

WEALTH MAKERS



VOL. VII.

LINCOLN, NEB., THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1896.

NO. 31

THE MONROE DOCTRINE

A Review of the Evils Attending Foreign Influence

SHOWING DISCRIMINATIONS

Insufficiency of the Quarrel Over Venezuela as Compared With the Aggressive Influence of England in the United States

Hon. John Davis, in Express

The people of the United States are a very fat goose which is being industriously and greedily plucked and devoured by the plutocrats of two continents. The suffering carcass, however, is sometimes a little restive, and it is found necessary to employ diversions to attract attention in other directions. Hence, the occasional discussion of "The Monroe Doctrine" and other questions. A war with England, or even a serious discussion of it, over a moiety of territory in Venezuela is a splendid device for their purposes. But no truly enlightened man will suffer himself to be led astray by so open a fraud. Let us examine this Monroe doctrine and see what there is in it.

Early in the present century, after the overthrow of the first Napoleon and the re-establishment of the Bourbons on the throne of France, a so-called "Holy Alliance" was formed by the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, Austria and France for the mutual protection of their respective thrones and dynasties against the revolutionary movements of the people. England was not a member of the "Holy Alliance." She refused to join it through fear that the Alliance might seek to restore to Spain her revolted South American colonies. She opposed such restoration because British commerce was greatly benefited by their independence.

Not only did England refuse to join the Holy Alliance of European sovereigns, through fear of its ultimate damage to her commerce with the South American Republics, but she even took steps to thwart and defeat its influence in American affairs, by proposing to join the United States in an effort to maintain the then status of the American powers. John Quincy Adams, secretary of state in 1823, explains the English proposal through Mr. Canning as follows:

"The object of Canning appears to have been to obtain some pledge from the United States, ostensibly against the forcible interference of the Alliance between Spain and South America, but really or specially against the acquisition by the United States of any part of the Spanish possessions."

The subject of the Monroe doctrine, then, it must be remembered, was first mentioned and advocated by the British government, and was intended to maintain the independence of the Spanish American republics against all acquisitions by the European Alliance, or, by the United States. The English proposition was approved by Jefferson, Adams, Madison, Monroe and Calhoun; and hence, found a place in President Monroe's annual message in December 2, 1823, as follows:

"We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the allied powers to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered and shall not interfere; but with the governments which have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and just principles, acknowledged we could not view an interposition for opposing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Further along in the same message President Monroe said:

"It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either (American) continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can anyone believe that our southern brethren (South American) if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference."

Referring to the settlement of certain territorial questions with Russia, in the same message, President Monroe said:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they must terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States

are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by the European powers."

The foregoing statements made by President Monroe were in accordance with suggestions from Great Britain, and were approved by the leading statesmen of this country. They embody what has since been known as "The Monroe Doctrine." But no sooner was the doctrine announced than Great Britain became opposed to it as unfavorable to her designs in America. And as a matter of fact it has had no influence in shaping our own American policy.

The first great test of the binding force of the Monroe Doctrine, in later years, was in 1846, in the settlement of the Northwest Boundary question with England. The United States claimed the line of 54 degrees 40 minutes as the rightful boundary of Oregon. The presidential campaign of 1844 was made largely on that issue, and it was approved by the popular vote. The majority party and the administration were committed to the policy of "64 degrees 40 minutes or fight," and when the negotiations were progressing, "The Monroe Doctrine" was strongly appealed to, in order to sustain the view, that, to yield any part of the Pacific coast to Great Britain would be to consent to the formation of a European colony on this continent, and that, too, "as our nearest neighbor." Senator Douglas, was a strong exponent of that view, but it failed, and the United States yielded to Great Britain an immense territory and a long line of sea coast, in spite of "The Monroe Doctrine," proposed by herself in former times.

Another important test of The Monroe Doctrine occurred in 1863, when Mexico was invaded by France. This was plainly an effort of Napoleon III, to extend "the European system on this continent" and it was intended to be "dangerous to our peace and safety." There could be no plainer or more aggressive violation of the spirit and letter of the Monroe Doctrine. And, yet, when the subject was brought to the attention of the United States, Mr. Seward, then secretary of state, replied:

"France has invaded Mexico and war exists between the two countries. The United States hold in regard to those two states and their conflict the same principles that they hold in relation to all other nations and their mutual wars. They have neither a right nor any disposition to interfere by force in the internal affairs of Mexico, whether to establish or maintain a republic, or even domestic government there, or to overthrow an imperial or foreign one, if Mexico shall choose to establish or accept it.

