

STATE AND CHURCH CLASH

Pope Declares That It is Impossible for Them Both to Exist at Once.

The Enemies of the Present Government are Secretly Plotting Its Overthrow.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—(Special Cable to New York Journal.)—The following is the full text of the article published in the Chronicle from its Rome correspondent, setting forth the pope's plea for a restoration of temporal power. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that both the tone and matter of the correspondence have created considerable discussion here and on the continent:

"I am in a position to give from an unimpeachable source the pope's Christmas allocution which is expected. It appears in the form of an evidently inspired article in the new paper, Civitta Cattolica. "I am in a position to give from an unimpeachable source the pope's Christmas allocution which is expected. It appears in the form of an evidently inspired article in the new paper, Civitta Cattolica.

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bles himself to repel the accusation that such pronouncement may be described as revolutionary. The concluding appeal may certainly be so described: "Without the aid of foreign bayonets true Italy will find for itself its own way. It will rise again, let us hope, from the ignominy in which it now lies prostrate, to true greatness."

"So ends the article. It is, as I have best reasons to know, an intentional revelation to the outer world of the policy of the Vatican."

ROME, Jan. 15.—(Special Cable to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)—It is reported here tonight that Zanardelli, the minister of justice, and the most bitter and relentless of all the foes of the Vatican, has instituted legal proceedings against the Civitta Cattolica for its article stating that when the pontiff, in his response to the address of the cardinals on December 23, declared that the Italian monarchy constituted a "clamorous rupture with the memories, the sentiments, and the historic law of the Italian people," he meant that he would prefer to see the present system of government overthrown and a republic established in its place.

This article constitutes so direct an attack on the monarchy and upon the Italian government, so powerful an appeal to the revolutionary sentiment of the people, that it cannot be denied that the minister of justice has a certain justification for taking serious steps not only against the paper in question itself, but also against those prelates and dignitaries of the Vatican who are its acknowledged backers and inspirers.

Few people outside of Italy have any idea of the extent to which the old particularist sentiment subsists. Formerly the kingdom was divided into nearly a hundred petty sovereignties, which had nothing, not even the language, in common with another. The dialect spoken in the sub-Alpine districts is incomprehensible in Sicily, and in the same way the language of Sardinia could not possibly be understood at Venice. Each of these petty sovereignties had its own traditions, history, laws, customs from its neighbors. It had its own seats of learning, and, in one word, its individuality and independence, which it cherished. All these distinctions were wiped away with the united Italy, and now that the people have had time to give the latter a trial, they have come to the conclusion that the old way was the best, that they were happier, more prosperous, more free, and certainly less heavily taxed when the petty sovereignties existed.

The consequence is that they long for the restoration of the latter. They might be relied upon, therefore, to take advantage of any revolution sweeping away the present dynasty to break up the kingdom into a number of federal states, something on the same lines as the United States of America.

Rome would in this way become once more an independent state by itself, and the prestige of the papacy, as well as its central position and past history, would naturally render it the headquarters of the federation, the pontiff being the most influential protector thereof. That is what the Vatican, though not the present pope, has in view, and it may safely be taken for granted that had it not been for Leo XIII., standing in the way the Vatican would long since have brought about the fall of the dynasty by sending to the polling booths at the parliamentary elections, to vote in favor of a republic and against the crown, that 60 per cent of the Italian electorate which, in obedience to the behests of the church, has never yet taken part in the parliamentary life of united Italy, restricting itself to the municipal and provincial elections.

There is every reason to believe that the utterances of the pontiff at Christmas, in response to the cardinals, were destined to warn the Italian government of the danger with which it was threatened and which he is endeavoring to avert. It may be taken that he wished to remind Premier Rudini how imperative it was that the cabinet should abandon the present policy of antagonism to the church, which it has inaugurated since that arch enemy of the papacy, Zanardelli, was accorded a place at the ministerial table. It need not be dreamt for one moment that the pope really intended to incite the Italian people to rise against the king, as is implied by the Civitta Cattolica.

A few days ago one of the prominent Irish Romanists of this city, who had apparently just left a meeting of his ilk, met a friend whom he supposed was either a Romanist or a sympathizer, and after greeting him with the usual "good evening," remarked: "Things are getting better; don't you think so?"

"Yes; at least there seems to be more money in circulation," answered the friend.

