THE AMERICAN.

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JOHN C. THOMPSON, - - EDITOR
W. C. KELLEY, Business Manager.
C. F. P. FRONIUS, - Associate Editor

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JULY 13, 1894.

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THE AMERICAN can be obtained of all wholesale newsdealers. Ask your dealer to handle it.

PROTESTANT woman can find permanent employment as housekeeper by applying at 1213 So. Twenty-Ninth St.

ON page 3 of this issue will be found the report of the national council meeting of the Jr. O. U. A. M. at Asheville, N. C.

ANY friends wishing information on any of the various patriotic societies or organizations can obtain same by addressing this office.

IT IS the duty of every American to subscribe for a patriotic paper, and send it to some friend when through with its contents. This means you.

THE council of the A. P. A. which was recently started at Lamar, Mo., is growing rapidly, and promises to be the principle feature in the future elections.

IT IS understood that some members of the A. P. A. have quit work with the other strikers. If so, they should do all in their power to keep the peace and act as good citizens.

IN the sheriff's office in San Francisco there are eighty-seven Romanists and one Jew; in the county clerk's office there are fifty-four Romanists and one doubtful. In the office first named there are eighty eight and in the latter office fifty-five appointees, but it will not always be so. The A. P. A. in San Francisco is growing.

THE action of President Cleveland in placing Chicago and Illinois under martial law, will be endorsed by all good citizens. Those same good citizens will condemn the dilatory action, if not criminal carelessness, of Illinois' anarchist governor and Chicago's Clanna Gael mayor, in permitting alien mobs to destroy private property.

SOME time ago we offered $5,000 worth of stock in THE AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY for sale. We have made no effort to push the sales, but if you want to assist in building up one of the most fearless champions of American institutions, the opportunity is open to you, as we still have a few shares to dispose of at their face value $100 each—on easy terms, $10 down and $10 per month.

AMONG the articles in the July *Forum* is one from Frederic R. Coudert, a New York lawyer, who writes on "The American Protective Association," characterizing it as an un-American, un-christian and unmanly venture, and expressing the opinion that the good sense of the American people will not long tolerate it. Mr. Coudert evidently writes on a subject about which he knows nothing except what he has gleaned from a Rome-ruled press.

AMERICAN workingmen may sympathize with the men who are battling against the Pullman company, but it would be a mistake for the head officials of any labor organization to call their men out in order to show that they sympathized with the strikers. A more sensible plan would be to let every union man remain at work and contribute a portion of each day's pay to support the families of the men whom irresponsible labor agitators have induced to leave their positions in a time of unprecedented business depression

THE men and women who are destroying property in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri are not American citizens. With hardly a single exception the persons who have been arrested for unlawful demonstrations, or who have been injured by the soldiers, have been aliens, and the worst and most depraved class at that. To be plain, they have been Roman Catholic Irishmen, Polanders, Hungarians or Italians, not one of whom was entitled to the dignity of American citizenship, yet on nearly all of whom has a corrupt and dishonest judiciary conferred that greatest and most priceless treasure of our nationality. This being so, we again urge upon congress the advisability of disfranchising every person who had been engaged in unlawful or riotous acts prior to taking out their final papers. A criminal has no right to cast a ballot for the government of honest and law abiding men.

ALIEN AGENCIES AND STRIKES.

There is no need of our trying to disguise the fact that there are dark days ahead of us as a nation, or that the crucial test of our national form of government is about to be made.

Certain alien agencies have been at work undermining our constitution and antagonizing our public institutions for a great many years, and have progressed so stealthily that they have alarmed but a very small proportion of the people. That portion which has awakened to a full realization of the dangers which were menacing our form of government, our institutions, our laws and our constitution have been protesting for several years, but it has only been within the last few months—since these recent and frequent labor disturbances which have been begun and carried on by men who are aliens in all save their domicile—that the great bulk of the American people have even commenced to place the blame for these troublesome times where it rightfully belongs—at the door of the Roman Catholic church.

You may not agree with us in this opinion, but may we not presume to ask you to investigate this matter for yourselves, weighing this circumstance and measuring the consequences of that one in the same manner as an intelligent jury does before rendering a verdict where the right to life or property is in question?

You, the American people, are the jury, and the case at bar is not "has the Pullman company paid living wages to its employes," but "shall a force of aliens defy our laws, and under the leadership of jesuitical freebooters, make it impossible for American citizens to pursue their usual avocations in the pursuit of 'life, liberty and happiness'?"