With these examples of 1846 and 1863, what bravado and absurd hypocrisy it is to talk of enforcing the Monroe Doctrine against England in her present quarrel with Venezuela! Among street urchins such threats and bluster might be excusable, but among grown up people it can only be explained on the ground that the noise is intended merely to divert attention from the wrongs and sufferings of our people at home. As an example of our condition here at home, I call attention to the present British acquisition of our American public highways.

About the beginning of the present century the people of the United States paid several million dollars for the Mississippi River and adjacent territories, because that great river is a public highway, useful for travel and commerce if held by our own government, but dangerous to our safety and liberties if held or controlled by a foreign nation. For the same potent and sufficient reasons, at a later date in our history the American people lavished untold millions of treasure and poured out precious blood like water, in order to maintain possession and control of that great public highway and adjacent territories.

These burning facts and these illustrious examples of the highest wisdom and patriotism should never be forgotten. And then by their side should be placed that other great fact, viz., that we have in this country 170,000 miles of public highways, a hundred times more important even than the great Mississippi river; more important because more extensive; more important because they carry a more numerous travel and a heavier commerce; more important because they permeate every state, county and neighborhood, and more immediately and intensely affect the everyday life and personal and property interests of the people.

These are the indisputable facts in the case, and yet neither the people nor the government have taken any special pains to retain or maintain possession of the great public railroad highways of the nation, on the other hand, they have been surrendered into the almost unlimited control of corporations, whose sole purpose is to tax our people "all the traffic will bear," to "levy tribute at will on all our vast industries." These highways have been bonded and stocked to twice or thrice the cost and equipage of the roads. The bonds and stocks are placed in the open markets of the world, and the longest purse takes possession and control. In this way, through the ownership of forged capitalization, many of the American railroads are actually controlled by the great fund holders and speculators of London, and the freights and fares charged on them are fixed and controlled by a British directory.

To illustrate my position, I call attention to the following document, quoted by my Republican predecessor in Congress, the late Hon. John A. Anderson,

of Kansas. While discussing the subject of railroad pools, Mr. Anderson incidentally threw light on the discriminations in railroad tariffs and the unlawful injustice of such discriminations. Mr. Anderson said:

Here is a statement in reference to that matter, the charge being that greater railway rates are demanded on articles shipped from, say, New York to Chicago, than from Liverpool to Chicago.

"The complainants, who were represented by John D. Kernan, of New York as counsel, cited several instances of discrimination to prove their charges. The railroad received 18 cents for transporting 100 pounds of tin plate from Philadelphia to Chicago, after bringing it from Liverpool, while the rate on domestic tin plate from Philadelphia to Chicago was 28 cents. After vessels had brought linen from Dunfermline, Scotland, to Philadelphia, the railroads charged 46 cents for carriage to Chicago, while the regular rate of linen not brought direct from Scotland was 69 cents.

From New Orleans to San Francisco 79 cents a hundred pounds was charged on agricultural implements brought from Liverpool, but if they were sent from New Orleans to San Francisco as domestic goods the rate is \$1.14. If shipped from New York the regular rate was \$1.30, and from Chicago \$1.19, while from Liverpool to San Francisco only 89 cents. The same rate was put on groceries, while if the same groceries were sent from New Orleans the rate was \$3.70."

Mark you that these are the rates charged by each and all of the trunk lines. There is neither difference nor competition between them, the reason being that by some "agreement or combination" through their traffic associations they as completely eliminate competition as if all the roads were owned by one man. It is the perfection of pooling, and every member of the Commerce Commission knows it. Each man of them know down in his very soul that all the roads are violating the law.—Congressional Record, June 11, 1890.

We talk loudly and long in favor of tariff protection against foreign manufacturers, but with a moment's thought any business man will at once perceive that it is quite practicable for a commodity to leave Liverpool, pay a heavy protective duty in the New York customhouse, and then reach a market on the Pacific coast of America, either to be sold there, or for further shipment to Asia, cheaper than it is for similar American article to reach the same western market from any point in the United States east of the Mississippi river. It will be seen that the discriminations against American goods on our own American railroads and in favor of British goods, may be so great as to entirely neutralize the usual, or even the unusual protective tariff duties so much and so loudly exulted.