"I don't mean that exactly, but things are coming OUR way. I have always thought that as soon as we got our secret societies working in harmony that we would soon see a change for the better."

"In what way? I don't believe I understand you."

"You know that our church is back of all our secret societies and we have now succeeded in getting almost entire control of the administration and by 1900 we will have the government in our hands. Don't you think I am right?"

"No; I hardly think so."

"Well, you perhaps don't know that we now control the army and navy, the attorney-general, and have our men in some of the most important posts in the various departments of the government—even on the supreme bench. There might also be a change of location of the head of our church."

With this statement he walked off.

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MENACES OUR NATION.

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It may be stated as axiomatic that home builders are good citizens, for the government which rests upon the home will better resist the shock of foreign invasion or domestic tumult. The American home is indeed the cradle of liberty—it is the unit of the republic's strength. They are taught the lessons which endure. That immigration which does not seek to build homes among us is the most objectionable, and its exclusion will be no loss.

The decline in arrivals since 1892 is readily accounted for and may be regarded as but temporary. The history of immigration discloses the fact that its lines are parallel with those marking our commercial experience—that they rise and fall together. The recent panic checked the foreign currents, but had less effect upon the undesirable than upon the desirable elements. With the complete resumption of our industrial activities we shall see history repeated in the increase of the number of immigrants. With a larger and growing demand for workmen, the newly landed foreigners will rapidly increase to share in the competition.

A patriotic regard for those to whose interests we owe first allegiance requires us to see that the persons who present themselves in this new competition shall not be the most ignorant pauper laborers from abroad. The poorer class of foreign illiterates are used to conditions with which, happily, our workmen are unfamiliar. Their standard of living and wages is such that they will readily accept lower compensation and harder conditions than our own workmen could or should accept. The natural and inevitable result of their coming will be to depress the wages of labor. A low wage scale is not consistent with the most wholesome development of the country and its people. The consideration of the pending measure, as Mr. Blaine said of the Chinese exclusion act, "connects itself intimately and inseparably with the labor question."

No statistics are subtle enough to measure the extent of the depression of wages by the increase of the number of wage earners in an already redundant labor market, but that the direct effect is injurious is established by common experience and by numerous specific instances. The fact that wages have been higher during periods of greatest prosperity and largest immigration does not prove that increased immigration did not injuriously affect them. How much higher would they have risen without the added foreign supply and how much longer would the final collapse have been delayed are questions which only can be asked. The special immigration investigating commission of 1895 found that wages have been lower in localities where there has been concentration of migratory Italians, Hungarians and Slavs, without trade union affiliations, brought in to supplant native labor in Pennsylvania mines. The introduction of machinery enabled the unskilled alien to readily displace native labor. It is estimated that since 1885, 45,000 to 50,000 immigrants were given employment in and about the mines of Pennsylvania, thereby supplanting domestic miners and laborers, who were unable to support home and family on the low wages established by the newcomers. The wages of miners and laborers have suffered as a consequence not only in Pennsylvania, but in Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Other trades, notably the shoe and clothing trades, have been similarly invaded.

The padroni of New York stand ready and anxious to supply foreign labor for many kinds of work, in various sections of the country, at reduced wages.

It was the opinion of the special commission that immigration was not responsible for the depression of 1893-94—"except in so far as the arrival of immigrants just before it and during its continuance swelled considerably the number of its victims. Certainly the industrial state just then did not warrant an increase in population, and that immigrants should have come even in decreased numbers was unfortunate alike for them and for the native poor, of whose scanty relief they had in common humanity to be given a share."

Not the least of the beneficial effects of this measure will be the curtailment of the number of migratory laborers or "birds of passage." They come and go without any intention of gaining a permanent residence. They seek work for a season, or a limited period, live in the meantime in the rudest manner, contribute absolutely nothing to the support of the government, and take their earnings to spend abroad. They are a continual drain upon the country, and are unfair and unwellcome competitors in the labor markets. The pending measure will exclude a large per cent of these very objectionable elements. Not all will be rejected, as they should be, but any reduction in the number will be a gain in the interest of our own countrymen who are subject to their unfair, temporary invasions.

