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A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
VOLUME VIII.

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A ROMAN REGIMENT!

More Proof of Rome's At- tempt to Control the Military.

Unless a Man Has Bog-Stains on His Clothes or Flannel in His Mouth He Is Regarded With Suspicion.

We find in the New York Herald of Sunday, January 16, 1898, the following article, which will fit in nicely with the proofs adduced in our last issue of a Roman Catholic conspiracy to control the military organizations of this nation:

A faction of the Sixty-ninth regiment is "humping" itself to prevent the election of Adjutant Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of former Mayor Strong, to the captaincy of Company D. The election is set for tomorrow night.

There are various allegations against young Mr. Strong. Some object to him on the score of nationality, others because his uniform was made by his own tailor, and others still because they say he is no fit centurion to say to one loyal Irishman "come" and to another "go." It is urged in his behalf, among other things, that his father always used green tea in the city hall.

Captain Edward T. McCrystal, of Company B, has been put up by the opposition for the purpose of defeating Adjutant Strong. Captain McCrystal, his colonel says, is an efficient officer, so there is no reason to believe to-morrow night's struggle will be a memorable one.

It has been said by some men of the Sixty-ninth that the opposition to Adjutant Strong at this time is the result of a fight of long standing against what they call the denationalization of the regiment—that is, the promotion or election of officers who are not essentially Irish in their sympathies. Colonel Smith says there has been no such attempt, and that it is his desire to have the regiment retain its distinctive character in so far as that may be done without interfering with its discipline and efficiency.

So warm has the fight over the captaincy of Company D become that on Thursday night Captain Hugh J. Coleman, formerly of Company E, and now a supernumerary, but amenable to discipline, went to the armory and attempted to address members of the company. Lieutenant Plunket, who has been its commanding officer, requested him to desist.

Colonel Smith, a firm man if a smooth spoken one, learned of the matter and decided that Captain Coleman required his attention. The colonel in the course of regimental duty met all of his officers in the armory on Friday night. It happened that Captain Coleman went to the armory that night also, and again attempted to address the men of Company D.

Colonel Smith, who is accused by the anti-Strong faction of various proceedings which they object to, said plainly that he was in no way responsible for Adjutant Strong's candidacy and had taken absolutely no part in pushing him forward for the higher rank. Since the issue has been made, however, he favors the adjutant's election.

The colonel became aware yesterday of the existence of a sort of open letter drawn up by some of the officers for the guidance of Lieutenant James Plunket, who has commanded Company D since the resignation of Captain Downey, and who, instead of standing for the captaincy himself, as the colonel says he believed he would, has thrown his strength to Strong and has made the latter's election probable.

This letter for Lieutenant Plunket's guidance reads:

"We, the undersigned, your associate company officers of the Sixty-ninth regiment, have heard with astonishment and regret of your intention to support for captain of Company D a man who does not represent the sentiments which hold our regiment together.

"Never before in the history of our regiment was a man elected in the line who was not of our people, and who did not stand for what the regiment represents. We look upon the step you are about to take with grave fears, not alone for the maintenance of Company D, but for the maintenance of our entire regiment.

"What Irishman or Irish-American will join our ranks when it is known that one of the companies, and that bearing the name of the 'Fitzgerald Guard,' has violated the traditions of the regiment for whose glory so many men died on the battle field?"

Continuing the writers urge the candidacy of Captain McCrystal and say: "We therefore appeal to you, and through you to the men of your company, as Irishmen and Irish-Americans having the interest of the regiment at heart, to support no man who is not an Irishman or the descendant of an Irishman."

Yet it is said that Bradlee Strong's



We have bound you hand and foot, and, "In 1900 we will take this country and keep it."—Priest Hecker and John Ireland.

grandmother's name was Hogan—no less.

Colonel Smith laughed yesterday when I placed before him a long statement of the grievances of the men who are opposing Adjutant Strong. He pointed out that Strong served for a year as an enlisted man, and said he was not responsible for his ambition to be captain.

"I suppose Lieutenant Plunket would be elected," Colonel Smith said, "until I heard some of the men wanted Strong. I asked him about it, and he appeared to be anxious for it. But I have had nothing to do with the matter and have not even spoken about it to any one. I believe in having Irishmen for officers if we can get bright, capable men. I am in no way opposed to the spirit or traditions of the regiment.

