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"AMERICA FOR AMERICANS."—We hold that all men are Americans who swear allegiance to the United States without a mental reservation in favor of the Pope.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1894.

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## ROME IN WASHINGTON.

W. J. H. Traynor's Interesting Letter From Our Nation's Capital

Shows That There is a Regularly Organized Jesuit Lobby Established There For the Purpose of Influencing Legislators.

The public is being aroused to an appreciation of the situation here through various agencies. The chief of these, of course, is the American Protective Association, which has grown with such amazing rapidity.

The discussion of the Indian appropriation bill, precipitated by Congressman Linton's speech of June 7, has also had much to do in stirring up public interest on the subject. And finally, the Protestant preachers have taken part in the work. The Rev. S. J. Smith, a Methodist divine, and other clergymen, are delivering strong sermons in favor of the A. P. A. movement. The churches are usually crowded whenever previous announcement is made that a patriotic sermon will be preached.

While in Georgetown I have taken pains to inform myself respecting the strength of the papacy in the diocese of Baltimore, which includes this city and all the counties of Maryland west of Chesapeake Bay. The whole diocese is under the direct supervision of Cardinal Gibbons and the apostolic delegate, Satolli. It is the head center of the Jesuits, containing more than a thousand of those pestiferous ecclesiastical politicians, and also vast numbers of Marists and Redemptorists, who operate pretty much on the same line with the Jesuits, and may be regarded as auxiliaries of the Society of Jesus, so-called, in manipulating the national government in the interest of their foreign and usurping power.

The papist population of this diocese is 235,000. Its institutions for propagating treason consists of 150 churches, 47 chapels, 60 stations, 90 parochial schools, 22 orphan asylums for white children and 2 for colored children, 6 hospitals, 2 foundling asylums, 19 academies for young ladies, 8 colleges, and 4 ecclesiastical seminaries. Its principal stronghold is Washington University, in West Washington, established in 1778, and having last year 106 instructors and 650 students. Next in importance is the Catholic University of America, also in Washington, established in 1889, on a grand site comprising 70 acres of the most beautiful land in the city. Besides these, Washington is cursed with Gonzaga (Jesuit) college, established in 1821; St. John's college, established in 1865, and Carroll Institute, whose faculty furnishes the principal members of the "committee on Catholic interests," a concern which looks after appointments to office in the departments and other government establishments.

There is also a regularly organized Jesuit lobby here, whose business it is to influence legislators. It is known as the "Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions," and is presided over by the cardinal. Its secretary, Priest Stephan, is one of the most skillful diplomats in the world, and also one of the most unscrupulous. It is through this agency that congress is induced to repair papist church buildings and support papist schools by appropriations of money from the treasury of the United States. The following, from the Indian appropriation bill as it became a law, shows how well this board of Jesuits knows how to handle congress:

"For support of Indian day and industrial schools and for other educational purposes... one million dollars."

Most of this money goes to the papacy indirectly through treaty stipulations with the Indian tribes, and will continue to go that way for that reason; but about \$400,000 goes to the same institution through the contract schools, and this bonus it is possible to cut off by substituting government schools for contract schools. This is what Linton—backed by the A. P. A.—is contending for. We don't want to violate treaty obligations, but we do want to cut off, as far as possible, these customary subsidies to sectarian institutions.

I was somewhat surprised to find that many men from the south are entering heartily into our order. At one of the councils last Thursday night I listened to a truly magnificent speech from an ex-confederate general. The president of the local advisory board and some of the best workers in the order here are also from the south. They all say their section is ripe for the successful introduction and permanent maintenance of our order. The outlook is extremely bright.

My attention has been called to the fact that in the bureau of engraving and printing there are 723 employees from the district of Columbia, and four



SATOLLI, the Arch Conspirator:—"Now, that we have him tied hand and foot, I think it would be safe for me to assume the papal crown!"

from the entire state of Michigan; the former receive in salaries \$423,478, and the latter \$2,523. Mark the Jesuitical plan of distributing public patronage. It is estimated that of the larger amount given above, Romanist families in Washington receive \$325,000, and this estimate is a conservative one. This kind of business is carried on in all of the other branches of the public service, discriminating against all the states equally as much as against Michigan. Mr. Whiting, of Michigan, on May 23, 1894, introduced a bill to secure a just and equitable distribution of federal offices and emoluments among the various states and territories and the district of Columbia in proportion to the populations thereof. This bill was referred to the committee on reform in the civil service, and there pigeon-holed among the archives.

**A BILL TO SECURE A JUST, FAIR AND EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF FEDERAL OFFICES AND EMOLUMENTS AMONG THE VARIOUS STATES, TERRITORIES, AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN PROPORTION TO THE VARIOUS POPULATIONS THEREOF.**

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled. That for the purpose of securing and maintaining a just, fair, and equitable distribution of the various federal offices, and the emoluments thereof, among the various states and territories of the United States of America, and the district of Columbia, the president of the civil service commission and his associates are hereby authorized and directed to proceed forthwith to prepare a list of all appointees and persons holding office and positions of any nature under the United States, not elective, within the district of Columbia, the date of their appointment, the place of residence, and the state, territory, or district from which he is credited, and the salary and compensation of each, and the pay, pension, or compensation which they receive from the government, beside their salary or compensation for their service as such appointees, arranged by states and territories, and in states by the congressional districts, and a copy shall be furnished the president of the United States, and to each member of congress, and to cabinet officers and chiefs of bureaus.