There is still a further view of this subject worthy of serious consideration. I find the following statement in the Interstate Commerce Report for 1888, page 23:

A few years since one or more of the trunk lines were carrying immigrants from New York to Chicago at \$1 each. When all commissions are deducted it is doubtful if they are obtaining very much more now. What legal right a carrier can have when making a charge like that to one class of passengers, to charge another is not very obvious.—Interstate Commerce Report, 1888, page 22.

Those cheaply carried immigrants are brought to this country by the ship lines because they desire cargoes which can be imported free of duty. It is to their interest that the port of entry shall be so glutted that other cargoes can not be landed. It is to the interest of the ship-owners that the immigrants shall be carried inland from New York as speedily and as cheaply as possible. Hence by some understanding or mutuality of interest, newly arrived Europeans are transported from New York to Chicago by the "trunk lines" at \$1 per head while other travelers are charged \$18 per head for the same distance. No man can be so blind as not to see and know by these facts that our railroads are under foreign control.

These are facts no man can refute. Now for results:

First.—We have most unjust discriminations for and against, states, cities, and localities which would never be permitted if the roads were subject to American control—subject to the will of the American people.

Second.—We have discriminations through freight charges in favor of British goods and against American goods when being transported from point to point on our American railroads.

Third.—We suffer a carnage and cruel waste of human life not endured by any people on the globe where the railroads are subject to even partial control in the interest of the people. Persons who have paid no attention to the subject do not realize the fearful carnage of our present British railroad management. The official tables of the Interstate Commerce Commission statistics (fifth annual report, page 68), shows the killed and injured from 1888 to 1892 inclusive (five years), as follows:

Persons killed.....	31,616
Persons injured.....	151,755
Average per annum.....	3,323
Persons killed.....	6,323
Persons injured.....	30,351

In other words, we are killing and wounding on our railroads an annual average of 36,674 persons.

City ticket office Elkhorn-Northwestern line, 117 So. 10th St.

ASKS CONGRESS TO ACT

New York Produce Exchange Fears The Depletion of Gold

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The members of the New York produce exchange at a meeting at noon today unanimously passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The members of the New York produce exchange view with concern the depletion of the gold reserve of the United States treasury, resulting in distrust of the government's ability and determination to meet its obligations tending to gravely injure all business interests and disastrously affect values, therefore,

Resolve, That we strongly urge upon Congress the necessity of taking, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the recent message of President Cleveland, such immediate action at this time as will meet the exigencies of the case and restore public confidence in the financial ability and integrity of our government, and we appeal to the patriotism of our representatives to see that the action taken is free from any political bias or party prejudice which might endanger its success. The president of the exchange is directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the president of the United States Senate and the speaker of the House and to each member of the New York delegation in Congress.

A Populist Victory

McCook, Neb., Jan. 4, 1896.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: I have perused the columns of THE WEALTH MAKERS in vain for a letter from this part of the state, and having failed in so doing will venture to relate a few of the past and present events politically, believing that many readers of THE WEALTH MAKERS will be interested in knowing how and to what effect we are directing our guns on the enemy.

First we will say that it is our presumption that very few are and were familiar with the fight that was waged in this county the past campaign, still further we doubt whether one hundredth of the voters of the state have learned that the Populists wiped the platter clean, (with one exception), the past election. The G. O. P. daily sheet that has met our gaze ever mentioned the result of the fight here.

Now to the history of the campaign in brief. The G. O. P. was made an instrument of the A. P. A. (instead of vice versa pursuant to the intentions of its organizers) and after the convention skirmishes had been drawn it was found that the whole Republican ticket had been farmed out to the A. P. A. There were a few loyal Republicans however that resented surrendering their party to a class of men who were endeavoring to trample underfoot the constitution of our land, the editor of the McCook Tribune being among the number. The result was that they came out on open ground and fought for the defeat of the entire ticket, by casting their vote and securing others for the Independent ticket which is ever championed by a class of men who are fearless and outspoken against this unpatriotic order. When the clouds of warfare had rolled away A. P. A. ism was dead, the entire Independent ticket was elected by majorities from six to one hundred and sixty-six.