"It has been said that I promised to resign in a year from the time I was appointed. That is incorrect. The first thing I did was to sign a petition for an armory. It is not likely that I would think of resigning until the regiment has an armory.

"Then there is an allegation that I appointed men on my staff who were not of Irish birth or descent—Adjutant McClintock, Quartermaster Fiske, Adjutant Abel, Inspector Taylor and others. They forget that McClintock and Fiske were officers before I was appointed. Fiske is out now, and Joseph J. O'Donohue is in. Taylor has resigned, and Abel is desirous of resigning, as he lives out of town.

"As for my ignoring a committee of prominent citizens appointed to see that the national features of the regiment were preserved, I may say that General Fitzgerald appointed them, and he, not I, would naturally call them together had it been necessary.

"Father Brady, who was chaplain, did not 'cope' with me and 'restrain' me, as has been said. We are good friends today. We differed regarding some matters of discipline and I suggested that he resign. There was no ill will. He resigned at the close of the year, naturally enough under the circumstances.

"It is absurd to say that I told any non-commissioned officer that he must not aspire to the line under penalty of discharge.

"I was not aware that it was a crime to have one's uniform made by his own tailor. If Strong did that I suppose he simply left a state uniform for another man. I did not know him until he became an enlisted man. He did so, he said, because he liked the men of the regiment, as he has since shown that he does.

"I did not put Strong forward, nor did I arbitrarily set down the election for Monday night. I fixed the date when Lieutenant Plunket said he was ready. I am, as I have said, in favor of preserving the distinctive feature of the regiment, but we must have men who will do their work well. Those who do not we do not want."

The election, it is believed, will serve to recall many exciting nights in the regiment's history. Meantime the friends of McCrystal and Strong—whose grandmother's name was Hogan—are feeding their forces, figuratively, at least, on that old time fighting mixture, gunpowder and brandy.

Admirers of James G. Blaine can obtain of us a beautiful history of that eminent statesman. Price, \$1.00. American Pub. Co., Omaha, Neb.

Thinks It Was a Blunder.

The following letter was printed in the Chicago Record of January 27:

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 23.—

It would be amusing, if it were not a matter so serious, to think it was necessary during proceedings in the Senate of the United States a few days ago for the venerable Senator Hoar and other senators who favor the confirmation of Attorney General McKenna as associate justice of the United States to waste their time in denying that Roman Catholics in this country are obliged to consult the Pope in regard to their political duties as American citizens. To charge Roman Catholics in this country with being obliged to consult the Pope of Rome or any other foreign potentate in regard to their political duties as citizens is a serious matter; for to do so is to charge them with disloyalty to our government. As such an accusation has no foundation in fact, those who thus accuse Roman Catholics, with a knowledge of the falsity of the accusation, are guilty of calumny. It is humiliating to every true American to think that it was necessary for honorable members of the Senate of the United States to devote time to a denial of an accusation so absurd; for it shows that in spite of our free public school system, for the support of which millions of dollars are expended annually, there are yet many Americans so uninformed as to place credence in a statement so preposterous. The fault lies in the false teachings of the propagandists of that miscalled American Protective Association, who mislead their deluded followers by taking advantage of their religious prejudices, for the unpatriotic purpose of creating disorder and strife between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and so far as they may be able, to prevent Roman Catholics from holding office, or from obtaining employment for the support of themselves and those depending on them for a livelihood, whether they may be children or old persons no longer able to labor—altogether because they are Roman Catholics. Now it is time that this band of malcontents understand that the course in which they are pursuing is inhuman, unpatriotic and revolutionary. It is inhuman because it is an endeavor to deprive others of rights which are natural to all mankind. It is unpatriotic and revolutionary because it is in direct antagonism with the Constitution of the United States, and, so far as I am aware, with those of the several states. If they will but read the closing sentence of the third section of the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States they will find the following in unambiguous language: "But no religious test shall ever be required for holding any office or public trust under the government of the United States."

