

SPAIN TENDS TOWARD A REPUBLIC

S. W. Burton, Touring Ancient Kingdom, Tells of Tendencies Toward Change in Form of Government and Gives Insight Into Expenses of Maintaining the Royal Family; King Alfonso Not 25 Years of Age, Yet an Able Ruler; People Are Unusually Polite.



On the left is Senor Canalejas, prime minister. On the right is King Alfonso XIII.

By G. W. Burton. An American weekly (Collier's) in December, 1910, printed an article under the heading, "Will Spain Follow Bull?" written by an English newspaper writer of some note, William Archer. Reference was had to the recent revolution in Portugal, and the conclusion of the article was that Spain would not imitate the neighboring country and proclaim a republic for years to come. I shall not attempt to contravene this opinion, but simply try to point out why it was perhaps a good deal too positive. Now is that my main purpose, but rather to set out why, from my point of view, the reasons were inconclusive because not fact.

The article was misleading, too. In the sensational tone it carried, and this was made much more offensive to the people of Spain by means of the illustrations accompanying the text, made by an artist named W. F. Cooper. The writer did not seem to care whether his article was edifying and instructive. So long as it made a deep impression of any kind he seemed to think he had done something worth while.

Illustrating the King. The illustrator caught the full spirit of the paragraphs and by his art grossly exaggerated the low opinion of the king given in the text and made expressive the thinly-concealed contempt of the Spanish people which was let appear through the words of the English writer. He spoke of the king as a trifle in character and a puppet in the hands of the people of Spain. In the illustrations that made him appear contemptible, Alfonso XIII is none of these things, and the people of Spain are a proud, sensitive people, intelligent and earnest. The country is not going backward, but forward. The people will keep it going that way more and more.

The principal reasons why Spain will not become a republic in this generation as this writer thinks are because the people are not liberally disposed, because the army in Spain is loyal to the king under the influence of its officers, whereas the army in Portugal was ripe for revolution and the officers were as much so as the men.

Traveling Through Spain. I have been in Spain four months and have traveled more than 6000 miles through the country, visiting nearly all its important cities and staying for from days to months in each. My impressions are taken from what I have seen of the people in all walks of life and from reading the newspapers daily. Mr. Archer frankly confesses in his article that all the opinions expressed there are based on an interview with one individual Spaniard, a man in politics and with aspirations and purposes in which his own interests must figure at least as much as those of the country. It is unnecessary to say such a view is of necessity extremely one-sided.

I have not been in Portugal and have no personal impressions of its people. From an American resident in Lisbon some 20 years and very familiar with affairs in Portugal and Spain I have been surprised to hear that the Spaniards are as a rule much superior in intelligence and education to the people of Spain. If this be true they are a decidedly advanced nation in both respects. But the revolution in Portugal is a fact, and apparently one well established, judging from appearances at a distance. So we may pass that part of the subject over, and analyze conditions in Spain as they appear on the spot.

Revolution Not Likely. I shall first set down my conclusions and then give my reasons. As I can see the conditions, the English writer is quite correct in his opinion that there is no present probability of a revolution in Spain, but that the stability of the government as it is at the moment depends more on the government than on the indifference of the Spanish people, and that the stability of the monarchy depends absolutely on the monarch. The people as a whole have no objection to the king as he is. A very large portion of them object strenuously to the monarchical institution as it is. Broadly speaking, they feel an enthusiasm for the king, but they see in him a young man of fair ability trying as hard as he can to do his duties as they come to him day by day. While this lasts they will not turn things upside down at so great cost. But let the present king or his successors at any time, develop any lack of attention to his duties or any indifference to the fate of his people, and the monarchy will fall in Spain as promptly as it did in Portugal.

