ENGLAND CREEPS INTO SPOTLIGHT

GIVES MORE ATTENTION TO WORLD POLITICS.

EMERGES FROM INSULARITY

The Political Evolution of Europe Brings About the Change—The German War Scare Fades Away as a Weapon in the Hands of the Tories—Tariff Reformers in England Find These Unlucky Days—An Industrial Danger.

BY PHILLIP EVERETT.
Special Cablegram to The Star.

London, January 11.—The international political evolution of Europe is gradually causing England to emerge from the darkness of her insularity and into a more prominent place on the stage of world politics. The entente with France, followed by the growth of the political friendship with Russia, were the first steps in this surprising evolution which has caused the average Englishman to occupy his thoughts far more than formerly with foreign politics, which heretofore were more or less of a closed and supposedly uninteresting book to him. Whenever he used to think of matters connected with the Continent, the despised abode of the wicked and frivolous, it was because his press or political leaders had seen fit to scare him by informing him that Germany was planning to invade his tight little island. These scares continue in a certain part of the conservative press. They happen, in fact, with great regularity and are no less effective because they have mostly been worked up by expatriated German editors of London papers, like Mr. Eitzbacher, alias Ellis J. Barker, or Mr. Blumenfeldt, the present editor of a big London daily of the most sensational kind.

The present liberal government has done very much to discourage these scares and the wise policy of Sir Edward Grey has nearly, if not quite, put an end to their usefulness as weapons in the hands of the Tories, though the recent utterances of Lord Roberts concerning Germany naturally caused considerable mischief.

Friendly With Germany.

Speaking on this subject Mr. Acland, the under secretary of foreign affairs, said the other day that England's present relations with Germany were as friendly as possible.

"Any danger," he said, "that might exist, and I see none, for the good understanding between the two great countries does not arise from any action of the government. It arises, if at all, from irresponsible utterances such as those which we heard from Lord Roberts some few weeks ago. I very much regret the harm done between the two countries by that speech."

The view which is generally taken among intelligent Englishmen today of the present European situation may be summed up as follows: The problem now engrossing the labor of European diplomacy is essentially the problem of the general equilibrium of Europe. The rise to power of the Balkan League is bound to modify in one way or the other the balance of power, as did the military eclipse of Russia after Mukden a few years ago. Each of the great European group of powers wishes that its diplomatic and military force shall not be diminished by the enlistment of the new state with the other side. For the present, King Ferdinand, whose exhausted army requires Servian help in order to bring the campaign to a close, inclines toward Russia and the Triple Entente. The rattling of the Austrian and German swords now resounding is, perhaps, intended to give him notice to be careful, while the international discussion suggested from Berlin would give him time to retrace his steps, and will allow Germany sufficient time to see if Turkey's defeat is final.

The Tariff Reformers.

These are unlucky days for the tariff reformers in England, since it can no longer be concealed that the United States, as a result of the recent presidential election, is going to reform its tariff the opposite way.

Arguments in favor of protection as a means of making living cheaper here in England being impossible to find, the Tories had the alternative either of dropping tariff reform, in the English sense of the word, or of finding some new ruse to deceive the voters. The leading spirits of the party have chosen the latter. They admit that the protection they advocate will raise the cost of living to the working classes; it will practically take the bread out of their mouths, but they propose to put it back again in some other way.

"Toryism in England," a prominent statesman said the other day, "stands naked to the world as a device for the oppression of the poor. Mr. Balfour, who is a thinker, which his deplorable successor is not, saw that quite clearly, and strove with all the nimble arts of his remarkable intelligence to save the situation for the Conservative party. He has failed. All his pledges are disavowed. The referendum has gone; the second election is gone; the plunge into protection is to be taken at once. The opposition forgets that in taking this course it has destroyed its only good argument against the Home Rule Bill—namely, that there was no sufficient "reference" of it to the electorate. For it is clear that there will be no reference at all of protection. A verdict is to be snatched on insurance on the Wesh church on any vamped-up cry, and before the Tory voters know where they are food taxes are to be clapped on them and, if you please, on the colonies also.

