is not necessary for students to attend lectures in person at all. Others give lessons to school boys or live as tutors in families. In short, they confine themselves to clerical occupations and do not act as waiters or spend their vacations in farm work.

Living in the manner they do it is not expensive. Two or three men will share a cabinet or hall bedroom at a pinch, and subsist on a little food. The "Mensa Academica," a students' institution, furnishes them with a substantial dinner, of fairly so, for about 12 cents, and coffee and bread and beer with a little sausage occasionally, make up the rest of their food. University are only very rarely attended by a poor youth in Austria, and the students are generally well-to-do. There is a large number of these; in fact, it is probable that 1,000 of the 3,000 students of the University of Vienna receive strictly barred. Consequently the students are generally well-to-do. There is a large number of these; in fact, it is probable that 1,000 of the 3,000 students of the University of Vienna receive strictly barred. Consequently the students are generally well-to-do.

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It was a couple of minutes before I noticed the effect of this smile upon the row of people opposite.

The young lady with the carefully-unadorned pompadour felt the front of it furiously, as if she suspected that her rat showed. Next to her a woman wearing an obviously new and home made dress, and a man in a suit, both of whom I glanced down anxiously in search of more.

A young man who had been unseafastly by stretching his feet into the middle aisle to allow the other passengers to feel the warming influence of purple socks and yellow shoes, hastily withdrew them. The girl with the birdcage reading "Tillie the Typewriter's Terrible Trial," nervously folded back the cover, thus hiding from the world the thrilling picture below.

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"Few forms of self-mortification are of such value as this life spent in the dark. This absolute separation from the world, from one's fellow-men and the light of the sun. In Lingampa I obtained much valuable information regarding the curious custom. In the prayer grotto of that place—a little stone hut at the foot of a cliff—was then a lama who had already been immured for three years. No one

twisted doctrines lead down to tortuous paths to despair and death.

"GOD BLESS OUR OFFICE."

A simple woman went into a store to purchase the familiar legend, "God Bless Our Home," and then her mind, following the thread of the family love, shot away over the path whither her husband had gone in the morning to his task downtown and the clerk she said: "I wonder whether you could let me have one with the words, 'God Bless Our Office'." The man looked at her for a moment and with a ring of sarcasm in his voice said: "Madam, isn't that rather a large order?" And that seem to be the thought in the mind of the average man in business, it seems absolutely impossible for him to conceive that anybody should want to put in any office the prayer "God Bless Our Office."

After a great revival, during which a great merchant was converted, a woman in the store asked him: "Is this real English lace?" "It was, madam, previous to the revival, but it isn't now; it is simply imitation."

Beethoven, when he had completed one of his grand musical compositions, was accustomed to test it on an odd harpsichord, lest a more perfect instrument might flatter it or hide its defects. The old harpsichord on which to test our religious life, our new song, in our everyday business life, if the righteous had on his way and can stand the test of business his religion is genuine and will make life, death and the vast forever one grand, sweet song.

**THE EFFECTS OF A SMILE**

WHICH WAS MISINTERPRETED BY PASSENGERS IN AN ELEVATED RAILROAD TRAIN.

"All my life I've heard and read of the good that a smile can do," said a young woman who works in a downtown office, "but I don't believe I ever before noticed that a smile, and a cheerful one at that, had just the opposite effect sometimes. Usually I come downtown in the subway, but this morning for a change I took an elevated train."

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**POLITICS NEED HONEST MEN.**

The world has always wanted honest men; today it wants them more than ever, for they are more required. It wants honest statesmen whose chief occupation is not "pulling wires" to carry the next election, but men who have at heart the best interests of their country. It wants honest politicians, not grafters and ward heisters who are out for the boodle all the time and ready to adopt any means in order to get it.

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Ninety per cent of the Headaches—that drive women almost mad—are caused by Kidney Trouble. Heavy housework, washing, sweeping—strain the back and weaken the kidneys.

It is the duty of the kidneys to take uric acid out of the blood. When these organs are inflamed, weakened, uric acid stays in the blood and is carried all over the body. It inflames the delicate tissues of the brain and spinal cord at the back of the neck, causing excruciating Headaches.

Gin Pills cure these Headaches because they cure the kidneys.