Glance at Royalty. Here, as I see things, is the great difference between the monarchy of Portugal and that of Spain. The former king of Portugal was a free and easy fellow, taking his pleasures carelessly and paying almost no attention to his kingly duties. The act of an assassin ended his reign and his eldest son died by his side. The crown fell to a mere child, Manuel was nothing. He merely went through the motions of a king, ignorant of their grave importance and incapable because of his youth and inexperience of being anything but a puppet in the hands of others.

It costs to support a royal house. The population of Portugal is little more than 5,000,000. It costs for government over \$63,000,000 of our money. The colonies cost \$10,000,000. The civil list of the king called for \$367,000. A marionette show may be amusing. If the figures are well made, will set up, and the man who pulls the wires is skillful it may be worth a price to witness the performance. But if the figures be bad, the setting faulty, and the operation unskillful, the game may not be worth the candle.

Expenses Too High. If the manager attempts to charge for his show the prices usually asked to witness an opera given by an imported company with two stars of the first magnitude, six of the second and ten of the third, with a "milky way" of a chorus and orchestra, the attendance will be small. That is just what happened in Portugal. The government was a mere marionette performance and the people taxed more than \$12 each per annum, or \$60 for a poor family, thought the kingly performance came too high. They refused to burn the candles any longer for so poor a performance.

In spite of the poor opinion of King Alfonso as set before him by a Spaniard, it is not the case in Spain just now. If it ever comes to that, then "Spain will follow suit." There are here 20,000,000 people, and the cost of government is less than \$160,000,000, or with four times the population less than three times the cost. The "civil list" in Spain calls for \$1,745,000 for the king alone. This is more than three times that of Portugal, and while there are four times as many to bear the burden, they will not consent to pay so dearly for any marionette performance at the palace in Madrid, nor are they getting such a performance.

Ruler is Young Man. What is Alfonso XIII? He is a young man who on May 17, 1911, will reach his twenty-fifth birthday. In the United States a senator must be 30 years old. We elect no presidents who are not 40 or more. For so young a man to be at the head of a great government must try the greatest of men. Don Alfonso may be said to try his best, and all things considered, he is doing well. In his family relations he is all that could be desired. In his private life he is clean. His disposition is manly. He loves the chase and automobiling. At the same time he is earnest. But more than all his good common sense and tact. His power is clearly defined and strictly limited. His good sense and tact are his salvation. His people are greatly divided on sentiment and on many important lines of thought and action. He must go with the popular tide or be hip wrecked. He steers his course with good judgment. That the late king of England, a past master in the arts of diplomacy, gave him many lessons may be assumed. So long as he is decent in private life, proper in his family relations, and tactful in the use of his influence, the throne of Spain is stable from all points of view founded on any reasoning based on fact.

Status of the Army. The army is—the army no more, no less. It is not loyalist nor conservative, liberal nor radical. It is loyal to Spain and to the government as legally constituted and conducted. The officers may prefer a monarchy as more in sympathy with military display than a republic. But the officers do not control the army excepting so far as the legal authority put into their hands goes. The rank and file of the army of Spain as of all countries are of the people. As all through Europe all the people of the population must serve in the army a given period.

This obligatory service is as unpopular in Spain as in other countries. The men feel that they are losing all the best opportunities of life. They know, too, how heavy the burden is that bears down on the old people at home, on the farm or in the store or the factory, the best bone and sinew of the nation, the boys best fitted to earn a few pesetas or to sow and grow the crops, are in the army. Those at home suffer for lack of the boy's services. Not only the aged, the sick, the young who bear the burden hate the service; the men in the

army have just as little love for it. So true is this that when I arrived in Spain in the early days of last November, the railroad traffic was incumbered with soldiers. Why? Was there to be an uprising? Not a bit of it. The government was playing a tactful game or doing a most kind act.

The third year of military service had been remitted and the men were going home. Other regiments were being shifted about to take their places. I found that the officers would be able to control the army for an hour if the people should manifest a purpose of setting up a change of government. As to the Cortes, if that representative body should decree a change in the government and the people should stand behind their representatives, the king with all the officers in the army could not control the men for an hour. For the Cortes is the government of Spain, not the king.