When any citizen is forced to abandon his means of attaining a livelihood or is forced to act otherwise than as his conscience dictates he is being denied the fundamental principle laid down in the original draft of the declaration of independence, and the person or persons abridging those rights become at once a public enemy, and should be made amenable to the law.

The case or the proposition is not altered because the offending parties are laborers or capitalists—the same law is applicable in either case.

That being so, while mobs of aliens, and anarchists are marching upon and destroying private property which the state—you and other taxpayers—will be called upon to pay for at a later date it behooves every loyal American to counsel peace and to assist in preserving law and order.

This is especially the duty of men who believe in the principles of the A. P. A., the Orange, the Jr. O. U. A. M. and the P. O. S. of A. Remember your allegiance is first to your country, its flag and its institutions. Stand by them loyally and firmly, and the jesuitical scheme to array labor against capital and involve this nation in internecine war will fail of its dastardly and unholy design.

ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 6.—James A. Riley, an old Union Pacific engineer, who arrived here tonight from Kansas City, says the secret meeting of 200 A. R. U. men held at Kansas City last night to order out all railroad employes, were members of the American Protective Association and that an A. P. A. leader from Terre Haute, who claimed to represent President Debs, stated in the meeting that it was the plan of the A. P. A. to get every foreigner in the railroad service to strike and then Americans would take their places. Engineer Riley was present, and he says the A. P. A. is back of Debs, the object being to get the Catholics to quit work. Under the ruling of the General Manager's Association he says they cannot get back and A. P. A. members will take their places.

A more untruthful statement regarding the A. P. A. was never sent out than that contained in the above dispatch. The A. P. A. does not believe in strikes. It believes in arbitration, and the man who says the A. P. A. is backing Eugene V. Debs, is either crazy or a rank ignoramus. It is a well known fact that Debs is a bigot of the worst character, who never misses an opportunity to denounce the members of the A. P. A. It is even stated by men who were raised in the vicinity from which Debs comes, that he was raised a Roman Catholic and is today a member of a Jesuit church in southern Illinois. We are not any too certain in our own mind that the Roman Catholic church is not the main striker at the present time, and that Debs, Sovereign, and other labor leaders are not doing the bidding of the priests. Certain it is when a committee waits on Vice-President Wickes of the Pullman company and requests that the strike be settled it is headed by Roman Catholic Alderman McGillen and Roman Catholic Mayor Hopkins, and when Debs is arrested Roman Catholic Skakel and Fitzgerald go upon his bond. When we know these things to be so, and when we place this and that together we can arrive at no other conclusion than that this is purely and simply a Roman Catholic strike, and one which Americans have not instigated and are not upholding

TO UNION LABORING MEN.

The leaders of the several labor organizations have a great responsibility resting upon them, and if they do not realize that today they have no right to be at the head of organizations that are for the protection and advancement of the interests of artisans in certain branches of trade.

A mistake at this time means a great deal more than most men will be able to realize in advance. It may not only bring deserving and needy men and their families into the precincts of actual want through enforced idleness if a general strike is ordered and obeyed, but it may place loyal Americans in a position where they may be regarded as enemies to their own government.

Nor are these the worst features, and they are bad enough, of an ill-advised strike. In our opinion the worst thing that would result would be the crippling if not the complete disorganization of every union participating. We say, in our opinion, that would be the most deplorable feature of a general strike, for our government is strong enough to take care of itself, while the laborer or a mechanic without a union is sure to be at the mercy of unscrupulous capitalists and employers.

This is not the time for men without a well-founded grievance to leave their employment. Nearly all branches of business are being run at a loss, but if they are forced to suspend for want of men to do the work it is certainly very doubtful whether they will be in any hurry to resume when the strike is declared off. To be sensible, how will your injuring the business of your employer benefit the Pullman strikers? Think for yourselves and advise your leaders as to your opinions.

AS TO CHALK MARKS.

Mr. B. J. Taylor who has been furnishing illustrations for this paper is charged with having infringed the patent of Hoke Smith Chalk Plate Co., by manufacturing and using chalk plates. The charge of the *World-Herald* that Mr. Taylor had left for parts unknown is not true, as we informed the representative of the Hoke Smith Co. that Mr Taylor was in Kansas City waiting upon a sick wife. Just why Mr. Taylor shou'd desire to flee from Omaha the paper does not state, and we do not pretend to know as we have never understood the infringement of a patent subjected a man to anything but damages. Until Mr. Taylor settles his differences with the company we shall not accept any of his work as we will not knowingly assist any man in a violation of a law of our country. Hereafter, Mr. Nendick, of Chicago, will furnish illustrations for THE AMERICAN, and while we regret to see Mr. Taylor involved in trouble, we shall endeavor to keep our own interests out of civil or criminal courts.

