

THE AMERICAN.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

"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.

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FAVOR AN IRISH WAR.

Hibernians Take Advanced Ground for a Revolution.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—The national officers and directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, met at the Continental hotel and passed resolutions said by well-informed Irishmen to mean that the order indorses the Irish revolutionary movement, which seeks Irish independence by force of arms. The text does not convey that statement in direct language, but it is implied. The importance of the action taken lies in the fact that it is done in the name of 500,000 men who form the society.

The pertinent paragraph in the resolution is as follows:

RESOLVED, That as representatives of the largest and strongest Irish-American organization on the continent, every member of which loves the liberty of his native and adopted country, we pledge the faith and loyalty of this order to any policy that they think operative, looking to a natural, regular and aggressive effort for Irish national independence.

Maj. Edward Sweeney, of Cincinnati, said: "I am and so are the other officers and directors in favor of the new movement so long as we see it is a movement in the right direction. We are tired of humbug and now we must have active work."

M. J. Slattery, the national secretary, said: "These resolutions are distinctly in favor of the new movement as a revolutionary movement, not otherwise. I do not believe in begging favors of England. You can get nothing out of England save by one way."

T. J. Dunion, of Columbus, O., national treasurer, said: "We take issue now with England and for the last time, I hope. Ireland must be free, no matter how we accomplish it. Good men and true will bring England to her knees."

William Wyman, treasurer of the late National League and one of the foremost advocates of the new movement, said: "I am satisfied with the resolutions passed by the officers of the A. O. H. The new movement is distinctly a revolutionary movement, and we have no doubt of having the best men in the country in it. Our platform will be given to the world at our convention, which, I think, may be held in Chicago at the end of August. There will be no more trifling with England."

Judge Wilnerle, of Philadelphia, said: "Our resolutions practically indorse the new movement. It is, of course, in embryo, and we cannot designate it, but when after the convention it becomes an actual fact and is established as a movement to win the absolute independence of Ireland, then we shall be free to speak of it. We will help to make it such a movement, and we have no fear of the future."

ESTABROOK ON THE A. P. A. WAR.

Tells the Chicago People the Order Is Sure to Be Defeated in Omaha.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The Evening Post prints the following interview with Henry D. Estabrook, of Omaha:

"According to the opinion of Henry D. Estabrook, the well-known Omaha attorney, who is now visiting R. C. Clowry at 524 Dearborn avenue, the A. P. A. will come out at the little end of the horn in the municipal row in which they have engaged in that city. The adherents of the association control the politics of the city and state, but in attempting to run the fire and police commission, Mr. Estabrook thinks, they have overreached themselves. There has long been a sentiment against A. P. Aism in Omaha, but never before has the opposition taken a definite shape. Headed by the irrepressible Editor Rosewater, the opponents of the association seem to have victory within their grasp."

"The A. P. A. controls the legislature of Nebraska and the city council of Omaha, but from present indications I think they will not win this fight," said Mr. Estabrook. "In spite of its strength in Republican politics the association is not popular with the masses. The men who have come into prominence through their affiliation with the order have been anything but a credit to American citizenship or American intelligence. Most of them are nondescripts spewed up from the bottom of somewhere, and their records have not been such as to inspire confidence in the people."

"The present A. P. A. war in Omaha was caused by the association endeavoring to obtain control of the fire and police commission. For years these commissioners have been appointed by the governor, there being a law on the Nebraska statute books conferring that power upon him. The A. P. A. had a sufficient majority in the recent legislature to control legislation, and they conceived the idea of changing this law so as to get hold of the com-

mission. A bill was introduced and passed removing the power of fire and police commissioner appointments from the governor alone, and placing it in the hands of the governor, attorney-general and commissioner of public lands. Governor Silas A. Holcomb refused to attend the meeting called for the purpose of naming new members of the board. He was in the minority anyhow, so Attorney-General Churchill and Commissioner of Public Lands Russell met and appointed W. J. Broatch, Paul Van Dervoort and A. C. Foster. These men were to succeed the present fire and police commissioner, but the latter refused to vacate. Then the row began.

"The bonds of the new commission were approved by the Omaha city council," continued Mr. Estabrook. "Before the bonds were approved, however, the mayor of the city, or some of his friends, went into court and secured an injunction restraining the council from accepting the bonds."