The evils of immigration have been augmented by improper methods and influences employed abroad. Many unworthy and totally unfit immigrants have been sent or persuaded to come here who would not have come of their own volition. At the present moment the Italian government is offering exceptional inducements to its subjects to emigrate to America. On the 24th of last October *Il Messaggero*, a daily newspaper published in Rome, contained this announcement: "The minister of the interior, having learned that difficulties are encountered in the concession of the discount of 30 per cent upon the railway fares to emigrants, has given instructions that the rules governing the above-mentioned concession shall be observed, notifying, however, that the concession relates only to emigrants for America who embark at the ports of Civitavecchia, Genoa and Naples."

The means and methods adopted for increasing Oriental immigration are repugnant to our best interests. The slavery which is practiced among the

poor Orientals degrades and debauches the immigration system. A systematic attempt is made to evade the sharp scrutiny of the officers at our ports and render abortive existing laws. Paupers once deported have been assisted by Syrian shopkeepers to return and enter upon lives of abject slavery. They have not desired to become naturalized; their stay is but temporary. After improving their fortunes they return whence they came. In the meantime many of them are cared for as charity cases in our hospitals and almshouses. Harriet M. Conner, an intelligent and experienced Syrian missionary at Pittsburg, writing under recent date, says:

"The really greatest evil, I believe, lies beyond the seas, where interested persons, Mohammedans, Syrians, Armenians and Greeks, as well as the European agents, are trafficking in this worst kind of slavery. \* \* \* Numbers of these agents, we are told, are Moslems, and are making fortunes by inducing these poor people to leave their own land for America, Brazil, Spanish ports and elsewhere. They charge them exorbitant rates, accept bribes, keep second-hand clothes shops to sell or exchange Oriental for European clothing, keep restaurants and lodging houses, etc., and the wretched immigrants are impoverished from their very starting point. These evils are so common and so great that volumes might be written of the abuses practiced upon them."

One of our distinguished foreign-born countrymen, whose affections are deeply rooted in his adopted country, says that "foreign criminals, and even destitute and dependent children, are also shipped to the United States and Canada every year by benevolent individuals and associations in Europe." Such unnatural immigration, such forced contribution to our population is a fraud upon our liberality, degrading to American citizenship, and a menace to our institutions. Immigration which is encouraged by foreign governments, or stimulated by the mercenary agencies which have infested foreign centers of degraded population, is the most undesirable, and we fall in our supreme duty if we do not enact some measure which shall search it out and exclude it.

The advocates of a nonrestrictive policy direct attention to the amount of money annually brought into the country by immigrants and which, inferentially, would be lost to us by further exclusion. The discussion of this important subject should proceed upon a much higher plane than this. Whether diminution of undesirable immigration will reduce our money supply from abroad is a matter which should receive scant consideration in the presence of the far greater question involving the intelligence and morality of our population and citizenship. But from the standpoint of our merely commercial interests, there will be no material loss, if there is not, indeed, an actual gain.

The money exhibited by migrants last year at our ports of entry exceeded \$3,500,000. How much of it was immediately returned to aid other immigrants is not known, but that a part was returned and used again for similar purposes there is no doubt. Against this apparent gain to our currency from abroad should be set the amount which is annually sent and taken to other countries by our foreign population—sent to bring other impecunious immigrants, or to be invested or spent abroad. The amount can be roughly approximated. It is estimated, however, that there is annually sent to Italy, through Italian bankers in New York alone, between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000. If we are to take into account the money which the immigrant brings, we must, in fairness, also observe the amount he withdraws from us.

The unequal distribution of immigration serves to increase the perils and intensify the demand for some wholesome restrictive measures. During recent years the great mass of the immigration has been but little attracted to the south and west, while it has an increasing tendency to concentrate in the eastern states and cities. The "birds of passage" can move more cheaply and readily invade the eastern centers and return. The impecunious and the least enterprising seek the nearest and most available points to the ports of entry. During the last year three out of every four immigrants settled in the east, or, to be more precise, 75.23 per cent located in the north Atlantic states; 3.33 per cent in the south Atlantic; 15.16 per cent in the north central; 2.45 per cent in the south central, and 3.83 per cent in the western states. The five states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania alone received 169,202, or about 73 per cent of the aggregate immigration. It has been conclusively demonstrated that much the larger per cent of the undesirable immigrants is deposited on the Atlantic seaboard. This makes assimilation more difficult and aggravates the dangers to the present population. A general and equitable distribution of the immigration throughout the various sections of the country would materially tend to minimize the evils which are bred by massing the nationalities together.

