

THE AMERICAN PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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OMAHA, NEB., SEPT. 10, 1909.

No; the war is not over. John Ireland is the political bell-punch of the Roman church. It is a pretty good plan to do unto other people just as you would like to have them do unto you.

Spain's recent attempt at war, beside depriving her of nearly all her islands, cost her nearly \$400,000,000.

How can this country consistently support the independence of Cuba and not that of the Philippines?

Copplinger will soon be retired under the age limit. But he will live at the expense of the American people just the same.

The Empress of Austria was stabbed to death by an anarchist the last day of last week. She was a devout Roman Catholic.

Friends Hathaway and Bird of Nebraska, and Millhiser of Iowa, have our thanks for \$6.50 given to help wipe out the debt on THE AMERICAN.

There are a number of people of our acquaintance who think there is no danger in Romanism. They may change their opinion shortly.

"Every tub must stand on its own bottom." Likewise must every man, woman and child think for themselves if they would be free, instead of a slave to the ideas of other men.

No man should be nominated for the legislature by the Republican party unless he favors John L. Webster for United States senator. Loyalty and fidelity to the party deserve a reward.

There are people in this world who think Romanism is not as black as it is often painted. In this they are wrong. Nothing is so hideous as Romanism. It is the master-piece of Satan's handiwork, but its course is almost run.

The Republican party of this country can elect every man on its legislative ticket if it does not allow the corrupt machine that is trying to get into the saddle, to dictate its nominees. Good, clean, capable men will have a walk away.

Rome's recommendation to the intelligent people of this country comes from the ignorant, vicious, paper classes from Spain, Ireland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Poland, where nearly 75 per cent of the inhabitants can neither read nor write.

Every Republican politician who perjured himself to become an A. P. A. is now excusing McKinley's attempted betrayal of the interests of the American people by appointing a Roman Catholic as a member of the peace committee which is to arrange the terms of peace between the Roman Catholic church and this country.

The daily papers say the Roman Catholic priests are stirring up strife in the Philippine islands so as to cause a clash between the insurgents under Aguinaldo and the Americans. The American forces should be withdrawn long enough to let the insurgents settle a few old scores with those same priests. It should be understood that the Roman priesthood is loyal to no government that conflicts in a single instance with the interests of the Church of Rome. The church is the beginning and the end of their allegiance.

A recent dispatch to the Omaha World-Herald stated that Justice White would return to Washington the latter part of the week, and that at that time the judge would decide whether he would stand by his first intention to serve on the peace commission. This is a new thing. We have heard of men refusing to serve, and afterward deciding that he would serve, but never before have we heard of a man accepting a position, then, when

against his appointment, announcing that he would decide later on whether he would stand by his first desire to serve.

One would think to read the daily papers that the Volunteer army of this country expected a continual round of pleasure. A soldier's lot is sickness, disease and death. Hardships, privations and want are his portions more often than glory, renown and honor. It is sad to think there should be suffering, but the man who answers his country's call, then, because he sickens or undergoes hardships unknown in private life, complains and finds fault, lacks the main characteristic of a soldier—the nerve to suffer in silence. If you don't want to suffer every kind of hardship keep out of the service of your country. The glory of war is purchased with suffering.

Wouldn't the Jesuits be tickled to death if they could get Miles and Alger into a fight? They are both protestants—Miles is a Baptist and Alger is a direct descendant of the great defender of protestantism, William, Prince of Orange. Rome always wears one protestant out with another protestant—never with a Roman Catholic, because the public would soon catch onto the trick. Secretary Alger and General Miles should understand that no loyal protestant American would desire to see them at outs and particularly at a time when the life of the nation is in so much danger. Jesuitism, which nerved the hand that dealt the death-blow to Lincoln, and put strength into the arm that struck down the Swards, would hail with joy any evidence of a contest between the two stalwart protestant Americans.

Contributions toward the fund started to pay off the debt standing against THE AMERICAN continue to come in at intervals. We had hoped enough men and women who would read that appeal could spare from one to one hundred dollars would feel enough interest in the cause to lift the burden we had carried so many years, but for some reason but a few, a very few, have responded. Regardless of that fact we are pleased to be able to state that by the most rigid economy and with the assistance of those few friends we have reduced our indebtedness several hundred dollars since the first day of July. To those friends whose patriotism and love of the truth prompted them to come to our assistance we now express our thanks. To those who had the will but not the means to help, we are also indebted for kind words, and to those who regard the publication of THE AMERICAN as a business proposition, we acknowledge our obligation to them for their patronage.

SMOKE THE JESUITS OUT.

The Jesuits know the war is not yet ended, and are back of all this yelping about neglect and mismanagement in the war department. Men must be scared so that they will not enlist when the next call comes for troops, for a call is bound to come sooner or later, and it would not serve Jesuit ends to have a loyal, enthusiastic and patriotic answer from the common people. If real Americans are not very careful they will be misled by this artful move of the real enemies of their country, and that, too, when it is absolutely unnecessary.

A remembrance of what war is will dissipate all the ground for complaint. War is one ghastly panorama of horrors. From the firing of the first gun until the furling of the last flag privation, disease and death is the companion of the soldier. It always has been so; it always will be so. Each individual soldier knew this to be a fact. He remembered the blood-stained foot-marks in the snows through which the revolutionary heroes marched that we might have liberty; they remembered the drinking water of Libby and Andersonville, swarming with maggots and filled with disease which the soldiers of the rebellion drank that the negro might be free; they remembered the fearful carnage of the Battles of Bull Run, of the Wilderness, of Antietam, of Shiloh, of Vicksburg, of Valley Forge, of Bunker Hill, of Mission Ridge; they remembered all this—they remembered more; they remembered the countless thousands who sleep in unmarked graves, the hearts that were broken, the homes that were made desolate, the maimed

They said by that act 'all these things will I order that men may be free.' They have endured! The honor of soldiers is their due! What man will make them cowards?

There is no doubt but what there has been suffering, and death. That is war! There is no doubt but what Romanism has done all it could to hamper, to impede, and to interfere with the efficient workings of the several departments of the army, but it is poor policy for the culprit to attempt to cover the volunteer soldier with a mantle of cowardice or baseness to hide their own infamy, or to make capital for their political party. The volunteers were soldiers!

It must not be understood by this that an investigation is unnecessary. An investigation—a white washing—is necessary. It should be thorough, far-reaching and deep. It should not only locate the responsibility for the alleged neglect, but it should expose the man who issued the order which practically disbanded the army before the war was ended, which order had to be rescinded two days later. Who but the Romans would disband a protestant army that was fighting a Roman Catholic army? By all means, let us have an investigator; let us ascertain to what lengths the Jesuits went to make this war a Spanish Roman Catholic victory.

Separation of Church and State.

The salaries of the regular Catholic priests in Porto Rico and Cuba have been paid by the Spanish government out of the customs revenues. Some of the priests at Ponce made application recently to General Wilson for their salaries. He declined to comply with their request, and General Miles sustained him. This decision meets with the cordial approval of Archbishop Ireland, who understands and who approves of the change in the status of the church in Porto Rico, now that that island is subject to the jurisdiction of a country one of whose cardinal principles is that there must be no union of church and state. The archbishop says:

"There will be no union of church and state, such as is established by custom or concordat in certain Catholic countries of Europe. There will be complete protection of all properties and of all persons with such principles. Catholics in the United States are satisfied, and Catholics in our new possessions will be satisfied. It may not be easy for them at first to adapt themselves in all cases to this situation, but the embarrassments felt will be temporary. The people will soon realize that it is their duty to support religion by voluntary and personal contributions. In the greater number of parishes, moreover, church properties yield ample revenue to meet all expenses."

A portion of the onerous and excessive taxes levied in different ways upon the Cubans and Porto Ricans has been set aside for the payment of the salaries of the clergy. When the heavy customs duties have been reduced and many oppressive taxes are abolished, the people who have been paying them will be able to contribute voluntarily for church purposes more than they contribute now involuntarily. That they will be willing to contribute liberally the experience of the Catholic church in this country proved. It has fared better by depending on the free will offerings of its people than if it had the state as its collector.

The cessation of Cuba and Porto Rico will make still another change in church matters. By the old arrangement between the Spanish government and the pope the former has nominated the colonial bishops and the pope has appointed them. This accounts for the fact that those religious dignitaries in Cuba have given so little evidence of sympathy for the sufferings of the Cubans, even during the Weyler period. Being Spaniards, selected by the government, they did not, as a rule, feel called on to protest against the frightful misrule of their Spanish brethren. The jurisdiction of Spain over Cuba and Porto Rico having ended, that power will no longer nominate bishops. They will be chosen, doubtless, in accordance with the system which prevails in the Catholic church in this country.—Chicago Tribune.

Not too Smooth.

The tracks of the UNION PACIFIC are so smooth and the cars furnished so complete that you can imagine yourself in your own luxurious apartments at home. Inspect the Buffet Library and Smoking Cars as they pass through Omaha



HON. JOHN L. WEBSTER, CANDIDATE FOR U. S. SENATOR.



H. B. IREY, CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

American Bible Study.

BY JOHN C. THOMPSON. NUMBER IX.

The last article under this heading brought the history of the Roman power down to 1798 when "one of the heads was wounded unto death." If you are satisfied that that part of the prophecy of Daniel and of Revelation has been fulfilled, we will leave the papacy for a short time and take up another line of prophecy found in the Book of Revelation.

In the ninth chapter of that book you find it stated that "the fifth angel sounded, and I saw a star fall from heaven unto the earth; and to him was given the key of the bottomless pit. And he opened the bottomless pit; and there arose a smoke out of the pit, as the smoke of a great furnace; and the sun and the air were darkened by reason of the smoke of the pit. And there came out of the smoke locusts upon the earth; and unto them was given power, as the scorpions of the earth have power. And it was commanded them that they should not hurt the grass of the earth, neither any green thing, neither any tree; but ONLY THOSE MEN WHICH HAVE NOT THE SEAL OF GOD IN THEIR FOREHEADS. And to them it was given that they should not kill them, but that they should be tormented five months; and their torment was as the torment of a scorpion, when he striketh a man." This prophecy does not describe the papacy. It differs in two essential points from both the other prophecies which we have seen point out and refer to the papacy. The first difference we notice is, the beasts that represent the papacy have been terrible, destructive, and wise, while this power referred to in the ninth chapter of Revelation is pictured as weak, able only to torment, or bother, or harass. The other difference is, the papacy was to make war against the saints of the Most High, while this new power was to torment only those men who had not the seal of God in their foreheads. Another and just as important difference is the time each power was to act independently of all other powers and governments. And, again, the papacy was to overcome, to kill the saints of the Most High, while this new power was not given power to kill but to torment.

Before getting into this subject you may be undecided as to what power these locust represent, but if you will

follow a little farther the whole thing will be made perfectly clear.

At a time when the papal power was welding the fetters of mental slavery and superstition on the world, the great fabric of government of Asia tottered and fell. New schemes of government were tried, but none were satisfactory. Suddenly a weak hand broke away and marched northward and westward into Europe. It began immediately to torment those men who were scourging and killing the saints of the Most High.

History tells us that the power that came out of Asia and settled in Europe at that time is what is now called Turkey. If I am not mistaken the Americanized Encyclopedia Britannica says their advent into Europe occurred "about the second decade of the 13th century." Other historians are also uncertain as to the exact date of their settling in Europe, but Gibbon, who is not regarded with much favor by the papacy, marvels at the curious fate that would preserve, not only the year but the day and the month, when they became a nation. He places the date of the founding of the Turkish empire as July 27, 1299. As it is the only positive date we have seen in history, as to when Turkey was founded, we will take it as the starting point.

Then, if the prophecy refers to "The Sick Man of the East," to the unspeakable Turk, he was to have power to torment "only those men which have not the seal of God in their foreheads." If any men were sealed in their foreheads in the past they must have been those whom the papacy killed, and it would seem simply justice for God to allow a power to arise and torment the very power that was wearing out His saints. At any rate that is what happened. The Turks constantly ravaged the frontier but were never able to kill or overthrow the papacy. At first the Turks were a mere band of marauders, and it was not until about the middle of the fifteenth century that they had a king and became a power among the nations of the world.

The time, or duration of the period, that the Turks were to be able to only torment those men who had not been sealed in their foreheads by God, was five months. As a Bible month contained 30 days, five months would contain 150 days. It was shown in the last article that in prophetic time a day was to be counted a year. Then, the Turkish marauders were to torment the non-Christians 150 years before a king was set over them. Let us see

in they did that. They became known as a separate people July 27, 1299. Add to that 150 years and it brings you down to the middle of the fifteenth century. Or, to be exact, until July 27th, 1449. Then they had a king over them, which marked the end of the first woe, or section, of the prophecy; but there were two woes or sections to follow. The next woe is believed to refer to the Turkish power also because of the similarity of time and dates.

"And the four angels were loosed which were prepared for an hour, and a day, and a month, and a year, for to slay the third part of men."—Rev. ix 15.

You will get the idea clearer if the verse is rendered thus: "The four angels were loosed (which were prepared to slay the third part of men) for an hour, and a day, and a month, and a year." Now if you will bear in mind that a day in prophecy means a year it will be easy to understand that verse. Suppose we set it out in this manner:

A year contains..... 360 days. A month contains..... 30 days. Add to these..... 1 day.

And you have a total of..... 391 days. Empire founded..... 1299. Tormented un-Godly men... 150 days.

Bringing you down to..... 1849.

But we have the hour of the prophecy yet to account for. An hour is one-twenty-fourth part of a day; as a day in prophecy is a year, then the hour in prophecy would mean the one-twenty-fourth part of a year. One twenty-fourth part of 360 is 15; or one-half of a month. And as the start of the empire was July 27, it is necessary to add to that date this one-half month or 15 days. July, having 31 days, we will, to fill it out, take four of those fifteen days, which will leave us 11 days to go into August with; and Aug. 11, 1849, is the very day when Turkey ceased to be an independent power. It was on that day that the acceptance by Turkey of the peace arranged by England and other European powers with Egypt was placed in the hands of the representative of the government of Egypt, and from which time the Sultan has been known as "The Sick Man of the East." The history of Turkey and this prophecy, both as to conduct and dates, are so undeniable alike that it seems impossible to make a mistake in deciding that Turkey is the power which was described as locust in the ninth chapter of Revelation, and as the angels which were loosed to slay the third part of men.

We have not time to go into this subject farther this week, but shall try to resume it in the next issue.

Low Rate to Omaha Exposition for Modern Woodmen Day.

On Sept. 21st and for trains arriving in Omaha morning of Sept. 22d, the Great Rock Island Route will sell round trip tickets to Omaha, good returning until and including Sept. 23, from points where one-way rates to Omaha is \$6.00 or less, at rate of less than one fare for the round trip. Minimum round trip rate to be \$1. This is a splendid opportunity to visit the Omaha Exposition at a low rate, and you should not fail to make the trip via the Great Rock Island Route. For rates and full information apply to ticket agent, or address

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The buffet-smoking-library cars on the Burlington's 11:55 P. M. train for Denver and 12:05 A. M. train for Chicago are veritable club houses on wheels.

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Berths, tickets and full information at Ticket office Depot 1502 Farnam St. 10th. and Main St.

Wanted, position by young man who speaks English and German. Good references. Wm. P. Hill, 1513 Leavenworth street, Omaha.

Do you look over the advertisements in this paper?