"The council stands ten to eight A. P. A., I believe, and in defiance of the court's ruling went ahead and approved the bonds. Some of the aldermen are liable to get into serious trouble over this violation of Judge Hopewell's order. The old board holds the fort yet, and from the present outlook I should think that it is on top so far in the fight."

"What do you think will be the outcome of the dispute?"

"That is for the court to decide. The point involved is whether it is unconstitutional. Until the technical legal differences are straightened out the old board hangs on, and so the A. P. A. commissioners are on the outs. It is surprising the hold the A. P. A. has on Nebraska politics," concluded Mr. Estabrook. "The men they elevate to office are as a rule a lot of nincompoops. There is Judge Scott, for instance, whose queer rulings have attracted so much attention within the last few years. The sentiment generally is against the un-Americanism of the order, and I think Editor Rosewater will win in the fight he is making upon it. The result may make great changes in Omaha politics."

Monks and Brewers.

Our friends of the Roman Catholic church are having considerable difficulty in excluding saloon-keepers from office-holding in Roman Catholic societies. Any bishop has the right to exclude saloon-keepers from official positions in societies tolerated by the church, but the trouble is that many of the bishops have compromised themselves to such an extent that they cannot consistently attack the saloons. The National Brewers' Association in Milwaukee turned upon the bishops with a withering remonstrance. In referring to Mgr. Satolli's decision confirming the right of a bishop to deny saloon-keepers the privilege of holding office, the association says: "The anathema which the papal ablegate pronounced against the saloon-keepers created no little surprise in circles familiar with the time-honored practices of Catholic monasteries. The world-wide reputation of the brews of the Franciscan Monks, the delicious alcoholic liquors distilled in Carmelite, Benedictine and other monasteries; the vast extent of vineyards and capacious cellars of Italian, German and French cloisters, all bear testimony to the incongruity of Satolli's utterances against the sale of articles which the holiest orders of his church have from time immemorial manufactured and still manufacture for just such sale, and that, too, without the slightest compunction."

While this kind of argument is not very strong, it does very decidedly weaken the force of the ablegate's decision. Every word of the brewers' indictment is true to the letter. The Church of Rome has tolerated and still tolerates the grossest immoralities in its members. About the only sin for which a Roman Catholic is excommunicated is the sin of becoming a Protestant. Not only do the laity patronize the saloons, but, as the brewers charge, the clergy themselves not only drink but manufacture wines and other alcoholic liquors. While such practices are tolerated, it is poorly worth while for the church to attempt to suppress an evil of such magnitude as the liquor traffic. It is possibly true that there are many Protestant Christians who drink intoxicants, but it is not true that saloon-keepers can be office-bearers or even members of any Protestant church in this country. If Rome permits saloon-keepers to enjoy the privilege of church members, she cannot consistently exclude them from office-holding. That there are very many, very earnest and able advocates of the temperance reform among Roman Catholics has been abundantly proved, but they are heavily handicapped by the historic attitude of the

Church of Rome. If it were only a historic attitude it would not be so bad. Present practices are the greatest hindrance. All good men deplore the evils of intemperance, and all faithful temperance workers and advocates deeply regret the inability of Roman Catholic priests consistently to join in the crusade against rum. It cannot be denied that members of the Roman Catholic church in this country are mainly responsible for the horrors of the liquor traffic. If the priests and bishops had clean hands they might destroy this monstrous and infamous vice before the close of the present century.—Exchange.

Our Flag and School-House.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 10, 1895.—"Any man, woman or child who does not love the American flag is not worthy to live under its protection." No truer statement was ever uttered, and it meets with a hearty amen from every loyal American.

As much may be said of the man, woman or child who does not love the little red school-house, the emblem of free education in America.

Who are the men, women and children in whose hearts the flag and school-house arouse animosity? Newspaper articles call them toughs, thugs, hoodlums. As one reads these three names, pictures of coarse features, low foreheads and brutal countenances, expressing narrowness of mind and low aspirations come before the mind's eye. What is the cause of such conditions of body and mind, and what the remedy? Ignorance is the cause, and education, pre-education, the remedy.

It is true all the participants in the insults to "Old Glory" one can recall in the past few years, and the disgraceful riot of East Boston July 4th, do not belong to what is generally termed the ignorant class; yet, I doubt not, were an investigation made, the education of the rioters was not obtained in the free institutions of America.