Plans of the Tories.

"But that is not all. The Tory party is definitely arming itself for a fight with democracy. The fiat has gone forth—the Parliament Act is to be repealed, and a plenipotent house of lords to be brought back again—supreme over legislation, supreme over finance. To this renovated and re-armed body is to be transmitted first, the ratifying of protection; second, the scheme of land purchase; third, conscription. Forced military service is the new device on the Tory banner. All that the nation does willingly for its protection—voluntary service in the army, voluntary service for the greatest navy the world has ever known, voluntary service for the auxiliary forces (numbering a quarter of a million men) is to go for naught. This industrial country is to be driven to provide a great overseas army to give fresh weight to our Continental alliances or associations, and to pursue the senseless, impalpable, unpractical quarrel with Germany. This is the proposition. It is the purest form of reaction ever presented to the people since Great Britain was a modern state."

A grave danger is threatening industrial Yorkshire and Lancashire, the great cotton manufacturing district of England, for the mill girls who have hitherto apparently been quite happy in spite of the lives of misery they are leading and who have at least submitted to slavery with true Christian meekness of spirit, are showing signs of unrest and are not at all so eager to face the mills and the grinding life as the manufacturers and dividend seekers desire, so our English "captains of industry" are worried about the future, and the English press is discussing what should be done to keep the girl workers quiet.

No More Shawls and Clogs.

Visitors to the cotton-mill districts during the last year have noticed a change in the appearance of the mill girls. While they were formerly content to go to work in shawls and clogs, they now have begun to wear bonnets and shoes, and with characteristic short-sightedness the Conservative papers argue that if the girls are enabled to throw aside their marks of caste and be taken for shop-girls, everything would probably be all right, and the part of the press which, pretending to be in favor of moderate progress, is telling the millowners that if they will only show a little consideration to the vanity of the girls and provide them with cloak rooms, mirrors, combs, brushes and little cheap luxuries they will find their slaves as willing to work as ever. Not for a moment does it occur to them that the roots of the unrest lie far deeper, they do not realize that there are issues apart from the dress problem; that the girls stay away from the mills because the life does not appeal to them, and that unless their working conditions are materially improved a strike will break out very soon which will be exceedingly disastrous to one of this country's chief industries.

It is interesting to note that here again the Pall Mall Gazette, owned and controlled by a self-expatriated American, takes a more English view of the situation than any of the real English papers. "If Lancashire lasses," the paper writes, "imagine that a plumed hat adds dignity to a girl of humble station, they make a deplorable mistake."

How dare "a girl of humble station" entertain such a wicked and fantastic thought? Let her stick to her shawl and clogs.

Semi-Annual Sale of *Whitehill* Beds

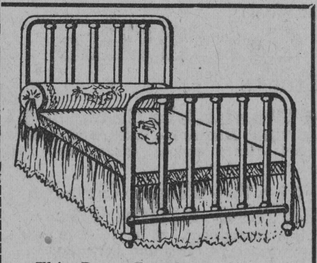
Here is a sale that's really worthy of the name—an event that has a distinct and sound reason for existence. Progressive merchandising methods demand that twice a year we "clear decks" of all odd lines and discontinued patterns—and our desire for a real clean-up is measured by the astounding low prices we are now quoting.

Our stock of Beds is known and acknowledged to be by far the largest shown in Baltimore. EVERY Bed is of known quality, and we have enough faith in them to GUARANTEE every one—the Brass Beds being guaranteed against tarnish for TEN years.

We are manufacturers of Whitehill Mattresses, so by a co-operative agreement with manufacturers we are able to offer you, at all times, Beds at prices from 25 to 33⅓% lower than elsewhere. Think what it means when those already lowest prices are REDUCED STILL FURTHER. The four items illustrated were merely taken at random and show how GENUINELY and GENEROUSLY all Beds are reduced.

Our usual guarantee of complete and lasting satisfaction holds good during this sale just as if you were paying full price. If there ever was an opportune time to purchase Beds it is NOW.

Every Bed May Now Be Had at These Proportionate Reductions

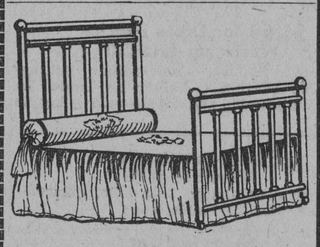


This Brass Bed has 2-inch continuous posts; five 1-inch fillers in both head and footboards; dull or bright finish; guaranteed ten years.

Regular Price, $18.00

Sale Price $13.50

Pay 50c Week



This Brass Bed has 2-inch posts and top rods; five 1½-inch fillers; dull or bright finish; guaranteed ten years.

Regular Price, $30.00

Sale Price $21.50

Pay 50c Week

You Can Now Purchase a *Whitehill* Mattress or *Whitehill* Bed for . . 50c Per Week

It is our desire and determination to have at least one Whitehill Mattress in every home in Baltimore.

In order to bring about this condition as quickly as possible, we now extend the means whereby people in ALL stations of life may enjoy the benefits of perfect rest derived by sleeping on a Whitehill Mattress.

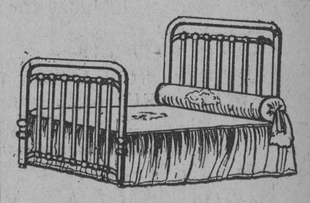
We MAKE these mattresses in our own sanitary factories. We even MAKE THE FELT that goes into them. And by selling DIRECT to you at STRAIGHT-FROM-MANUFACTURER PRICES, the middleman and his enormous profits are entirely eliminated, and YOU SAVE that money.

Here is the opportunity for you to gratify that desire to become the proud possessor of a Whitehill Mattress, with no tax on the pocketbook.

Whitehill Mattresses of Fleecy Sanitary Felt

CASH	CREDIT	CASH	CREDIT	CASH	CREDIT
$6.00	$6.85	$15.00	$16.50	$10.00	$11.25
CASH	CREDIT			CASH	CREDIT
$8.00	$9.00			$12.50	$13.75

This is a Mattress that has reached the height of quality excellence. It is made of PURE, sanitary, fleecy felt, by a process controlled exclusively by us. The best felt mattress made, irrespective of price.

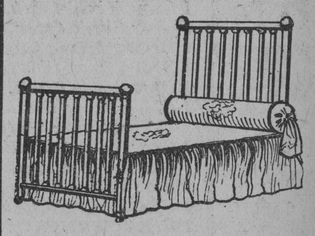


This Massive Metal Bed has 2-inch continuous posts; 7 heavy fillers in head and foot boards; finished in white enamel or Vernis Martin.

Regular Price, $10.00

Sale Price $6.50

Pay 50c Week



This sturdy Brass Bed has 2-inch posts and top rods; heavy ball joints; seven 1-inch fillers in head and foot boards; dull or bright finish; guaranteed ten years.

Regular Price, $24.00

Sale Price $17.50

Pay 50c Week

For Perfect Rest Sleep On a "Whitehill"

WHITEHILL COMPANY
409 NORTH HOWARD

Renovating

We do all kinds of Renovating in our modern, sanitary factories — promptly, properly and at satisfactory prices.

THE PORTUGUESE DEBT

Has Increased Since Monarchy Ceased to $750,000,000.

Lisbon, January 11.—The Portuguese national debt has risen to $750,000,000, which amounts to about $140 for every inhabitant of the country. This is an increase of about $12,500,000 since the monarchy was overthrown. Parliament reassembled on November 12, instead of December 2, the date originally fixed, in order to deal with financial reforms proposed by the minister of finance.

These include a consolidation of the whole debt, internal, external and floating, at a five per cent. rate, an increase tax on land, an amendment of the contract with the Bank of Portugal, and for collecting customs dues at the current rate of gold exchange.

Under the new arrangement with the Bank of Portugal the paper currency will be increased by about $35,000,000 over the present issues amounting to $95,000,000, without increasing the metallic reserves. The government proposes in this way to obtain funds without fresh loans. The Bank of Portugal, upon the confirmation by parliament of the contract, will open a current account with the government of $46,000,000, repayable in 60 years by semiannual installments. The government has a program of economics amounting to $3,890,000.

The Republican government came into power with the public finances in a deplorable state. The expenditures were already in excess of income, and every department of the public administration was in arrears.

Dr. Theophile Braga, who was president of the provisional republic, says in an interview:

"The public monies are improperly handled, and to my knowledge, considerable sums of money to the government's credit have been lost sight of and forgotten in a certain bank. Seeing the incompetence of the Portuguese financial ministers, it might be well to import a skilled chancellor of the exchequer from abroad. What Portugal requires is a surgeon."

MAKE THEM OUTLAWS

London Lawyer Severe on the Militant Suffragettes.

London, January 11.—"Make them outlaws!" This is the severe suggestion of a London lawyer to the authorities, who are at their wits' ends in dealing with the militant suffragettes.

As the women will not obey "man-made laws," argues the barrister, they have no right to the protection of those laws.

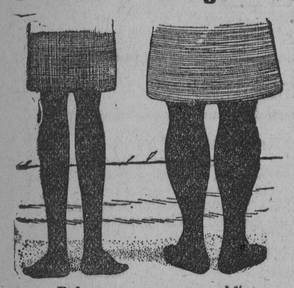
While this newest proposition is not likely to receive general approval, it is admitted that some way must be found to punish women violators of the law without making them martyrs to "The Cause." When they were arrested wholesale and committed to prison for breaking windows, attempting to set fire to a Dublin theater and for other offenses, they escaped by means of the hunger strike. None has been caught at setting fires and pouring ink and other substances into letter-boxes, but Elsie Howey, who has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for turning in false fire alarms, the latest device of the militants to influence men to give them the vote, probably will become a hunger striker.

Many plans, including that of letting them starve in prison if they refuse food, have been recommended to the government, but none has thus far met with acceptance. The lawyer quoted claims to have legal authority for his suggestion that the lawbreakers be declared outlaws, with all that outlawry signifies—ignored by the law, deprived of police protection and the rest. If this appears too radical, he would have them declared undesirables, which would place it within the power of any magistrate to order their removal beyond the shores of the United Kingdom.

Gain 30 Pounds in 30 Days

Protone, the Remarkable New Flesh-Builder, Builds Up Flesh Fast and Makes You Plump and Strong.

50-Cent Package Free



Before After
Protone Will Make You Nice and Plump.

Thin people suffer a good deal of embarrassment and ridicule. As people poke fun at a bony horse, so are bony people the target for many humiliating "flings."

The plump, well-formed man or woman is a magnet. Protone makes you plump, strong, well-formed, normal, puts color in your cheeks, a happy twinkle in your eye, and a fine poise to your whole body. It keeps you that way. It is the most scientific and effective flesh and strength builder so far known, barring none.

The regular $1.00 size of Protone is for sale by all druggists, or will be mailed direct, upon receipt of price, by The Protone Co., 4923 Protone Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Free Protone Coupon

It will cost you nothing to prove the remarkable effects of this treatment. The Protone Company will send to any one a free 50c package of Protone, if they will fill out this coupon and enclose 10c in stamps or silver to help cover postage. They will also send with it full instructions and their book on "Why You Are Thin."

THE PROTONE COMPANY,
4923 Protone Bldg. Detroit, Mich.

Name .....
Street .....
City ..... State .....

The regular $1.00 size of Protone is for sale in Baltimore by M. S. Kahn & Co., Lexington and Liberty Sts.; Morgan & Millard, Baltimore and South Sts.; M. Strasburger, Madison and North Aves.; Habliston-Brickman Drug Company, Baltimore and Gay Sts.; Read Drug and Chemical Company, Lexington and Howard Sts. and 503 N. Gay St.

No free packages from druggists.

Greek Port With a History.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, January 11.—Santi Quaranta (Forty Saints, so called from a chapel), on the coast of Epirus, opposite to Corfu, so insignificant a place that few maps show it. But this port, now occupied by the Greeks, suddenly became famous during the last war with Turkey, when its bombardment was the only achievement of the Greek Navy, apart from the capture of Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett.

A cargo of vegetables was brought to Corfu in triumph. Santi Quaranta, however, under its old name of Onchesmus, was more famous in antiquity. It actually gave its name to a wind. Cicero, returning to Italy from Greece, drops into poetry in a letter telling how the "lenissimus Onchesmites" gave him o fair voyage.

WHAT IS A COUGH?

S. B. HARTMAN, M. D.
Columbus, Ohio

This is the season when coughs are prevalent. People, as a rule, do not understand the significance of a cough. A cough is simply an effort of Nature to rid the lungs or bronchial tubes of some offending or foreign material. A few drops of water in the larynx will cause any one to cough the same as a catarrhal effusion or an accumulation of mucus. Cough is a wholesome effort to protect the lungs from intrusion, from harmful materials. A cough should not be regarded as a foe, but as a friend.

Pe-ru-na Removes the Cause of Cough.

Pe-ru-na is a cough medicine in the strict sense of the word. It assists Nature in getting rid of the accumulated mucus in the bronchial tubes. It assists, first, by strengthening the nerves that control the act of coughing. And, second, by its expectorant effect the mucus discharges are slightly thinned, making them easier to expectorate. In other words, Pe-ru-na acts with Nature.

Any one taking Pe-ru-na will very quickly find himself better able to cough. The cough seems to be more satisfactory. It is a deeper cough, in which the mucus is raised and easily expectorated. Pe-ru-na relieves cough by removing the cause of the cough. It works in exactly the same way as every other medicine ought to work, in harmony with Nature.

SHIPPING SECRETS GET OUT

British Naval Authorities Are Considerably Perturbed.

London, January 11.—The British naval authorities have been considerably perturbed of late over the way in which minor secrets of British ships have been reaching foreign powers, and particularly Germany, the spies from which country, it is asserted, are always prepared with the biggest prices for anything pertaining to naval matters.

There have been several prosecutions of civilians charged with communicating these secrets to foreign powers, and one or two men under suspicion have been dropped from the navy. More importance is attached to the recent arrest of Geo. O. Parrott, an ex-gunner of the navy, one of the class of petty officers who, under recent regulations, are in line for promotion to the commissioned ranks.

Parrott, it was found, while doing duty at the school of gunnery, made trips to Ostend, where, according to evidence given against him, he was met by a foreigner, with whom he spent the evening, returning to England the same night. As it is against the regulations for a bluejacket or petty officer to leave England without leave, Parrott's name was removed from the navy list, and some months later, the police having discovered that he received letters from the Continent, with money inclosed, under an assumed name, he was arrested.

It was also found that Parrott had deposited considerable sums of money at his bank. One of the points of evidence against the prisoner is that the bank notes he received had on one occasion or another been sent to Germany. This evidence was made possible by the fact that at all banks a memorandum is made of the numbers of Bank of England notes in the bank's possession and the disposition made of them. In this case two of the notes had been paid out to travelers, who had changed them in Germany.

Moving Pictures for Children.

Special Cablegram to The American.

Berlin, January 11.—The Berlin police, in co-operation with the school authorities, have made regulations prohibiting children under the age of 16 from attending cinematograph shows where the exhibitions are not "specially designed for the youthful mind." At present children are only allowed to go to such exhibitions if accompanied by adults and before 9 P. M.

TORIES ADOPT NEW PLATFORM

FOOD TAXES CAUSE A CRISIS IN BRITISH POLITICS.

Conservative Party Is Now in a Bad Way—Bonar Law's Leadership Will Soon Terminate—Canada's Offer of Three Battleships, With a String—Fear of Germany Is Still Felt.

BY PHILLIP EVERETT.
Special Cablegram to The American.

London, January 11.—With the new year the Tory party here will undoubtedly adopt a new political platform. This has been evident since the present leader of the party made his last great political speech before Christmas, which was interpreted in so many different ways in the Conservative press. The British Tories have never been known for great astuteness in politics. But lately the handwriting on the wall has been so plain that it could not be misunderstood.

In the United States as well as in Germany the voters have voted strongly against high tariffs and especially, in the latter country, against a food tariff. Immediately after Bonar Law's speech the two London papers, which represent what may be called the basic Tory opinion, the Daily Mail and the Times, both controlled by Lord Northcliffe, began the work of weaning Bonar Law from the error of his ways. The politics of the formal leader are no longer the politics of the party. For nine years the food taxes have been weighed, and now they have finally been found wanting, because they have failed to draw, and with the food taxes down goes the whole phantasmagoria of colonial preference and "trade within the empire."

At the beginning of the new year the leader of the once great and powerful Tory party, Mr. Bonar Law, is a general without an army, because he still stands upon the ancient ways of protectionism and even proposes to revive, under the name of imperial federation, the mutual interference of England and the colonies with each other's business, which nearly a century and a half ago cost England the United States and which, if carried out today, would certainly result in the loss of England of her great overseas dominions. The Conservative party today is like a defeated and routed army trying to gather its troops in new positions under the violent fire of the enemy, for the radical press, of course, is fully aware of the confusion in the other camp and makes the most of it. As to what the Tory platform for 1913 will be it is very hard to make a guess at the present time. Certain it is only that Bonar Law's days as leader are numbered, and that the only thing which keeps him in the saddle is the fact that the real leaders realize the truth of the old saying: "Don't swap horses while crossing a stream."

Canada's Offer.

As was natural, Canada's tender of seven million pounds, with three dreadnoughts, to the British navy was cordially greeted all over England as a token of the strong ties of affection that still link the Dominion of Canada to the mother country. But the first impulse of joy was followed by reaction among those who look deeper into the nature of things. In the first place the Canadian offer stirred up a great deal of excitement in Germany, which it would have been better for both countries to have avoided, and especially it would have been better if Germany had not, and not quite without reason, conceived the idea that the Canadian offer was not quite spontaneous and that England had practically gone begging among her colonies.

But, leaving this aside, it has not escaped the notice of the English people that there was a string to Canada's gift, which made it practically only a loan of a certain number of warships to be ready to go back across the Atlantic, whenever Canada wanted them at home. In return for this gift or loan the Dominion wants to exert a very strong influence upon British foreign politics, and this demand is exceedingly apt to lead to unforeseen complications, which may disturb the present good relations. The nufber of thinking men in England who fear and distrust this new feature of imperialism is rapidly growing.

Fear of Germany.

Fear of a German attack still exerts a powerful influence upon the actions of the government in all military matters. As far as possible this country follows the example of the Continental powers, and practically the whole military force, which was formally distributed all over the country, is now slowly being concentrated along the east coast, where an attack, of course, is anticipated, if Germany ever decides to tackle England. Colchester has become a most important military camp the command of which has been given to the young and active General French, who succeeds old General Heath, who retired a few days ago. At Colchester it is reported a great aerial camp is to be established for a number of dirigibles, for the first purchase of a Parsival airship from Germany is to be followed by several others.

At a recent meeting at Westminster Bishop Ryle and the Marquis of Northampton expressed the candid opinion that all the industrial unrest in England is due to the fact that while we distribute millions of copies of the Bible among the heathens we no longer read it ourselves, but have substituted cheap sensational novels in its place. But there is still hope that the English people may reform, for King George's private secretary, Lord Knollys, has written an open letter in which he asserts that in observance of a promise given to Queen Alexandra, in 1881, King George daily reads a full chapter of the Bible, no matter how busy he may be.

IN THE ABOR COUNTRY

British Expedition Brings Back Some Interesting Facts.

London, January 11.—The British expedition under General Bower, which last year penetrated the Abor country, on the northeast frontier of India, for the purpose of punishing natives for the murder of a British political agent, has brought back some interesting information of that part of the world, and of the even less known district northward to the Chinese frontier. Before the advent of the Bower expedition little was known of "this heartbreaking country," as A. Bentinck, who accompanied General Bower, describes it, except that it was inhabited by awkward tribes. Few Englishmen had penetrated so far, and the right of the Abors to turn travelers back was unquestioned.

After punishing the tribes for the murder of the political agent, for the British government has a way of impressing natives with the fact that British lives must be respected, the explorers pushed northward across deep valley clefts and hardly fordable rivers. One day they took seven hours to make six miles. They found primitive hill communities entirely unknown to Europe, living on scanty crops, supplemented by rats and squirrels snared in the jungle, and heard from them of even remoter and more mysterious tribes, who were said to barter with the Abors in human bodies. These wild men live close to the snow line, and the Abors spoke of them with disgust and contempt. Still further beyond the snow mountains they heard of another unknown country, where the people live in wooden houses and have neither horses nor yaks.

PEER'S SON INJURED

Lord Arthur Hay in a Motorcar Accident.

Special Cablegram to The American.

London, January 11.—Lord Arthur Hay, son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, was injured recently in a taxicab accident in Bayswater road.

Lord and Lady Arthur Hay were driving to the Pantomime Ball at the Albert Hall just before midnight. When they reached Bayswater road a private motorcar was standing in the middle of the thoroughfare. The taxicab was traveling at a fairly fast pace and, in order to avoid an accident, the driver pulled up sharply, with the result that the vehicle skidded and came into violent collision with the stationary motorcar.

Lord Arthur put up his hands to protect Lady Arthur and himself from injury from the breakage of glass, and in doing so severely cut his wrists and hands. Lady Arthur was badly shaken, and suffered from shock. His condition is regarded as satisfactory.

WHO WILL BE NEXT POPE?

Cardinal DeLai Seems to Be Most In Favor.

BY HENRY WOOD.
Special Cablegram to The American.

Rome, January 11.—The recent consistory, at which the new Spanish and Austrian cardinals received the red hats, has aroused in Rome a fresh discussion of who will be the next Pope.

While discussions on this point are frequent in Rome, added seriousness has been given to the present one by the declaration that Pope Pius has expressed to the members of the Sacred College his preference for a successor. This alleged preference is Cardinal de Lai, and while in Vatican circles there are many who will declare it is more than likely that DeLai's friends sprung his candidacy in the above manner rather than that Pope Pius would have openly expressed himelf on the subject, it admittedly remains a fact that Cardinal de Lai is high in the present pontiff's favor and that he has suddenly become a strong papal possibility.

Cardinal de Lai is now 59 years of age. As secretary of the Consistorial Congregatiin, which has the appointment of bishops, archbishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries in all parts of the world, his position at Rome is a most important one. Under Pope Pius, however, his power and influence have grown immensely owing to the fact that it is to him Pope Pius has intrusted largely the execution of the many great minor reforms of the church which the present pontiff has undertaken and which have been the distinguishing features of his pontificate.

The position in which Cardinal de Lai, therefore, finds himself at the present time is such a strong one that his name is always included by the anticlericals with that of Cardinal Merry del Val, the papal secretary of state, and Cardinal Tuto as one of the trio that is declared to really dictate to Pope Pius the policies of his pontificate, the pontiff, according to these anticlericals, being completely under the dominion of these three cardinals. While the consensus of opinion admits this to be a biased version of the situation, it nevertheless gives something of an idea of the strength of Cardinal de Lai as a papal possibility.

In the conclave that will elect a new pope immediately following the death of the present pontiff it is regarded that the choice will likely lie between a candidate who will continue the policies of the present Pope and one who would either revert to the entirely different policies of the late Leo XIII., or have markedly new policies of his own. That Cardinal de Lai will be the man who will be regarded as most likely to adhere to the policies of Pope Pius is now considered certain, and it is, therefore, predicted that his election will depend largely or not upon the question of whether the majority of the present Sacred College are in sympathy with the pontificate of the present Pope or whether it wants a change.

Incidentally those at Rome who have been occupying themselves with the question of late point out that it has ever been the history of the conclaves that they always want a change.

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