THE board of education did what was right when it allowed Miss Crowley an opportunity to hunt a position as teacher in some other locality, and yet we understand the members are being beset by her friends who insist that she be re-instated. Do not her friends know that there were more than a dozen Protestant teachers dismissed at the same time who were her equals in every way? Just why certain Protestants go wild over the dismissal of one Roman Catholic teacher, and ignore the dismissal of ten times as many Protestants is beyond our comprehension. Again we say, the board did a wise thing in not re-electing Miss Crowley. Schools that are not good enough to educate Roman Catholic children in are too good to turn over to Roman Catholic teachers.

CERTAIN short-sighted or totally blind secular papers profess to find much to commend in the pastoral letter Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, addressed to his clergy last week, and assert that Protestant ministers could follow his advice with good effect. This is not so. Protestants are not disturbing the peace or destroying property, and those Rome-ruled dailies are aware of that. More, they know that Feehan could say one thing for publication and another for the government of his followers and not endanger in the least his chances of salvation. It is the doctrine of the Jesuits that the end justifies the means, and the church is always figuring to be on both sides of every question.

IT IS stated that when the governor ordered the Hibernian Rifles—a portion of the National Guard of Illinois—to turn out and help preserve the peace last week, that that portion of Uncle Sam's army refused to obey the order. Such action, together with that of the Emmett Rifles of Jackson, Michigan, who passed resolutions denouncing the governor for calling out the troops July 3rd, shows quite plainly that Rome favors the strike.

MR. W. J. H. TRAYNOR, supreme president of the American Protective Association, has an able article in the July *North American Review*, in reply to Mr. Lathrop in a former issue of the same *Review*. The article of President Traynor is well worth reading.

THE POPE IN POLITICS

Walter Sims Lectures on Rome's Influence in America.

An Enormous and Enthusiastic Gathering in Central Music Hall, Chicago, Under Auspices of the A. P. A.

Central Music hall was crowded Sunday afternoon, July 1st, by the members and friends of the American Protective Association, who assembled to hear an address by Professor Walter Sims. Leo Richardson president of one of the Chicago councils of the A. P. A. presided.

Mr. Sims not having arrived, Mr. Leo J. Richardson opened the meeting, as follows:

Ladies, gentlemen and friends: The occasion of this meeting is not of our own making. The reasons why we meet and why we gather in such large bodies on such a day you will have explained to your satisfaction I trust this afternoon, after the arrival of our speaker, Professor Walter Sims. (Applause).

I received a telegram from him dated Battle Creek, Mich.,—you know there are only two things now: taxes and strikes—which reads as follows:

"BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—Meet me at Michigan Central train at 2 o'clock.'

Now, there has been a later telegram received from him, and he will be here in few moments.

I think it wise to open this meeting in the usual way of opening an American meeting by rising and singing, "America." [Applause.] [Looking toward the organ to signal the organist]: The American flag seems to hide the organ—yes, and we will have that flag hiding the view of many other things before the end of another year. Those who cannot sing "My country 'tis of thee" might use the words "My adopted country, thee." ["America" was here sung with a will.]

My friends, this is the Sabbath and I think we had better open this meeting with prayer. You know our forefathers said: "Better the day better the deed."

Prof. Sims here entered and was received with enthusiastic applause. Rev. Dr. Cox was introduced and opened the meeting with prayer, after which Mr. Richardson introduced Prof. Sims, as follows:

Now, friends, as I stated, this meeting and other meetings of like nature held throughout this country, are not of our own making. The institution, under whose auspices this meeting is given, and which is forced to adopt this way of inviting the people to be present, has bound itself together under the name of the American Protective Association [Applause]. We are abused by an unfair press, as a rule, the great daily papers of this country, which form and mould public opinion, are almost afraid to say a word in favor of an institution that seeks to preserve this country inviolate as long as the stars and stripes shall wave. We believe that every free man of every clime has a right in this country if he is honest and means to be a good, true, loyal American citizen. We also believe that a man in order to be a good American citizen cannot owe allegiance to any foreign potentate, king or power. [Applause].