Enthusiasm Not Apparent. I had an excellent opportunity to observe the tendencies at Malaga, January 6, 1911. The king came down from Madrid on his way to Melilla, in Spanish Africa. He arrived at 10 a. m., was met at the depot by the civil authorities and conducted to the cathedral, where a grand Te Deum was sung. For a couple of miles the streets were packed with all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, from the beggars to the bankers of the city. All windows were full of heads, and all balconies crowded with people. The king's carriage, with the king on the same seat, in fact sat Mr. Canalejas, the prime minister. There were "Vivas" heard as the procession passed along, but they lacked enthusiasm from our point of view.

I told a few Spaniards of the incidents at Chicago and Denver in 1905 when the name of Mr. Roosevelt was mentioned at one place and Mr. Bryan's at the other. As they heard of ear-splitting shouts for 47 minutes at one convention and 49 at the other, their expressions on the faces of my audience were of either incredulity or incapacity to comprehend. Those who heard the story ran about to tell others of the strange American way of showing their feelings.

After the service in the church, which lasted about 20 minutes, there was a reception, then a banquet, which took up three or four hours. Then the king took a spin in an automobile through the city. No one knew a word of the program, and at the observance of four warships and the king's yacht, La Girarda, were awaiting the royal presence, 20,000 people assembled by noon and stood patiently until 6 o'clock, when the king in his automobile, almost unattended, came down the street to the landing place. The same quiet demeanor marked the conduct of the masses. A few "Vivas" was all there was. Don Alfonso was quite as impressive as the crowd. Lines were guarded for hours, no one knowing what his majesty was coming. The warships went to sea, and still he tarried. But no one cared. They wished to see the king, and they quietly awaited his pleasure and as quietly witnessed his embarking on his yacht. To all he was "Don Alfonso."

Canalejas Popular With People. To all Canalejas was "Don Jose," and the prime minister freely divided the honors with his royal companion. One heard "Viva Don Jose" as often and as cordially as the shout "Viva Don Alfonso." Why? The very cheer carries its own inference. The king and the head of the government are the same in the mouths of the people, and so they are in their minds. Indeed, next day the Majaga papers, in speaking of Canalejas, said, "who now rules the destinies of Spain," and "in whose hands rests the future of this country." No such importance was assigned to the king. Do they like Alfonso? Yes and no. They surely do not dislike him. The whole demonstration was marked by a negative rather than a positive character. The enthusiasm for the head of the government, a pronounced republican government, was more real a feeling than for the king.

Good-Mannered People. The people? Let no writer in periodical or book deceive you in America. The people of Spain are not fools, nor tools, nor degenerates, in any way. They are a simple, earnest, well-mannered people, and they are in their own way diligent in their calling. Nowhere are people who were more thoroughly respected and enjoyed.

Waiting for the king, beggars, and poor women, the smallest children, and the

workingmen, the business men and the "grandes dames," all mingled on terms of the greatest equality, so far as the use of the streets, "colinas de vanitas" and movements from place to place were concerned. No one in carriage paid the least attention to the guards set to protect the avenue kept open for the king. Push carts crossed the way at will. Carriages came and went as the long day wore away. The crowd went. No one on foot or in carriage dared to do so to pass.

To the moment when the king came down to the boat this free movement of the people went on without let or hindrance. On blocks of granite where we secured a place of observation and kept it for seven full hours ladies with plumed hats and in silk attire stood cheek by jowl with poor, half naked wretches who held out their hands for alms to every well dressed person and asked a "peyey" or "mooney" when their eye caught sight of a foreign face or dress. In a heap of sand lay a dozen of the lowest of the low. They were not prepossessing nor alluring from any point of view. But they were quiet.