Now, I hold that any citizen who is in favor of violating the Constitution of his country, even in theory, is, practically, a traitor to his country; and if he believes his course just, to be consistent, he must be in favor of accomplishing his design by force if necessary, if he has sufficient power to do so. I would advise my American Protective Association fellow citizens to ponder deeply on this matter, and ask themselves if by following their present course they are not treading upon dangerous ground. I wish to say for the benefit of all who may be misled by false teaching that there is no duty which I would more willingly per-

form than that of instructing the uninformed; and for their benefit, I say, as one who is and always has been a Roman Catholic, that I never, directly or indirectly, have consulted any pope, bishop, priest or other dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church in regard to my political duties as a citizen of our country; and as one who is thoroughly conversant with the duties of Roman Catholics in religious affairs, I assert that no Roman Catholic bishop, priest or layman is under any obligation to do so. I believe the rank and file of those who belong to the so-called American Protective Association in intent are good citizens; and I can give them, from sources of unquestionable veracity, such information as will enable them to see the falsity of the teachings of those who would embroil them in a conflict with their Catholic fellow citizens and cause them to become recreant to the Constitution and the laws of their country.

MARTIN HOWARD.

Rome and Political Parties

As the rattler always gives warning to its victim of its near approach to wound and kill, so has Rome often given fair warning of its intention to destroy this government and to build upon its ruins one great Roman Catholic power which shall be the pride and glory of Romanism in all the world; and indeed, the pope has already divided off this country into provinces and placed over each an archbishop to rule according to papal direction. I need not take space to quote the declarations of the pope and his lieutenants, so often repeated and published to the world of the intentions of Rome to take this country and keep it in the interest of the "Holy Church." But loyalty to truth compels me to say that this expressed declaration is not an empty boast, a huge scare, a blind deception, but means just what it says. And as the sound of the rattler means danger and death to its intended victim, so these papal declarations of the designs of Romanism mean danger and death to Protestantism and representative government in this country and should be regarded as a warning to all lovers of home and country, inspiring in them a determination to unite in one great common brotherhood to bruise with the ballot the head of the slimy rattler, Romanism, before it is too late.

But what makes papacy all the more dangerous in this country is the fact that Protestants are helping on their own political destruction, either ignorantly or knowingly, by casting their ballots very largely for the same principles in the main and for the same men and measures as does the Roman hierarchy. And I know not what more a full fledged Roman Catholic president could have safely done for Rome than Grover Cleveland did during his last administration to snub Protestants and to bring Romanists to the fore in this country, proving to the world that he had become too in the hands of the papal hierarchy, but his course was not so much to be wondered at, seeing his party had long before been captured by Rome and was under its instructions.

But the millions of patriotic Americans and their friends believed that the incoming republican administration

would be comparatively free from the papal curse, especially so far as the presidential appointments were concerned. They had good reasons to believe this because of McKinley's implicit acceptance of the patriotic platform of principles previous to his nomination as a candidate for the presidency. But the confidence of his patriotic friends in him began to weaken soon after his election, even before his inauguration, but still his A. P. A. supporters hoped for the best, believing that his official appointments would be in the main an exhibition of fidelity to principle and loyalty to constitutional government. But now the patriotic Americans who elected our president, can but hang their heads low in disappointment, sorrow, shame and disgrace, in view of the many political debts to Rome he is now paying off in official appointments, pardons and also by choosing Roman Catholic leaders for his principle advisers. And so marked has been his preference for Rome that it is generally believed that McKenna, Bishop Ireland and a few other Catholic leaders have had far more political influence over him in his administration thus far than all the Protestant leaders, or even the millions of true Americans who in good faith voted for him. And I am constrained to say that while Grover Cleveland did badly, McKinley has been much more disappointing to the American people from the fact that the country had good reasons to expect better things of him. But let the Americans keep both eyes open, watching the enemy, ready to enter every open door for the success and triumph of their principles and do all in their power by speech, pen and ballot to save our glorious country from the clutches of Rome.

Pope Speaks.

ROME, Jan. 21.—[Exclusive Cablegram to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]—It having been reported at the Vatican that Cardinal Vannutelli, along with his inseparable companions, Mgr. Dennis O'Connell and Archbishop Keane, have been invited by Miss McTavish of Baltimore to attend the American tertrapin and canvasback duck luncheon party, which she is to give in honor of Queen Marguerite as soon as these transatlantic delicacies, now on their way across the ocean from New York to Genoa, reach here, a quiet but very sharp intimation has been sent to the three prelates in question to the effect that their presence at the entertainment in question would be viewed with the most extreme displeasure in the highest quarters.