The bill before the Senate offers a partial cure for the evils incident to the present immigration system; it is one which is simple and just, and, honestly administered, will go far toward removing the disquiet prevalent throughout the country. The new classification which it makes will result in debarring a large per cent of the most objectionable elements which now have unrestricted admission. It is not claimed that it will discriminate with absolute justice and that only the worthy will be admitted and the unworthy excluded. Some of those who will be denied entrance, though illiterate, would make acceptable additions to our population, but much the larger number would not. Very few of them possess the qualities which would enable them to develop into desirable citizens.

The enforcement of the educational test the past year would have excluded, it is roughly estimated, upward of 37,000 who were admitted. There is no record except of the illiterates above 14 years of age, and these numbered 44,580. There would have been debarréd less than 3.6 in every 100

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from the United Kingdom, Germany every 100 from Austria-Hungary, Italy, Poland and Russia. Nearly ninety-nine Germans in each 100 would have been admitted and about forty-nine Italians; ninety-six English and seventy-two Russians; ninety-four Irish and sixty-one Poles. It is therefore apparent that the effect of the law would have been inconsiderable upon the immigration from countries whence has been drawn our great stock of desirable immigrants, while it would have excluded a very large number from the countries supplying the most undesirable.

It is urged that this bill does not exclude the most objectionable elements—the anarchists, the agitators, and enemies of social order. Unfortunately this charge is too well founded. Too frequently those who are enemies of the law and seek the subversion of government would be able to comply with an educational test; but should we ignore and make no provision against a lesser evil because, forsooth, we are unable to abate the greater? Not all of those whose tenets are at war with established society are of the educated classes. Some of the most violent ultra-socialists are found among the illiterate industrial laborers in the worst portions of Austria-Hungary, and many of them would be debarréd by the requirements of the pending measure.

What could be more in harmony with our institutions than an educational test, for the enduring basis upon which the republic rests is intelligence? The school room is more potential in our preservation than steel-armed fleets; more essential to our defense than the strongest fortress. A general knowledge among the people of the rudimentary branches of an education is regarded as essential to the safety of our free institutions and necessary for the enjoyment of American citizenship. It is in recognition of these facts that private beneficence has endowed schools and that many states have enacted compulsory education laws and that the people have voluntarily laid upon themselves the burden of instructing the youth of the land. In many of the states the truant officer has become a familiar arm of the law. May we not demand of those without seeking our shores that rudimentary education which we require of our own countrymen within?

Mr. President, the present bill has heretofore received the approval of the Senate. It is born of neither a want of hospitality nor of a nativistic spirit, but of a profound conviction that the illiterate elements which do not make for national betterment should be excluded, and that we should admit only those able to read and write our constitution and who are enamored of our country and its institutions. Sir, let us exalt American citizenship, the richest legacy which in the divine economy may be bequeathed to the children of men, and preserve undiminished the moral and intellectual grandeur of the republic.

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Our friends who have been in favor of the passage of the Lodge bill will be highly gratified at the action of the United States Senate last Monday. It passed the measure by an overwhelming majority. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, voted against the measure, while nearly everybody else excepting Roman Catholics voted in its favor. What was the matter with Allen?

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I am informed that Omaha now has a club consisting of four Roman Catholic women, who make a practice of giving weekly dances in one of the prominent halls of this city, at which they charge an admission fee of 50 cents and 25 cents. That the money derived from these dances, after paying for time and expenses is turned into a Roman Catholic relief fund to be used by the Church, in case of war, to relieve the wounded and distressed. My informant also says that they have succeeded in inveigling a number of Protestant ladies into helping the enterprise by using them as a sort of cats-paw, but I doubt whether the latter has any idea of the ultimate object. Clubs of a similar kind, though under another name, are now working in hundreds of cities of the United States—"using a cloak of charity with which to cover the devil." I give you this item hoping that it may be the means of opening the eyes of some people to the true inwardness of at least one of the various schemes now being perpetrated upon the Protestant public.

The senate has passed the Lodge immigration bill. Now let the House of Representatives do its duty and we will soon have a law that will restrict.

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Some of our hypercritical contemporaries declare with warmth that there is no organization of Americans which has a monopoly of patriotism. Well, that is probably true; but if organization is necessary to Christianity—necessary for the proper dissemination of any species of truth—it is necessary for patriotism, for the defense and preservation of the principles of free republican government on this American continent.

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