

truth is that the long vacations of certain groups of men have grown to be a scandal. Those of the educators have become unreasonable and are undoubtedly to be reduced; and the Protestant clergy have greatly weakened their influence by the excessive and prolonged holidays they have demanded.

Mr. Taft's utterance can not be passed over as immaterial. It is ominously significant of a changed official attitude. Fancy Abraham Lincoln recommending "two or three months' vacation" as a good practice for the American people!

ERVING WINSLOW.

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## NEWS NARRATIVE

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To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article, on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before, continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

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Week ending Tuesday, August 2, 1910.

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### An Economic Anti-Clericalism.

On the ground that the interference of the Vatican with the Spanish Government's anti-clerical program (p. 661) is unjustifiable, Premier Canalejas on the 29th recalled the Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, the Marquis Emilio de Ojeda. The Premier is quoted in the press dispatches as declaring that Spain is struggling for liberty of conscience, saying: "Poor Spain! If we succumb, it will be decadence. The government, which possesses the confidence of the King, will save Spain despite all and against all. The struggle we wage is not anti-religious but anti-clerical. We count upon the army, a majority in Parliament and reason."

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Regarding the critical situation as opportune, the cousin of the King's father, the Infante Don Jaime, son of the late Don Carlos (vol. xii, p. 711), pretender to the throne of Spain, issued on the 29th a manifesto to the Carlists in the Cortes, congratulating them upon their loyalty to the Pope and their defense of the church, and declaring: "I think the day is not far distant when my followers must rally to our flag. I will lead the battle."

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That the whole burning question is at bottom one of economics (p.661), appears again from a statement made in Washington on the 30th, by the Spanish minister to the United States, Mr. Juan Riano. According to a special dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald, Mr. Riano said:

You may make it clear and draw a line around it to emphasize it, that the present trouble is not be-

cause of an anti-clerical feeling on the part of the Premier or any of the people of Spain. The whole thing is a commercial problem, which might come up at any time in any country, and has come up in the Philippines and in France.

Under article 29 of the Concordat of 1851, between Spain and the Holy See, the right was granted to the Societies of St. Vincent de Paul, St. Felipe de Neri and one other society to be approved by the Holy See, but unnamed, to enjoy certain privileges in Spain. Spain allowed these monks to carry on various kinds of businesses without taxation. Since the time of the Concordat, monks of other religious societies have crowded into Spain in overwhelming numbers. Those who were debarred from France and the Philippines, or who chose to depart from either of these countries, came into Spain and they have almost crowded native Spaniards out of business.

These overwhelming numbers of monks have conducted schools, bookbinderies and manufactories of other sorts on a large and growing scale, operating without the disadvantage of taxation submitted to by the native Spaniard in similar business, and they have nearly driven such native Spaniards out of business.

It therefore became the duty of the Spanish government to offer some protection to Spaniards who sought to do business, and Senor Canalejas called upon the Holy See to reduce the number of monks engaged in trade in Spain. This, it seems, the Holy See could not see its way clear to do, and thus arises the present situation.

There had been no talk of anti-clerical feeling. The people are not against the monks because they are monks, but because these monks are business men doing business without taxation in competition with those who have to pay taxes. The Premier has done everything he can do to straighten the tangle out, without success. The Carlist element, injecting politics into the situation, calls the whole thing a religious question, when religion does not enter into it in any way. Senor Canalejas is as good a Catholic himself as anyone could be.

The London Nation says that "there seems little likelihood that the question will be settled by negotiation. Spain is seized with the audacious ambition of returning to the old tradition that even in her dealings with the church she is a sovereign state."

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### How Thoroughly Diaz was Re-Elected.

Complete returns of the recent Presidential elections in Mexico (p. 613) have been given out as follows:

For President—General Diaz, 18,829 electoral votes; Francisco Madero, 221; Teodore Dehesa, 5; General Bernardo Reyes, 3; Jose Ives Limantour, 1.

For Vice President—Ramon Corral, 17,373; Teodore Dehesa, 1,420; Francisco Masquez Gomez, 318; Jose Ives Limantour, 21; General Bernardo Reyes, 9; Enrique C. Creel, 1.

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### Deportation from the Philippines.

The Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands