

THE POOR POLES.

Their Persecution by the Prussian Government.

Count Charles Felix Bozenta Chlapowski, the husband of Mme. Moljeska, who, as was announced in yesterday's CHRONICLE, has renounced his allegiance to his sovereign, the Emperor William, was found in his room by a reporter last evening, engaged in preparation for a grand bear, moose, elk, deer and buffalo excursion, which he proposes to make during his visit to Colorado. In this occupation he persisted, despite the many eloquent entreaties on the part of his dusky valet, who insisted on his "dropping that tomfooling business and not be fussing around all night." His prospective hunt was the subject of many enthusiastic remarks after he had at last relinquished his hold of his shells and shot. When the subject was changed, the reporter asked:

"What was your idea in renouncing the German Emperor, Count?"

"Oh," he replied, "it has no special significance, except that I took out my naturalization papers and became an American subject, which has been my intention for a long time. Madame, too, wished very much to become an American, and as this was the only way to accomplish that result I went through the ceremony here, being a Californian by residence. There surely can be no objection to that, since I am not a dangerous character, a political intriguer nor a revolutionist, for our time for that is over."

"Then you think that Prussian Poland has given up all hopes of severing the ties which bind her to Germany?"

"Yes, though the desire for political freedom is stronger to-day than ever. Our persecution, however, by the Prussian Government has so weakened us that to-day it would be a hopeless task. Our people have been compelled to emigrate. Some have come to this country and others have gone to Russia. There, by the way, the Poles are subjected to much less persecution than in Germany. A Pole is treated like the Russians and he does not feel the hardships of the Government as much as across the border, where to be a Pole is sufficient to insure the hatred of the petty officials, and their persecutions, countenanced as they are by the Government, are something terrible. But, as I said, our time has gone by. The Prussians have gained possession of two-thirds of the land and the Poles are crowded out by superior numbers. The emigration from there to this country is something startling. When Bismarck aimed his great blow at Poland, in the suppression of the Catholic churches, he struck at the hearts of the Poles, as, their schools being Catholic, it virtually abolished them, and they sought refuge in emigration. They make a desirable class of citizens, these Poles, especially after the first generation, being really a well advanced and industrious people, far in advance of the Russian, but inferior to the German."

"What was the cause of Bismarck's great hatred of the Poles?"

"That I cannot say. He was, before coming into prominence, much among Poles and had very many warm friends among them, though his later acts caused their loss, and it is utterly inexplicable."

"Do you not think that in the event of a war with Russia, or the death of Bismarck, Poland would resume her revolutionary tactics, or at least seek annexation to Russia?"

"There is little chance of that. It is more likely that Germany's project of extending her frontier to the Weichsel will be carried out, owing to the internal dissensions of Russia. There is, however, some chance of Russia's attempting to wrest part of Germany away from her, but with the encroachment of the Chinese on the Russian frontier Russia will seek, or will be forced to seek, a new acquisition in the West. I think that all the nations will crowd westward; and that in fact the events of 1300 years ago will be repeated in history, and it is likely that we will see the day. It will be a crowding out, and immigration to America will increase in proportion."