SEC. 2. That such records when so completed shall show the aggregate number of appointees in each state, territory, district of Columbia, and in case of states, each congressional district, and the aggregate compensation which the appointees of each subdivision are receiving at the end of each calendar month thereafter, and that copies of such monthly statements shall be furnished the president, senate, house of representatives, and the various cabinet

and bureau officers upon written request from the executive and legislative branches of the government as aforesaid entitled to.

SEC. 3. That upon the completion of said list of appointees, no appointment shall be made from any state, congressional district, territory, or district of Columbia, where it appears that the proportion or quota of said state, congressional district, territory, or district of Columbia exceeds in number and aggregate amount of compensation the proportion or quota to which it is entitled, in proportion to the respective population thereof according to the last census as reported in the last United States census report. And no appointment shall hereafter be made to any federal office in any state, territory, or in the district of Columbia except from the resident citizens of the state, territory or district in which the appointee shall be a bona fide resident citizen: Provided, That the term citizen shall be held to include females.

SEC. 4. That each and every bureau officer, head of department, and those in charge of appointments therein are hereby enjoined and required to faithfully comply with the provisions of this law in securing and maintaining a fair, just, and equitable apportionment in numbers and compensation of appointees in proportion to the population as aforesaid; and at no time where the aggregate amount of compensation exceeds the proportion or quota which such state, congressional district, territory, or district of Columbia is, or are, entitled to, in proportion to the population thereof, shall any further appointments be made from such state, congressional district, territory, or district of Columbia until the other states, congressional districts, territories, or district of Columbia shall have had their proportion or quota filled by appointments from such state, territory, or district of Columbia, respectively, as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. All bureau officers, heads of departments, and the executive and legislative branches of the government shall promptly and faithfully co-operate with said board in securing and furnishing on demand or request by said board any and all information within their power, and that the official records of appointments, discharges, removals or promotions of all bureaus and departments shall at all times be subjected to the inspection of said commission or by any member thereof.

SEC. 6. That any person falsely or fraudulently claiming or representing himself or herself as a citizen or resident of any state, congressional district, territory, or district of Columbia, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and, in case of ap-

pointees, removal from the office to which he or she may have been appointed.

SEC. 7. That the word "citizen," as used in this Act, shall be held to mean a person, male or female, whose home and residence is established in a state, district, or territory, and who does not exercise the right of suffrage in any state or territory other than the one in which such person claims to reside, or of which such person claims to be a citizen, and who does not owe allegiance to any government other than the United States; and that no citizen of any state or territory shall lose his or her residence or forfeit his citizenship therein by residence in or establishing his or her home in the district of Columbia, if such person elects to claim residence or citizenship in the state or territory from which he or she was originally appointed, or in which they may subsequently acquire a bona fide citizenship or residence.

SEC. 8. That no person in receipt of any stated or regular salary, sums, or money payments of any nature whatsoever shall hereafter be appointed to or continue in office to which he or she may have been appointed unless such person releases and surrenders all such salary, sums, or money payment other than his compensation or salary of the office or position to which he has been or may hereafter be appointed or promoted; it being the express intention of this Act that no person shall draw or receive from the government any sum or sums of money other than his official salary or compensation while in office or holding any appointive place of position under the government: Provided, That United States pensioners, not exceeding \$600 per annum, alone shall be exempt from the foregoing provision.

SEC. 9. That unnaturalized persons and persons of foreign birth whose parents were not American citizens, and who are themselves not American citizens, shall be ineligible to appointment to any office under the United States government within the United States; and all such persons heretofore appointed shall be dismissed forthwith.

SEC. 10. That upon the receipt of notice from the board of civil service by any bureau officer or head of a department that the appointees in his department or bureau from any state, territory, or district are in excess of the proportion or quota to which said state, territory, or district is fairly and equitably entitled, in proportion to the respective population, to the extent of 10 per centum or over; that such bureau officer or head of a department shall, within ninety days thereafter, reduce the excess over and above the proportion or quota of such state, territory, or district to its fair and just proportion by discharge or removal: Provided,

That in making said reduction preference shall be given the ex-union soldier and sailor who served in the union army, navy, or marine corps from March 4th, 1861, to August 20th, 1866, and who were honorably discharged therefrom, and to the widows and orphans of such officers and soldiers.

SEC. 11. That all acts or provisions of law in conflict with the provisions of this Act are to the extent of such conflict hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. That this Act shall take immediate effect.