We find no fault with the manner in which he worships, but we do not propose to allow any man or set of men through any system of religion to interfere with our American institutions, and especially with the public schools. [Loud applause]. We believe that the public school of Lincoln, Washington and all the great men of this country is a school good enough for the children of any man in this country. [Applause.] Our enemy finds fault with the public schools, but we propose that they shall keep hands off for all time. [Applause. A voice, "Amen."] I have sometimes thought that it would be the proper thing for the people who think our educational institutions are not what they should be, to kindly migrate to Spain, where the Roman Catholics have done all the educating for many years. [Applause]. We only need to go to New Mexico and Old Mexico to find the results of the education of that church. We do not want spy of that education in Illinois. [Applause.] I believe it is as near to heaven from Boston as it is from Chicago. [Laughter]. Now, friends, I do not think it necessary for me to go into a discussion of the principles that govern our association. We are a society without a secret. The newspapers talk badly of us,—that is those who are owned and controlled by priests, others tell the truth, yet we propose to have more truths told here to-day on the platform and to tell the truth and nothing but the truth, that is all. [Applause].

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I take great pleasure in introducing to you a man whom we think is the greatest exponent of American principles on this subject in this country; a man that has been a democrat, but he is not working at it now. [Laughter.] I take great pleasure in introducing to you Professor Walter Sims.

Professor Sims was received with uproarious applause, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: The chairman has stated that he has great pleasure in introducing me. He has said nothing about the great pleasure that I have in meeting with you in this, the metropolis of the west.

This afternoon, upon a day which is intended for the rest which Divine Providence has bestowed upon the weary, cannot be more appropriately or profitably occupied than it is at the present moment in this house, where we gather to look into these subjects which are of such great interest to us, and which so greatly concern our future, and where we meet to discuss those subjects in an American manner, and act in an American manner, and bring our American intelligence to bear, and as good American citizens render our verdict, the verdict of public opinion: and as we render our verdict and that verdict finds witness from the east and the west, and the north and the south, it may perchance give us an opportunity of warding off what at the present time appears to be the coming calamity. (Applause.)

We have a nation, grand and magnificent, unique, virtually, for there is not another like it, and none that has been watched by the statesmen of the old world with keener eyes, and none before which tyrants have trembled, and the crowns of kings have rested uncomfortably; a nation represented by a flag that has waved in the midst of battles for our liberties for a period of over one hundred years, and which has been the emblem of the grandest and most magnificent successes that the human family has ever witnessed in relation to corporate, collective, social and governmental institutions. But the celebrated historian, Macaulay, prophecied with great force as a student of history, that this nation in the latter part of the Nineteenth or the beginning of the Twentieth century would come to its crucial test. So we are coming to our crucial test, we are coming to the time when it will be demonstrated whether a constitutional form of government such as we possess will and can endure in the midst of the greatest trials. It is evident today that there is something wrong in our country; that a power which is weakening our government is abroad The wheels of commerce have stagnated, our railway systems are tied up, men cannot go here and there as they desire, comfortably and safe—and all this, my friends, comes because, I presume I was a democrat and voted with the democratic party at the last general election. (Laughter.) Now I am not speaking in this manner to offend the democrats here this afternoon, because I believe the good democrats, like myself, acted in good faith; you did not understand, as you all do now, as we all do now, the situation, and hence we believed that the democratic party with Grover Cleveland was going to lead us into the land of Paradise. (Laughter.) We are in the land at the present time, and we have not much like for it. (Laughter.)

You will ask why it is that such a condition of affairs exist as it does exist in this country, and you will ask, and rightly, is the only party to blame the democratic party? My friends, I will answer you "No," both the old parties have been to a certain extent dominated by a foreign influence, and it is that foreign influence that we have come together to discuss—not the religious part of the institution, because we are American citizens and we give the right of religious liberty to every religious organization in the nation. The Roman Catholic church has the same right to exercise its devotional services and instruct its people as any other, so long as it does not instruct those people in treason, and conspire politically against our government and our institutions. (Applause.) But my friends, the entrance of the church into politics is un-American, because our constitution proclaims the fact that congress shall make no laws relative to the establishment of religion. You are well aware of the fact that if the Methodists ruled in congress as an organization they would naturally be inclined to make laws that would uphold Methodism, because we believe the Methodist is honest in his belief, that the route of the Methodist church is several miles shorter and nearer to Heaven than others. If the Baptists had an organization that entered politics, or the Presbyterians, they would do the same thing; but our institutions known as Protestant institutions, though necessarily Protestant, do not include religion, for we maintain the fact that Protestantism is a living principle of Americanism, and that without Protestantism no man can be a good American citizen. (Applause.) Therefore I will tell you that a man may be a Protestant, who is not a religious man. Now perhaps you do not exactly gather my meaning. I will try to make it clear by saying this: Every time you vote, you are a Protestant, and we are preparing to make this fall one of the grandest protests this nation ever made. (Applause.)