Now there is going to be another "knifing" affair this fall, the A. P. A. vote will be directed against those men who fought them the past campaign and who will be the dictators of the next Republican convention, of course the Independents are sitting back "sawing wood" and keeping "mum." They are certain of knocking the persimmons again if this feud continues.

The coming congressional fight is already heralded by the gentle zephyrs from the west. Hitchcock county is going to ask recognition in the next independent convention. She believes that the west part of this congressional district should be honored. She will present the name of Hon. J. P. Price of Stratton. He has been one of her fearless fighters for the past six or seven years. He assisted in the organization of the Senatorial, Congressional and Judicial district, is an able talker and a deep thinker, and one of Hitchcock's heavy farmers. He came to Hitchcock county ten years ago from Nemaha county this state, there he was recognized as an able apostle of Church Howe and Tom Majors, but since his advent into the Independent ranks, he has, by his fearless and well directed blows, tried to make up for his past sins viz., that of a political association with the above named gentlemen. In the loss of this district's most able leader, the Hon. W. A. McKeighan, we feel with greater force than ever the great power he was in our ranks. We can little expect to ever find as just, fearless and able man again in the halls of Congress, representing this district as the late deceased. We shall ever look back to the grand work he has accomplished with pride, and may we as laborers in the ranks of our party endeavor to be as true to ourselves, true to our country and the one who rules the nations of the earth, as the deceased Congressman and this world will be a better and happier sphere of existence for man.

And now dear WEALTH MAKERS a word to you. You are making a good fight, keep on. You should be read in the home of every true independent in the state. We admire your "straight from the shoulder" licks. "Keep em up," they count in the end.

We hope we have not asked for too much space by sending this for publication, but thought your readers would like to hear from Red Willow county.

Yours for the right,
C. E. MATTHEWS.

The Free Coinage of Sugar

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 31, 1895.

Editor WEALTH MAKERS: I was much interested by a recent article in the State Journal describing a new process of reducing sugar beet pulp to crude sugar, by means of which a factory may be equipped at a comparatively small expense, and the cost of reducing to sugar is also greatly cheapened.

If this new invention proves a practical success, and they claim that has been fully demonstrated, it certainly means millions to Nebraska producers, for they can establish small factories in favorable localities throughout the state. A few farmers will be able to unite in putting up a plant of their own.

Now what an opportunity this opens to do some practical reform work by our citizens who believe in the government ownership of monopolies.

Let a lively campaign of education be started at once with the object in view of electing men to the next legislature who will enact a law for establishing a sugar refinery by the state, in some proper location, which shall receive and refine, at cost, all crude sugar brought to it on a good deal the same plan that the federal government now receives and coins gold.

If thought best to utilize convict labor it might not be objectionable. Such a measure would be a benefit to all classes of citizens. It would enable the producer to receive the full reward for his labor and would do more to lift Nebraska from financial depression than any other possible measure.

Imagine a sure paying gold mine guaranteed to every citizen of any state, and it will enable you to imagine the results of the free coinage of sugar to our state. In a few years it would double our population.

It is a good thing! Who'll push it along?
Yours for Nebraska,
L. C. HUMPHREY.

Villainy.

"Look!" she almost shrieked in her rage as she shook the paper under his face. "Oh, villain, villain, I have found you out in all your base perfidy."

"I beg your pardon," said the young man, "but I'm afraid I don't quite follow you."

"This is your letter to me."

"Yes."

"It breathes the tenderest affections, doesn't it?"

"I flatter myself," he answered, with a complacent bow, "that it does."

"It is ardent in its protestations of undying devotion, isn't it?"

"If it was as I intended it, there's no doubt about it being so."

"Look—look here," she hissed, "and then turn your face in shame. Here are the unmistakable traces of carbon paper. This letter was manifolded!"—Washington Star.

Rochefort's Recollections.

Henri Rochefort begins his memoirs by giving the recollections of his grandparents. His grandmother was in the Place de la Concorde when Marie Antoinette was executed, and described the queen as stupefied and so limp that she had to be lifted from the cart to the scaffold. His father saw the troops swear infidelity to the "Acte Additionel" of Napoleon on June 1, 1815. The emperor was dressed in a troubador costume of white satin, with a crimson mantle. He looked very ridiculous, for his fat body was supported by thin little legs, and the white satin made his flabby, bilious face look green.