It is a disgrace to our nation that one policeman, to say nothing of three hundred, should be necessary to protect the "Cradle of Liberty" from insult, or that the colors of our flag can not float unmolested wherever raised in the United States. The colors represent love, purity and truth, and ought always to infuse these attributes into the minds of all beholders.

How much are the teachers and legislators of the past 118 years to blame for these conditions? Had we had compulsory education all these years and the teachers been examined on the history of the flag and the Constitution of the United States, and required to teach both in their schools, the shooting down of the banner across Randolph street a few days ago and the Boston riot would not have been.

It is too late to prevent the past, but high time steps were taken to prevent a repetition of like outrages. What shall be done? Pass compulsory education laws—iron-clad—call an extra session of Congress. It would be far more beneficial to spend a million dollars for this purpose than for quibbling over the tariff, as was done last year. Put a list of pointed questions on the history of the flag and constitution in the examinations for teachers, and require every foreigner, old or young, to take the course of study in the public schools or return to the country whence he or she came, and it will not be ten years till the little red school-house will be met with hearty cheers on the streets of every city and hamlet, and the stars and stripes float unmolested anywhere in this land of the free.

STAR.

Nothing But a Traitor.

The man who objects to the American flag or the little red school-house being painted on a column in one of our public buildings is nothing but a traitor. The Chicago Mail of August 8, 1895, says such an objection has been made. It charges it as follows:

"A little A. P. A. war has broken out in the pension bureau. In decorating the lofty interior columns in the pension building the artists got short of popular heroes and general designs and run in two or three Masonic emblems and an inflammatory 'little red school-house and an American flag.' The latter was discovered a day or two ago by some sharp-eyed Catholic, and in due process of time Dominic Murphy, the assistant commissioner of pensions, directed the artists to paint out the emblem and substitute something less offensive to the Catholic element in the office. The artists refused to comply, and there the matter stands. It will probably be referred to Commissioner Lochren on his return from the west, and may be carried to Secretary Hoke Smith before it is finally settled. So long as that dreadful red school house and flag are suffered to remain emblazoned on the pension office column the liberties of the people will be in imminent peril."

LUTHERANS OPPOSE FLAG LAW.

Object to Floating Stars and Stripes Over School-Houses.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 9.—The Lutheran school teachers have taken alarm again lest the rights of the parochial schools have been invaded again by the legislature of Illinois in recently passing a law compelling the raising of the American flag over parochial schools and providing a fine of from \$3 to \$10 for noncompliance. The conference of the Lutheran teachers of the northwest, which has been in session here, took official notice of the law, and the flag law will be made an issue in Illinois politics among the Lutherans in the next campaign. The conference adopted the following resolution:

"We, the Northwestern Conference of Lutheran teachers of the northwest, recognize in the so-called flag law of Illinois a gross violation of the rights of corporations not under the control of that state."

It was adopted by a unanimous vote, the only question raised being the wisdom of taking action in Wisconsin on a matter concerning Illinois.

The discussion was opened by Prof. Hamann, of Concordia College, who recognized in this law a new attempt to subject the parochial schools to state authority, which clearly was in conflict with the principle of separation of church and state, the school being part of the church, and a violation of private rights. In case this were valid the state would have the right to order flags to be raised over stores and private dwellings the same as over the schools maintained by the congregations without any aid from the state.

Prof. Huth followed with very pointed remarks as to the intent of the law, which was to revive the Bennett law and other compulsory measures inimical to the freedom of the people. The Edwards and Bennett laws had happily been repealed, but now it was a question whether a new attempt to weaken the parochial schools could again be met successfully, and hence he would advise the Lutherans to be on their guard. These views were generally endorsed by the speakers who followed.

Herman Kuhland of Chicago brought the discussion to a point with a motion to declare the law an infringement of private rights and in conflict with the principle of separation of church and state, and that the conference deny its validity as a constitutional measure. When the resolution was put there was not a dissenting vote.

CALLS HIS MINISTERS.

Greenway's Cabinet to Meet and Hold a Consultation Relative to Roman Catholic Parochial Schools.

WINNIPEG, Man., August 5.—Premier Greenway has summoned a meeting of his cabinet ministers for next Friday to take into consideration the communication from the dominion government requesting that the Manitoba government at once state definitely what it proposes doing about the governor general's order to restore Roman Catholic parochial schools. Politicians here do not doubt that if the Greenway government persists in its refusal to obey the order, it will be dismissed from office by the governor. This belief has created great excitement and much talk that is little short of revolutionary. The Tribune, the organ of the Greenway government, tonight says:

"There are, no doubt, some people in Manitoba who have been exasperated by the truculent and unconsidered course of the dominion government who would not be sorry to see them take the course indicated, but more moderate persons would dread any such event. They know the amount of material in this province which has been rendered inflammable by the insufferable insolence of the dominion authorities, and they have a very lively apprehension as to the consequences which would ensue if the statesmen should crown their colossal cord of stupidity by an attempt to deprive this province of all its constitutional autonomy."

Happy New York!

The appointment of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt as police commissioner of New York shows the importance of putting good men into office. He has demonstrated that laws need not be in the statute books. Shortly after assuming his position he informed his subordinates that the excise law must be enforced. They knew the man, and realized that to trifle with him would be self-destruction. Consequently they went to work with a will. On the Sunday following the saloons were closed. Nor was it for one day. The next morning the commissioner said to the police: "Yesterday was setting a standard below which we must not go." Below they will hardly

go with Mr. Roosevelt at the helm. The law-breaking element is aroused. They are striking back viciously. Notwithstanding all we hear about the prohibition that "does not prohibit," and the laws against saloons which "cannot be enforced," these people feel that a strong hand has them by the throat. At first representatives of 250,000 people went to the mayor and asked him to interfere. They wished to get his permission to violate the law. But he refused to listen, and allows the commissioner to prosecute his reform. Then the politicians came out of their hiding places. They affirm that when the law was passed, it was not the intention to enforce it. Senator Hill, especially, criticized the policy. But this corrupt politician caught a tartar. Mr. Roosevelt's reply is a scathing rebuke, the like of which Mr. Hill will not care for again. The commissioner is not at all intimidated by the opposition. He says we have "attacked the vilest organization in New York," and we have done it with a purpose. The law will be enforced, and whether the people lend their support or not. It would be a great blessing if every city had a Roosevelt. All that is necessary for good government is to have men in office who will do their duty. If the best citizens desire it, such men can be in the places of power in all the cities of the land. Happy New York!—Epworth Herald.

Rev. J. Q. A. Henry.

Rev. Mr. Henry, who delivered the principal address at the People's Temple last Sunday afternoon, then and there made a name for himself and increased the fame which, in the West, he had already attained. Three months ago he became a pastor in Chicago, coming from a five-years' pastorate with the First Baptist Church of San Francisco. In that city he was perhaps foremost of all men in the work of moral reform and in declaring the errors of those whose church affiliations led them to oppose some of the most fundamental principles of our government.

Three years ago Mr. Henry championed the anti-dive movement in San Francisco in such manner as to make him the one man whom the advocates of social purity delighted most to hear. A year or more ago the archbishop of the city, true to the instincts of a genuine Roman Catholic, and in obedience to the decrees of the pope, interfered with the public-school system of the city. Mr. Henry was at once aroused. First, in Odd Fellows' Hall, seating some 1,200, and then in Metropolitan Hall, seating over 2,000, for many successive Sabbath afternoons he poured the hot shot and shell of historic fact, of declared truth, of merciless logic, and of aroused indignation, into the ranks of America's public school enemy.

He was always greeted with overflowing audiences, was constantly invited to speak throughout the state, at Los Angeles proving one of the immediate agents in a complete routing of the enemy at the polls; and when he left San Francisco was accorded gifts and honors never before bestowed on such a worker. Boston and New England may well welcome such a man.—Editorial in Boston Daily Standard.

After Hoar.

Under the caption, "Is Senator Hoar an A. P. A.?" in the Worcester, Mass., Telegram, appears the following interesting news:

Members of the local A. P. A. assembled at the Red Men's hall, last evening, to hear the lecture by Rev. Henry Powers, of Chelsea. The lecture was advertised to take place at 7:30, and long before that time the members and their wives commenced to arrive in large numbers, and long before the meeting opened the hall was filled to overflowing. A large number of citizens who were not members called at the hall hoping to hear the remarks of the speaker, thinking that the lecture was to be public. They were disappointed, as no one but the members of the order were allowed to enter.