Much speculation is indulged in here as to whether the three ecclesiastical dignitaries concerned will conform themselves to the papal behests. The general impression here is that while Archbishop Keane, who is more or less dependent upon the canonry accorded to him by the Pontiff, may submit, both the cardinal and Mgr. O'Connell will persist in attending Miss McTavish's royal luncheon party, for neither have much to fear from papal anger. True, the Pontiff can unmake as well as create Cardinals. But Vannutelli knows perfectly well that the Pontiff would not resort to the extreme measure of depriving him of his red hat for the mere offense of having violated

a strict rule of Vatican etiquette, while Mgr. O'Connell, although educated to the priesthood not at his own expense, but as a poor student at the cost of the church, has of late achieved financial independence, and has now become so wealthy that he has become celebrated as one of the most hospitable and lavish entertainers here. His influence, therefore, renders him relatively independent of the wrath either of the Pope or of the autocratic red Pope, Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the propaganda, and it is probable therefore that he will assist Miss McTavish to receive the Queen, and will on that occasion attract the notice of her Italian majesty to the graces of the beautiful marmoset monkey which, by order of Miss McTavish, is being sent across the Atlantic along with the terrapin and the canvasbacks, as a New Year's gift for the ex-rector of the American College here.

Miss McTavish is a Maryland lady of considerable wealth, who was generally understood by her friends and acquaintances to become the second wife of the duke of Norfolk until the latter published an official announcement in the newspapers to the effect that he had no intention of marrying again, and that he had never dreamed of doing so.

The Emperor.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 12.—The Globe-Democrat has this from Berlin:

"There is every reason to believe the reichstag will vote the \$175,000,000 demanded by the kaiser for the increase of the imperial fleet. It depends mainly upon the vote of the Catholic party in the legislature, which is the largest political party, and which as such practically holds in its hands the balance of power. If the Catholic or center party were to oppose the naval bill nothing could save it from defeat, whereas its indorsement of the measure means the success of the latter.

"It is known here in official circles that the support of the party has been obtained by the kaiser through the vatican, and to all intents and purposes by means of purchase. The military septennate bill, it may be remembered, was passed, thanks entirely to the support of the Catholic party, the votes of which had been secured through the vatican by the promise of the emperor to permit the return to Prussia, and in fact, to Lutheran Germany, of various exiled religious orders an exception being made, however, in the case of the Jesuits, who are to remain shut out.

"The kaiser fulfilled his pledges, and it is understood that in the present instance he has been compelled to consent to the return to Germany of the Jesuits, and to promise that, in spite of the opposition of the nationalist party here, a German legislature at the vatican shall be maintained.

"People are now asking here what the kaiser will have left to offer to the vatican next time that he wishes to strike a bargain with the latter, and to secure the indispensable support of the Catholic party in the imperial legislature to any of his pet measures."

In a Fight.

Two organizations, each claiming to be the true and original Patriotic Order of Sons of America, have begun a contest in the Supreme court. The National camp of the order and the Illinois state camp, having their headquarters at 356 Dearborn street, have joined in a bill to enjoin the organization claiming the same name and with headquarters at 161 La Salle street.

The bill says the National camp has jurisdiction over the Patriotic Order of Sons of America throughout the country. The order was organized first in 1849. Complainants say that on Sept. 5, 1895, the charter of the Illinois State Camp was lost or stolen. In July, 1896, A. P. W. Skinner, who was a member of Washington camp, No. 7 of Chicago, under the jurisdiction of the Illinois State camp, was expelled from the order. Soon afterward William A. Skinner was also expelled from the same camp and about that time A. G. Brower, who belonged to the Skinner party, withdrew along with a number of others.

These three men, it is alleged, have formed an organization to which they have given the name of the order to which they formerly belonged. The bill says they have been organizing camps and taking in new members all the time claiming to be working under the original constitution of the order.

The bill asks that they be restrained from using the name of the order or from claiming to be operating under its laws and constitution. Judge Ball issued a preliminary injunction in accordance with the prayer of the bill. —Chicago Journal, Jan. 28th.

Stopping the Paper.

The daily press should not be too hasty to ridicule the Davenport woman who ordered her paper discontinued because it had published an article derogatory to the woman suffragists. Great big, full-grown men with patches of shaggy whiskers on their faces, and bristles on their back have been known to order their papers discontinued for less reason than the Davenport lady had, and we'll wager a dollar to a doughnut that she paid up all arrearsages when she ordered her paper stopped, which is more than half of the big, burly clowns who attempt to pass for men think of doing when becoming miffed at some imaginary wrong and "stop their paper." —Dickinson County (S. D.) Herald.