

WHAT THE UNITED STATES IS DOING IN SANTO DOMINGO, NICARAGUA AND HAITI.

Excerpts From Most Interesting Article Appearing in the National Geographic Magazine.

The island of Haiti, upon which are located the Black Republic of Haiti and the Mulatto Republic of Santo Domingo, is the scene today of two of the most interesting experiments in government that may be found anywhere in the world.

After a century of effort to maintain itself as a separate, independent, sovereign nation, Santo Domingo in 1905 found itself about to fall victim to its own excesses. Revolution had followed revolution almost with clock-like regularity. There were assassinations, there were betrayals, there were conspiracies, there were wars within and wars without—war with Haiti over boundary questions and civil war over the control of the government. Debts were piled up without thought of the day of payment, or even provisions for meeting interest charges. Those who were in control of the government, whether for a day or for a year, were more concerned about the money that could be abstracted from the national treasury than they were about the preservation of the national credit.

Finally the day of reckoning came. Foreign warships approached the ports whose harbors had given refuge to the great discoverer, Columbus, and whose capital city still contains what are undoubtedly his ashes, and demanded that the claims of the subjects be satisfied—claims for money advanced, claims for interest accumulated, claims for property wantonly destroyed—and they demanded it at the point of the big naval guns.

Ordinarily the Dominicans, like most other peoples of tropical America, dislike the Monroe Doctrine and view it as a reflection upon their strength. They think they are big enough to take care of themselves and look upon that international policy as one tending to interfere with their sovereignty.

Any Port in a Storm.

When Santo Domingo's treasury was empty, however, its borrowing capacity at zero, and Europe at its door threatening to take over its administration, and thus to collect its debts, no harbor ever looked more like a haven of refuge to a storm-tossed mariner than the Monroe Doctrine did to the Dominicans. In a hole from which they were powerless to extricate themselves, they were ready enough to negotiate a treaty turning over the control of the country's customs to the United States if, in return therefor, the United States would protect them from angry European creditors and rejuvenate their treasury. And so it was that in 1905 the United States undertook to serve as treasurer of Santo Domingo and to vouch for her debts.

For a long time it was thought that, deprived of the opportunity of securing customs-house revenues through seizure of ports, revolutions could not support themselves. But after six or seven years of peace, during which unprecedented strides of progress were made, trouble broke out again, and during 1914 and 1915 it became so serious that the United States was forced to intervene in behalf of peace and to demand, with marines on shore and naval guns trained and pointed on the ports, that the country return to a state of quiet. And today the Dominicans, realizing that the Monroe Doctrine is determined to afford them protection from their own excesses, their own bitter passions and

blind purposes, have accepted the inevitable and have secured the blessings of peace from without when they could not attain that end themselves.

Nicaragua Next in Turn.

The success in Santo Domingo customs administration and debt amortization led to another experiment along the same lines a few years later. Nicaragua became revolution-torn, resulting in the overthrow of Zelaya and the conversion of the country from an unspeakable despotism into one of ruinous anarchy. Rival factions issued fiat money as freely as tap water flows from a spigot. The treasury was bankrupt, interest was in default, foreign creditors were threatening through their governments to collect their debts with gunboats and cruisers, and there was not enough money to be had by the party in power even to pay salaries, much less soldiers' wages.

In its insecure tenure under these conditions, the party in power was only too willing to save itself, and incidentally the country, by appealing to the United States. The United States accepted the opportunity, and a treaty was entered into giving this country control of Nicaraguan finances and the right to intervene in the interest of peace during the life of the compact.

Here, again, the plan worked beautifully as long as the hydra-headed revolution remained under cover. Trouble broke out again, however, and only the presence of the American marines has served to keep the peace. The "outs" are bitterly against the role being played by the United States; but Nicaragua is being rejuvenated, in spite of every handicap that their state of mind entails.

New Order in Haiti.

It has not been without effort or expense, nor yet without actual sacrifice of blood and life that our country has stepped in to play the role of Good Samaritan to the people of Santo Domingo, Haiti, and Nicaragua. In Haiti alone we lost one officer and six marines and had a number wounded. How much money it has cost has not been ascertained officially, but the usual estimate is that it costs \$1,000 a year to support an American soldier in the tropics, and thousands of them have been sent down there.

A new President, Tudre Dartiguenave, was elected with the approval of the American authorities, and the American authorities, and the United States stands behind his government. The Haitian treaty goes further than those with Santo Domingo and Nicaragua. It provides for an American-officered constabulary which shall have control of the peace of the country and the regulation of all matters pertaining to arms and ammunition. Furthermore, it provides for the appointment of a sanitary engineer whose recommendations, as approved by the United States, are to be carried out in the cleaning up of the cities of the Republic.

This new departure probably will insure peace, quiet, honest administration; and if it does, Haiti will certainly go forward as few small countries ever have. Its mountains are filled with mineral wealth; its valleys are so fertile that the slightest attention can make them produce like Eden; its forests contain vast stores of precious hardwoods and dyewoods. It is, indeed, a region where nature has lavished its richest gifts, and where a simple population, under a firm, yet gentle, beneficent guidance, may realize the blessings of tranquil abundance.

Monitor advertisers supply all my needs; who supplies yours?

ROSENBLATT SAYS:

Why not buy your coal from the concern who makes a **COAL TRUST IN OMAHA IMPOSSIBLE?**

The price of coal in general is considerably lower, **WHY?** Because we cut the prices and other firms, to compete with us, had to meet our prices.

Why not then patronize the firm whose existence guarantees lower coal prices?

We have no extra expense such as is incurred in having uptown offices and we can give you the benefit of our saving.

Try us and be satisfied.

Give us a chance to demonstrate how you can obtain better coal for less money.

COAL PRICES

- ROSEWOOD Hard Coal for furnace and hot water plants, per ton..... **\$10 00**
- WHITE ASH Lump, positively smokeless, per ton **8.00**
- RADIANT Lump, Egg or Nut. The best Franklin County, per ton **6.50**
- NOVINGER Fancy Hand Picked Lump, per ton..... **5.50**
- CHEROKEE Nut, large domestic size, haid screened, per ton **5.50**
- SPECIALTY Lump, Egg or Nut, per ton **4.75**
- 40 other kinds. Call us for prices.

ROSENBLATT'S CUT PRICE COAL CO.

Tel. Douglas 530

Tel. Douglas 530

VOTE FOR

H. H. CLAIBORNE

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Republican Candidate for

Justice of the Peace

(Only One Candidate to be Elected)



Benj. S. Baker

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE
FOR

CONGRESS

He's All Right and Big Enough for the Job.

VOTE FOR

Robt. W. Patrick

Non Partisan Candidate for

JUDGE OF MUNICIPAL COURT

Present Presiding Judge of That Court.



W. G. SHRIVER

Candidate for

COUNTY ASSESSOR

Was County Assessor 1908 to 1913.