No policeman was in sight, but a loud wail was heard from this immense crowd in all these hours. These "noir do wheels" were the only ones who had anything to say one way or the other about the king. What they said was all the other way. It was not hostility. It was quiet disapproval of the institution. Of many good opportunities to study the people this was the best I had. It fully confirmed my opinions as previously formed and these are very much in the way of approval of the people of Spain generally.

In a business sense Spain is not decadent. The only backward steps being taken now are in the increased emigration, mostly to South America. This is a good thing excepting in that in some districts in the country it is destroying whole villages root and branch and in that it takes the best bone and sinews of the country out of it. Here at Malaga at the beginning of the century there were no wharves for the ships to come to. So it was generally, all points save one. A good system of wharves. So it is generally, excepting at a few places like Santander. The boatmen of Malaga were a rough gang and their absence is a blessing to tourists. At Sevilla a great canal is being dug to shorten the distance to the sea and let the largest ships reach the city and so the very heart of the country. The cities are all provided with excellent water systems, bringing good water from the mountains. Streets are being put in good repair and hotels are all being rebuilt or renovated at least. Spain is fairly prosperous and is improving year by year.

Divided in Political Opinion. As to government the people are greatly divided in opinion. The church and the state are united here, and this complicates politics. The extreme clerical party and adherents of the Don Carlos faction generally make common cause. Then there is a conservative party which is loyal to the present dynasty and also in favor of maintaining the existing relations between the church and the state. The great middle class of the people are mildly republican in sentiment, but content for the present with the government as it exists, having a limited monarchy in which the government, that is the cabinet with the Cortes behind it, is as supreme as in England. There is no denying the existence of a large and influential party ripe for trouble for the church and the state at any time. This is what holds the liberal party in check and inspires caution in the cabinet and among the majority of the house of deputies. They fear any movement lest the last result might be to put those extreme radicals in power. They are violent in sentiment and restrained in language. For such language last December, a member from Barcelona, Mr. Lerroux, was expelled.

Spaniards Proud Race. The people of Spain are proud and very sensitive. Their feelings are easily hurt, and in no way more so than if a sentiment uncomplimentary to their country is heard. They remember the ancient glory of the country and its achievements. They think of its long history with all its glories and glory, and they place their country among the nations, almost all of which they once dominated. They are now concerned no more with their colonies, to

which they used to export men and import business. They are today intent on plans for Spain's liberty for its citizens and prosperity for its people. They are mostly religious; few of them are antagonistic to the church, per se, although many of them think the ecclesiastical establishment more costly than useful.

The cathedral of Toledo has 154 clergy in the chapter, and in Sevilla are 120 churches. I asked a native if there were 1000 priests in the city, and with a shrug of the shoulders he said there must be at least that number. Canalejas assures his party that the Canalejas law would pass, separating the church from the state. Many good Catholics will not vote for this thinking the people are not prepared for it. Many good Catholics think the separation will be a good thing for church as well as state. They see that such separation will simplify politics greatly. The daily newspapers are usually filled with politics and affairs of state, and the people read them with much interest and discuss them in a quiet but earnest and intelligent way.

Progress Everywhere Evident. My notions about Spain were founded on guide books written by travelers during the past 20 years. My conversations are now altogether changed. There are evidences of progress and betterment everywhere. The people are earnest, intelligent and provident. They are the kindest, politest of people. I have had men of business and army officers turn out of their way and go back with me half a dozen blocks to show me the way, or send a boy to do so. Speaking of this politeness and kindness to an English railroad man going home this way from Egypt, whom I met at the Escorial, he said: "That is the worst feature about these people. They cannot be sincere." I told this to an American who had been here for years, and he replied that another Englishman speaking of the same trait of character said: "I hate them. They are too damned polite."

Habits of People Are Changing. The habits of the country are not what they were 10 to 20 years ago, nor are the streets nor the wharves nor the water systems. The improvement made is remarkable. It is going on. The people will not permit any system of misgovernment to stay the moment they are long as the monarchy under the Cortes aids in the work of progress it will be well for the monarchy. When that institution gets in the way it will be removed.