Pretty Centerpiece for a Table.

A pretty and unusual centerpiece for a table is made as follows: Place in a bowl hollowed in a square of ice enough loosely piled cracked ice to fill the space. In the interstices between the lumps of ice fasten pieces of smilax which will trail out and cover the square block. The effect of the glittering ice and the delicate green tracery is charming.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Mlle. Lucie Faure is Pretty.

Is Decidedly Literary and Not Given to Out-of-Door Sports.

But one picture hangs on the walls of the bedchamber of the president of the French Republic. That one picture is a portrait of his daughter, Mlle. Lucie Faure. It is an oil painting, and represents a goodly-looking and attractive young woman. The daughter of M. Felix Faure has not the distinctive air of a noble French dame, yet it would be unfair to say that she betrays in any way her plebeian origin. She is an accomplished pianist, says the London Times, and ever willing to play in the evening, when the Faure family and their friends are assembled in the handsome Louis XVI. drawing-room of the villa. It is even said that she is not averse to charming the few leisure moments of her father with her musical talent when at home in his private apartments at the Elysee. She is a great reader, and well informed upon the different literary movements in France and abroad. She is a brunette, and has all the paternal energetic features. When in Paris, at the Elysee, she takes a walk every morning and a douche bath in an establishment very near to the presidential abode. So far bicycling has not seemed to appeal to her, and walking is her only exercise. She does not even ride on horseback, like her father, who frequently appears in public on thoroughbreds from his own stables. During the season, Mlle. Faure is to be seen almost every afternoon in a victoria in the Bois. With her pen, Mlle. Lucie Faure made her debut in writing criticisms of the Salon for Havre newspapers. She next wrote the account of her trip to Algeria, which took place when the transatlantic liner, the Isaac Periere, made its first trip from Marseilles to Algiers. A number of celebrities crossed the Mediterranean on that occasion in the new steamer, and among the ladies present was Mlle. Faure, who wrote the book in question from notes taken during the journey and in Algiers. A limited number of copies of the little volume were printed, so that at the present moment they are rare. At the time the book was mentioned favorably by some of the critics, and considered a meritorious work. It proved that its author had plenty of imagination, and was not devoid of esprit; on the whole, it was interesting. It is not likely that she will publish anything more for some years to come, though it is probable that she has penned another book. Mlle. Lucie Faure's toilets have been described as much as those of any European princess after any society event, and sometimes before. They are, as a rule, simple in design, and come from the work-rooms of the leading Parisian dressmakers. Blue and yellow are her favorite colors.

Pastel.

Adelina Patti, in a recent interview published in Cassell's Family Magazine, says that her mother always declared that her cry as a baby was "a song in itself—a melodious call for help." Mme. Patti, however, believes that she cried "just as shrilly as any other baby." She tells how she used to trundle her hoop in Broadway and adds that she trundled it well. "Whatever I did I always put my whole heart into it. I'm not sure that hasn't been the secret of my success all through life." This is something to think about for those persons who believe that genius is exempt from the necessity of taking pains, notwithstanding that it has been defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains. Of course, like most epigrams, this is only a half truth. There are plenty of people who have the greatest capacity for taking pains, but are guiltless of the least spark of genius.

Largest Ear of Corn.

Perhaps the largest ear of corn raised in the state of Michigan was shown in Sanilac county recently. It was a fine specimen, having twenty-two rows to the ear and forty kernels to the row, making a total of 880 kernels to the ear, enough corn when shelled to fill a quart measure. The field where this ear was grown grew stalks sixteen feet high.

The Christian Way.

Prince Khilkor, a rich Russian nobleman, has, it is stated, divided his immense state among his tenants, giving each a little farm. He reserved a little farm for himself, and this he cultivates with his own hands. All his leisure time he spends in teaching the peasants.

Religion and Medicine.

French fishermen on the Newfoundland banks are to be provided with medical and spiritual comfort. Next spring a vessel will leave St. Malo with a doctor and a priest on board to cruise among the fleet and give assistance where it is needed.