The Jesuit "committee on Catholic interests" smothered it at once, and as they supposed, for all time. This state of things accounts in part for the uprising in the south against the favoritism shown for the papist population of the diocese of Baltimore, which is monopolizing every channel of public employment here. It makes some difference whose ox is gored; and the fact that hundreds of papists living in this diocese, some of whom received the notification of their appointment to office under our government before leaving their homes in Italy and Ireland, are credited to districts in states whose very names, in some instances, they never heard of, will create widespread discontent, among all classes and sects immediately it becomes noised about through the various states and territories. People say that this is not a government for the support of papists, and, through the indefatigable efforts of the A. P. A., these people are getting a hearing, and the time may come—in the far distant future, of course—when Americans will stand an equal chance with foreigners (many of whom never go through the form of becoming citizens) who are now holding good positions, and credited to states they never saw.

The appearance of this article will be equally as great a surprise to Congressman Whiting as to the slaves of Rome who imagine it destroyed. In justice to him, however, it must be said he had no thought of helping the patriotic movement when he introduced the measure, nor does he know of its becoming public. The A. P. A. and thousands of other citizens in the states, who will attend to it that their representatives assist in having it become a law, will thank him just the same.

W. J. H. TRAYNOR,  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.

Where is the White Horse?

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who is one of the great orators of the Roman Catholic Church, enjoys a joke at his own expense. His hair is very red, and when the red hat was conferred on Archbishop Gibbons he remarked to a friend: "Well, well, I suppose I shall never get the red hat. But no matter; I have a beautiful red head."

At this juncture the party who went for the police arrived with the officer. The policeman accosted Tracey and asked him if he had a license to sell that paper on the streets. Tracey replied: "It is not necessary for a newsboy to have a license to sell on the streets." Thereupon the officer said that he would either have to stop selling the paper or go to jail!

Tracey continued selling.

The officer came up and told him that he was under arrest, called the patrol wagon and gave Tracey a first-class ride, at the expense of the city. He was driven to the famous Four Courts and lock-up. Before being confined he was searched and put through all of the jail rules just the same as though he was a criminal and had committed some heinous crime.

The arrest occurred at about 10:30 and he was in jail until 4 p. m. because the police evidently conspired to keep him there all day and night, when I arrived at the four courts and inquired if a man, giving his name, had been arrested about 10:30 a. m. at the corner of 9th and Olive streets, I was unceremoniously told that no such party was there and that nobody had been brought in since 10:30 a. m. I then inquired as to what other station he might be confined in, and was told "the Chestnut street station near Second street."

Inquiry at that place brought me in contact with an officer who said he had heard of the arrest; that Tracey was not there but that he was at the Four Courts. I then got our friend, the doctor, to go with me to the famous old court house, where we ascertained that Friend Tracey was confined. The doctor offered \$100 in cash for bail, but it was not accepted, so we came back down town and secured a bondsman who signed in the sum of \$200 in order to have Tracey released.

It was then 4:10 p. m.

The case came up to-day, but was continued until Thursday at 9 a. m. before a Roman Catholic Justice of the

## OUTRAGEOUS ARREST.

James E. Tracey Arrested For Selling The American.

Proprietors of "Nana" Caused His Arrest After Insulting and Abusing Him.

Special Correspondence to THE AMERICAN by F. X. DesRivieres.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 10th, 1894.—One of the most unprovoked arrests that has been made in many a day occurred yesterday morning in this city.

When you learn the facts of the shameful treatment accorded James E. Tracey, you will rightly conclude that Rome is a mighty power here, and today she has taken advantage of her usurped authority.

James E. Tracey, the newsboy who won such laurels in Chicago as being one of the best sellers the AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY had on its staff, was arrested at 10 o'clock yesterday morning while exercising the right of an American citizen. He was arrested for selling THE AMERICAN at Ninth and Olive streets.

The parties who succeeded in suppressing the sale of an American newspaper and abridging the freedom and liberty of the press, are the proprietors of Nana, Suchorowsky's so-called famous painting.

At 10:20 A. M. a man about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, came out to Tracey and told him that the governor had heard enough of the exercise of his lungs and had told him to order Tracey away.

Tracey replied: "I am much obliged to the governor," and went on with the sale of the paper.

Seeing that Tracey did not stop at the first command given, the same party came back again and wanted to know if he intended to stop.

Tracey said: "No, I am not going to stop, as I have a right to sell papers on the streets. I have as much right to sell this paper on the street as you have to run your business in that building."

At this the fellow left and went down the street to get a policeman. A few minutes afterwards a skinny young man, 6 feet tall, about 30 years old, came out and called Tracey names too vile to put in print, and showed fight. But Tracey was not there to disturb the peace, and when the head of the firm discovered that he stepped out and accused Tracey of using the exact language that is imputed to the skinny individual, and declared that if he were a young man it would not take him long to knock the "bloody devil" out of Tracey, who took the abuse without a show of temper, whereupon the proprietor decided that the bluff would not work and retired into the building.

At this juncture the party who went for the police arrived with the officer. The policeman accosted Tracey and asked him if he had a license to sell that paper on the streets. Tracey replied: "It is not necessary for a newsboy to have a license to sell on the streets." Thereupon the officer said that he would either have to stop selling the paper or go to jail!

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