So it seems to me as if the Canalejas regime were likely to last some time, as if Don Alfonso might well live to a good old age and wear his crown in peace, and as if Spain might go on indefinitely in its career of progress. I feel sure that if any cabinet or king attempts to curtail the liberty of the people, to interfere with their business affairs and set them back, the people will take the matter in hand and the army will be with the people, because I think the Cortes will thoroughly represent public sentiment, and the army will do what it is told to do. Canalejas impresses me as a tactful, earnest man, and the king is not the man to jeopardize his dynasty nor to ruin his country.

HOPKINS COULD NOT LET BIG ORCHARD GO (Special Dispatch to The Journal) Central Point, Or., April 8.—Fred H. Hopkins, who for five years owned the Snowy Butte orchard and sold it something over a year ago to John H. Allison of New York City, has purchased back at a price exceeding the sale price that part of the orchard lying east of the railroad tracks, including the house and the celebrated section of Winter Nells pears, and will return to reside upon it in the near future.

The Beautiful Hair Of English Women (Annie Hly In N. Y. Graphic) The long, abundant and glossy tresses of English women are not due to hair tonics and heroic shampooing. There is a general belief over there that the less water put on the hair, the better it is. The hair is washed "in the life out" and leaves the hair dull, brittle and colorless.

English women with hair rich in color, clean and wholesome—and plenty of it—have told me they attribute it to dry shampooing two or three times a week. The mix four ounces of ether with four ounces of orris root and sprinkle a tablespoonful of this mixture on the head; then brush the powder thoroughly through the hair. They thus avoid the danger of catching cold and the discomfort that accompanies washing, rinsing and drying the hair. This treatment keeps the hair light, fluffy and lustrous, and is the only thing I know that will actually produce the growth of hair.



AN ATTRACTIVE STYLE Model by JEAN M. SMITH. Blackstone and Stratford Hotels, Chicago.

Instructions:—(See Note.) Part the hair on the left side; also part just behind the ears. Tie the back hair at the nape of the neck. Rough the front divisions slightly, brushing into place and hold with hair pins until back hair has been arranged. Divide back hair into four loose rolls with each part and twist into figure eight with loops over each ear. Bring down ends of front hair forming loops to fill out the back. Excess hair is not needed for this simple but pretty arrangement. Should the hair be too short for figure eight the back hair may be divided into four parts, making four single loops with the same effect.

TRY HERPICIDE ASEPTIC TAR SOAP FOR THE SHAMPOO. THERE IS NOTHING BETTER TO KNOW THE REAL COMFORT OF HAIR DRESSING, LADIES SHOULD USE THE HERPICIDE COMB, NO. 999. Ask Your Druggist About Both.

Full Of Surprises Ladies who find their personal appearance marred by unsightly hair may depend, without fear of disappointment, upon NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE. The use of this remarkable hair and scalp remedy is frequently attended by results so marvelous that unless supported by positive proofs, the statements would seem unbelievable. Read the following letter: "In a very short time I lost six ounces of hair. Three weeks ago I began to use Herpicide and am now in the second bottle. My hair has stopped falling out and I have a head full of nice new growing hair." New York City, December 1910. MRS. JNO. GERKEN, 540 West 125th Street. Normally everyone should have good hair, and were it not for unnatural conditions existing in the scalp, luxuriant, fluffy hair would be the rule rather than the exception. The dandruff germ is a most steadfast enemy to good hair, as it not only retards the natural development of the hair, but actually destroys its life. HERPICIDE kills this germ and keeps the scalp clean and sanitary. Thus nature is given a chance to assert herself and the hair becomes bright, fluffy and beautiful. There is no grease in NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE, neither does it stain or dye. Possessing a fine, delightful odor, it appeals strongly to those of refined tastes. Remember that our claims are now being used by others. Insist upon having Genuine Herpicide. APPLICATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED AT FIRST-CLASS HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS. ONE DOLLAR SIZE BOTTLES SOLD AND GUARANTEED BY ALL DRUGGISTS. FOR SALE AT ALL DRUG STORES See Window Display at WOODARD, CLARKE & COMPANY