I am to have a chance with all other good democrats to protest against the present administration, which has been run in the interest, virtually, of the Roman Catholic political church. (Applause.)

Now, in remarking that a Protestant is not necessarily an American citizen, and an American citizen not necessarily a Protestant, we must come to our proofs; mere statements of men would be nothing for the government of your judgment.

In the first place we desire to establish this afternoon the fact that the pope in American politics claims the right to control the franchise of the Roman Catholic people in America. I propose to prove this to you out of his own mouth. We are told that the holy father has nothing to do with politics at all by some, but we are told that by the lay members of the church. Now, while I have the greatest regard for the Roman Catholic, as he follows in the line of his faith, and I must say, a certain amount of admiration for him, because he is so true and so abiding to that faith, yet, nevertheless, I must object when he says he is a free man politically. He states this, himself, but he knows nothing about it—no more has he to say regarding his liberty than the ten thousand sheep on the hills of this country who are led by their shepherds, The Roman Catholic layman is directed and controlled by the hierarchy, and the Roman Catholic institution has been, and always will be a foreign institution, because in every way it is entirely foreign to our institutions. (Applause.)

The whole Roman Catholic church is moved by a button which is pressed in Rome. The pope presses the button and the cardinals are moved; the cardinals press their buttons and the bishops are moved, and so with the priests, who move the people; but the people have no buttons—theirs is simply to obey. They are like sheep, and I suppose that is why wool is so cheap. [Laughter]. I must give you evidence to prove the blind obedience demanded in the Roman Catholic church. We have some eminent men of the Roman Catholic faith, who have spoken of this matter. Here is a responsible witness, Cardinal Manning. His utterances can't be denied. The words of a priest can be denied because he is not in the church proper. He only gives orders to the sheep. The bishops are the lowest officials of the church. But this does not destroy the organization. It is one of the most perfect organizations in America. Macaulay says its policy is the most perfect in the world. After centuries it has perfected a machinery that controls and deceives the people.

Cardinal Manning said it was the duty to obey the civil law so long as it does not oppose faith. He laid that doctrine before the British public, for the British have had to fight the fight which we are now making. They had to fight for their Magna Charta as we are now battling for our constitution. Cardinal Manning used the words I have quoted in *Donahoe's Magazine* of December, 1888. He indorsed a book written by a Father Shope. In this book are these words: 'The civil laws are binding upon the conscience only so long as they are conformable to the principles of the true church.'

Now, here is a blow at our civil law. Here is one of the causes of the anarchy that is beginning to appear throughout our land today. The American people have received an inheritance conformable to the laws that have been passed down to us—a constitution that governs by the people and for the people. Just so soon as the people begin to believe that the laws are not binding on the conscience, so long as they do not agree with a certain ecclesia, just so soon will our constitution be undermined. Cardinal Manning reported to Gladstone that the British citizen must learn his duty in Rome. I have voted for Grover Cleveland and he has been asking at Rome what the duties of American subjects are. [Loud applause.] And we are today protesting because we believe in free America. We can know our duties, and we do know what the duties of American citizens are without going to Rome to learn them. You are not being exhorted today to riot; I do not wish to say one word to arouse angry feeling, but I declare solemnly, in the presence of the God who gave us liberty, that we are pledged to stand by our constitution by every peaceful method, but if it should be necessary for us to give up our liberty or our lives, our lives will go out. [Loud and continued applause.]

Cardinal Manning said another pertinent thing—a very pertinent thing when it is applied to American politics. He said that a contract to which Rome is not a party, made by a Roman Catholic, is not binding. We have been electing Roman Catholics to the most important offices in our government. We have trusted them because distrust is not one of our American principles. But when we discover that the promise which a congressman makes to his constituents is not binding unless ratified by Rome—when we learn that in the event of a conflict of duties he must obey Rome, then it is time to consider if this trust is to be continued.

The obligations of such a man raise a very serious consideration. You have heard a good deal of the A. P. A's; it has been stated that our obligation is to boycott Catholics. As a member of that organization I know of no such obligation. [Applause.] But one obligation sacred to your hearts and sacred to mine is the duty of every free American citizen to sacrifice his own selfish ambitions and gain in order to stand for the common good and for the constitution of the United States. Therefore I would say to all true American