The speaker was introduced to the audience by President Jameson of the lodge. Rev. Mr. Powers opened his remarks by saying that he failed to see Senator Hoar in the hall, and stated that he must be in his second childhood to take the stand that he has in regard to the A. P. A., and that he must have degenerated from the noble ancestors from which he sprung. Continuing, the speaker said: "He is mistaken in his charges against the order. No war is planned against the Catholic religion in any manner whatever, but it does recognize the error of Romish hierarchy and political rule by the Catholic church. Against this the order will fight to the bitter end, and we believe it is their aim to prostitute the state through the church. Our aim is to forever keep them separate. We sympathize with the 9,000,000

of Catholics who are helpless in the hands of the Romish hierarchy, and bound to its rule. Of the 1,532 cities and towns of New England states, 802 have degenerated under Romish rule. One hundred and fifty men in the United States own all the Catholic churches and the property of the same. Eighty American principles are condemned in the encyclical letter issued to Catholics. We will continue war incessantly against the despotism of the Romish hierarchy, and we furthermore propose to close the door on all kinds of illiterate immigration. We furthermore advocate a state supervision of the parochial schools, and will demand it, as the laws now on the statute books are sufficient to warrant it.

In closing his lecture the speaker announced that all of the work in righting the wrong condition of things now in force would be brought about at the polls by means of the ballot. The speaker was roundly cheered. The next lecture under the auspices of the lodge will take place at the same hall next Monday evening at the same hour. The address will be made by ex-Representative C. L. Young, of Springfield. The meeting will not be public, only members of the order being admitted. Later in the season a meeting will be held and the public invited to attend it.

Keep Out.

The Manchester, N. H., Daily Mirror of June 21, printed in full the remarks at the high-school commencement of Rev. DeWitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, who, in the course of his speech, said:

"Then in cases of the so-called A. P. A. What is the scholar's duty as regards that organization? It is his duty to examine that movement in the light of the Christian religion and the charity that religion inculcates; in the light of the history of this country and the liberty that it teaches; and when the independent student shall have studied this movement in the e lights he will see that it is unmanly because it is underhanded, un-Christian because it is uncharitable, and un-American because it is unfair."

If our readers will analyze the above, they will get a fair idea of the sort of man the president of Bowdoin College is. He tells the young people to examine the A. P. A. "in the light of the Christian religion," but before they have the opportunity to examine it he prejudices their minds by slandering it. The fact is, President Hyde is grossly malicious and hypocritical—he knows nothing about the A. P. A. except from hearsay, and to introduce the subject in a high-school exercise was in execrable taste. He is evidently a cheap imitator of Elliot of Harvard. Bowdoin College is a good place for our readers to keep their sons from while it has such a president.—Boston Citizen.

New Populist Party Born.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 9.—A new political party has been born in Kansas, and a call for a state convention September 5th has been issued. The name of the organization is the Independent Americans, and it declares for true Americanism, free coinage of silver and the removal of the national capital to a more central location. The leaders of this movement are Populists and they reside in southeastern Kansas. All patriotic organizations are requested to send delegates. It is understood that the American Protective Association is back of the scheme, and it is the intention to have the state-convention promulgate a call for a national conference to be held either in Chicago or St. Louis in October.

Ex-Priest Addresses A. P. A.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 9.—Rev. Jas. T. O'Connor, editor of the *Converted Catholic* of New York, and formerly a Roman Catholic priest, preached in Summit Grove camp-meeting Aug. 4 to 10,000 members of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics and other societies. York, Pa., sent a large contingent. Father O'Connor's address was on "Christian Patriotism." He commended the order for the clause in its constitution that makes it obligatory to defend the public schools.

Little Lizzie Beck Insane.

PEORIA, Ill., August 4.—Lizzie Beck, the 11-year-old daughter of Mrs. Annie Beck, was adjudged insane in the county court Saturday. It required several attendants to restrain the little girl while in the court-room. The mother claims that the child lost her mind at the convent of Carmelite church.—Chicago Chronicle.

A Close Second.

Omaha is running Detroit a close race as a crank center. The chief of police discharged twenty-five policemen because he alleged that they were political and religious agitators.—St. Paul Globe.