Williamdale East, May 9  
I cannot refrain from writing you of the benefits I have received from Gin Pills. Before taking Gin Pills I had suffered dreadfully with my back and Headaches and had suffered for 20 years. I have tried almost everything but got no relief. Until I got Gin Pills, I have taken 6 boxes and now I have a sign of a pain or an ache. I am now 49 and feel as well as ever in my life.

Mrs. MILLANOR F. RIPLEY.

Take Gin Pills on our positive guarantee of a cure or money back. If, after taking 6 boxes of Gin Pills, you feel no benefits, write us to that effect and we will refund your money through your druggist. Gin Pills are sold by all dealers at 50c. or 6 boxes for \$2.50 or sent direct if your druggist can't supply them. Sample free if you mention this paper.

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KNIT TO THE FORM  
"CEETEE" underwear always fits the body perfectly, and has that "quality" appearance which denotes superiority.  
Ordinary underwear is cut from the fabric in the same manner as a suit of clothes.  
"CEETEE" Underclothing is full fashioned and is knitted to fit the body. It has selvedge edges that will not fray, thus there are no rough seams.  
The Gussets under the arm-pit and the shaping of the garments makes them fit comfortably to every curve and muscle of the body.  
"CEETEE" Underclothing retains its softness and elasticity no matter how often or where it is washed and is made only from very finest imported Australian Merino wool and silk and wool.

THE ACROBAT'S WAY OUT.

A few days ago the doorkeeper of a house in Rensselaer street, St. Petersburg, was astounded to see a man jump from a window in the third story of the building, and then, apparently uninjured, proceed at a brisk pace along the street. It took some time for the doorkeeper to recover from his astonishment, but when he did he at once started in pursuit, for it seemed to him that the fugitive must either be a dynamiter or a burglar. Several other doorkeepers joined in the pursuit—for in Russia the doorkeeper has the powers of a constable—and at the corner of Glasgow street the unknown one was seized and handed over to the police. He turned out to be a Japanese called Yokado, 18 years of age, and a member of a troupe of Japanese acrobats who are at present performing in St. Petersburg. He explained that one of the servants in the flat where he had a room had gone away with the key after locking the door, probably under the impression that there was nobody in the house. Yokado waited more than an hour for her return, and then, fearing that he would be late at the music hall where he was performing, made the perilous jump which had so astonished the neighborhood.—St. Petersburg correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

ECONOMIC EFFECT OF BUGS.

The current bug is out down this year by rampant bugs and the scale anthracnose is killing the blackberries. Club root is affecting the cabbage. Yellow stripes bugs are biting the cucumber vines. Potatoes, beside the Colorado beetle, have developed blight and scab. Fruit trees by the thousands have been killed by scale moths and other insects. Chestnut trees, which have hitherto been immune, have now a fatal parasite of their own. Strawberry patches have been spoiled by the cut-worm. A variation of the squash bug attacks egg plants. Ants have developed a liking for radishes.  
Of the many products of the farm and garden which grow in their neighborhood and climate, grass, corn and lettuce are almost the only ones where a reasonably certain crop is assured through no other effort than preparing the ground, planting the seed and cultivation. A farmer, truck gardener or fruit grower has now to be a chemist and naturalist in order to succeed. He must understand the different combinations of lime, sulphur, copper, arsenic and other poisonous compounds which he is administering to each plant at the proper time. If he makes the poisons too strong he will kill the foliage as well as the blight germs and the insects. If he applies them at the wrong time he will kill the fruit blossom and the pollen-bearing bees and birds. If he does not apply them at all he will have no crop. Fruit growers in Oregon and Washington are crowding out nearby orchardists because they stick to heavy fertilizers, study them more thoroughly, and produce more attractive fruit. It no longer pays to raise potatoes except on a scale big enough to warrant the purchase of expensive spraying machinery.—New York World.

Hewson Underwear conforms snugly to every line and curve of the body. It possesses that springy, elastic tendency which assures perfect freedom of bodily movement. This unusual flexibility is due to the high quality of wool used and the superior way in which the garments are knit.

Hewson Underwear feels wonderfully smooth, soft and restful to the body. No rough seams to annoy you.

They are neatly covered by a process that required the introduction of special machines for the purpose.

For comfort's sake buy Underwear trade-marked with the Hewson oval.

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