How to Forget a Corn A Blue-jay plaster is applied in a moment. Then the pain of the corn stops instantly. Then the bit of red B & B wax gently loosens the corn, and in two days it comes out. The plaster is snug and comfortable, and one simply forgets the corn. In 48 hours one is rid of it. No soreness, no pain, no inconvenience. Do you wonder that most people now use Blue-jay? Five million corns are removed by them every year. Please try them on yours. See the Picture A is the harmless red B & B wax B is soft felt to protect the corn C is the comfortable narrow band D is the adhesive E is the rubber adhesive. It fastens and keeps the wax from spreading. Blue-jay Corn Plasters At All Druggists 15c and 25c per Package Sample Mailed Free. Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters. Borer & Black, Chicago & New York, Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

The Doctor's Answers On Health and Beauty Questions By Dr. Lewis Baker. The questions answered below are general in character; the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply to any case of similar nature. Those answering articles may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College-Ellwood Sts., Dayton, Ohio, enclosing self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given but no return address is necessary. The prescriptions can be filled at any well stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesaler. Chronic—Asthma has been conquered by careful regard to diet, exercise, and health when the following treatment has been persistently used for two to six months. Try it, and if it gives relief you are assured that it will be most effective as a cure in your case, as it has in many.

Equivalents 1 dram, Terebene 1 dram, Essence Mentha-Laxene 2 1/2 ozs., Glycerine pure, 5 ozs. Mix. Shake the bottle and take a teaspoonful every four or other times. Elix.—Your distress is due to a complication of illis due in great measure to poor circulation, and the usual ailments of your sex, causing the usual organic symptoms of pain, griping, headache, and soreness in the chest and stomach. Your weight is 20 pounds below normal and your blood is in poor condition. Have this prescription filled and use regularly for several months. Virburnum Prunifolium 1 oz., Tincture Cadomene Comp. 1 oz., Comp. Syrup Hypophosphites 4 ozs. Mix, and take one glass followed by a glass of water. Also obtain 3-Grain Hypo-Nuclene Tablets and take as per directions accompanying sealed package. Hard Worker.—The trouble with your feet will require a long course of treatment to correct, but by patience and persistency the following treatment will do it. This, also, will relieve and cure tired, aching, averted and calloused feet, as it is a local tonic and stimulant to the muscles, ligaments and cells. To a gallon of hot water add a teaspoonful of Vilane powder and immerse the feet in it for 15 to 20 minutes each night. Then bathe the feet in cold water and dry. Catherine.—Your attack of indigestion, accompanied by constipation, has brought on rheumatism through malassimilation or a constant absorption of poisons which should have been eliminated. You must first regulate your diet. Discontinue coffee and tea. Omit meat almost entirely. Eat only rice, potatoes, except baked. Always eat less than your appetite craves. For the indigestion, take Tablets Triopiptine; pink after breakfast, white after dinner, blue after supper. Also take 1/2 to 1 teaspoonful of the following to correct liver and bowels: Fl. Ext. Mandrake 3 drams, Aromatic Fl. Cascara 1 oz., Comp. Essence Cardia 1 oz., Aromatic Syrup Rubarb 4 ozs. Mix three or four doses daily. After three weeks alternate and take the following as a permanent tonic: Comp. Syrup Hypophosphites 5 ozs., Tincture Cadomene Comp. 1 oz., (no Cadomene). This course of treatment should be continued until entirely relieved. Society.—Excessive perspiration under the arms can be relieved by washing morning and night with a weak solution of water to which has been added a level teaspoonful of Antiseptic Vilane Powder; but to cure, the only sure method