

a statement respecting the Tennessee Coal and Iron company merger. He said that this merger was necessary in order to check the panic of 1907 and avoid disaster.

The revolutionists have won in Haiti. President Simon has fled the capital and taken refuge on a cruiser. While he was embarking at the wharf at Port au Prince there was a riot in which Deputy Prin, Simon's chamberlain, and five other persons were killed and Clementine, the president's daughter, and six other persons, were wounded.

The Fall River Iron Works at Fall River, Mass., shut down August 4. Five thousand operatives are affected.

Theo. G. Uhlhorn, cashier of the United States subtreasury in New Orleans, died suddenly of heart disease.

James A. Floharty, of Philadelphia, was re-elected supreme knight of the Knights of Columbus.

A Mexico City dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal says: The firm stand of President de la Barra and the publication of a proclamation by Francisco I. Madero expressing acquiescence in the elimination of Emilio Vasquez Gomez are believed to have enabled the Mexican administration to pass a difficult reconstruction situation without violence.

The British parliament adjourned on August 18 to reassemble at the end of October or the beginning of November.

The Texas senate adopted a resolution ordering an investigation into the state-wide prohibition election.

CLUBS FOR 1911

	Pub's Price	With Com'n'er
American Magazine, N. Y.	\$1.50	\$1.75
American Boy, Detroit	1.00	1.50
Amer. Bee Journal, Chicago	1.00	1.50
Boy's World, Elgin, Ill.	.50	1.00
Breeder's Gazette, Chicago	1.75	1.75
Current Literature, N. Y.	3.00	3.00
Cosmopolitan, N. Y.	1.00	1.60
Commercial Appeal, Wkly. Memphis, Tenn.	.50	1.00
Courier-Journal, Louisville	1.00	1.25
Democrat, Johnstown, Pa.	1.00	1.25
Delineator, N. Y.	.00	1.55
Etude, Philadelphia	1.50	1.75
Enquirer, Cincinnati	1.00	1.25
Everybody's, N. Y.	1.50	1.90
Forest & Stream, N. Y.	3.00	3.00
Fruit Grower, St. Joseph	1.00	1.25
Good Housekeeping, Springfield, Mass.	1.25	1.75
Hoard's Dairyman	1.00	1.50
Housekeeper, Md.	1.00	1.50
Home Her., Chicago	2.00	2.05
Harper's Bazaar, N. Y.	1.25	1.55
Industrious Hen, Tenn.	.50	1.00
Irrigation Age, Chicago	1.00	1.25
The Independent, N. Y.		
Amer. Homestead, Lincoln	3.50	3.00
Woman's World, Chicago		
Literary Digest, N. Y. (Must be new)	3.00	3.25
LaFollette's Magazine	1.00	1.25
McCall's Magazine, N. Y.	.50	1.15
McClure's Magazine, N. Y.	1.50	1.85
Metropolitan Mag., N. Y.	1.50	1.75
Modern Priscilla, Boston	.75	1.35
National Monthly	1.00	1.25
News-Scimitar, Tenn.	.50	1.00
Outing Magazine, N. Y.	3.00	3.10
The Outlook, N. Y.	3.00	3.50
Pacific Monthly, Portland	1.50	1.60
Public, Chicago	1.00	1.35
Progression, monthly	.50	1.00
Pictorial Review, N. Y.	1.00	1.55
Poultry Success, Springfield, Ohio	.50	1.00
Pearson's Magazine, N. Y.	1.50	1.75
Reliable Poultry Journal	.50	1.00
Recreation, N. Y.	3.00	3.00
Review of Reviews, N. Y.		
Amer. Homestead, Lincoln	3.50	3.00
Woman's World, Chicago		
Republic, St. Louis	.50	1.25
Southern Fruit Grower	.50	1.00
Sturm's Oklahoma Mag.	1.50	1.60
Staats Zeitung, N. Y.	1.50	1.85
Scribner's Magazine, N. Y.	3.00	3.35
The Common Herd, Texas	1.00	1.25
Twentieth Century	2.00	2.00
Table Talk, Philadelphia	1.50	1.50

Send all Orders to

The Commoner, Lincoln, Neb.

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES AND GLITTER OF MODERN AMERICAN DIPLOMACY

Speech of Hon. Robert L. Henry, of Texas, in the House of Representatives, Wednesday, July 5, 1911.

The house having under consideration the following resolution (H. Res. 221.)

"Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the house what action he has taken toward carrying out the provisions of the act approved February 17, 1911, providing for the acquisition in foreign countries of sites and buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States"

Mr. Henry of Texas said:

Mr. Speaker: Discussing the circumstances under which our country was settled, Green, the great English historian, wrote:

"Between the sailing of Winthrop's expedition and the assembling of the long parliament, in the space, that is, of 10 or 11 years, 200 emigrant ships had crossed the Atlantic, and 20,000 Englishmen had found a refuge in the west."

"Driven by a brutal abuse of royal power invading their individual rights as citizens, these sturdy men thus crossed the Atlantic to find homes in the wilderness amongst us. Therefore it is no wonder that as soon as we realized that we were Americans and not merely English colonists we were taught that the law surrounds each citizen with a circle of individual rights over which no government, state or federal, or person, can pass without peril. The sturdy individualism emerging from such a system became the inspiration of a national character, receiving its initial impress from the simple conditions of life from which it sprang. The founders of our nation were plain, heroic, and sincere men and women, preferring the dangers of the wilderness rather than groveling at the feet of despots.

Before the American revolution had closed the Continental congress, dealing with marine captures, acknowledged the law of nations by express adherence to the international doctrine that "according to the general usages of Europe" we should deal with such seizures. In thus declaring, we formally linked our national affairs to the diplomacy of the world. However, at an earlier date our diplomatists began to seek entrance at the doors of foreign nations. We note that on September 17, 1776, congress proposed a plan of commercial treaty to be submitted to the king of France, Franklin, Jefferson and Deane being appointed as commissioners for the purpose of laying it before the French government. In December of the same year they addressed Count Vergennes, minister of foreign affairs of France, the first formal diplomatic document on behalf of the United States to a foreign power.

And it is historical that the French alliance resulting therefrom was the most important event of diplomacy occurring during the American revolution. There was another treaty secured by the United States before peace with Great Britain, the one negotiated by John Adams at The Hague in October, 1792, with their "high mightiness, the states-general of the United Netherlands." Near that time the Continental congress accredited other agents to other European courts. We sent William Lee to make explorations of diplomacy at Vienna, John Jay and William Carmichael were dispatched upon a similar quest to the Spanish court, Halph Izard to Tuscany, Henry Laurens to the Netherlands, and Arthur Lee was instructed to feel

his way in various courts, along with that of Prussia. We sent Francis Dana to knock at the door of Russia.

At this juncture of our diplomatic history we may profitably dwell upon the trials and dangers besetting our diplomats in the days of the revolution, when simplicity and hardship marked their careers, with an absence of opulence and oriental splendor. During those times our forefathers were mere "rebels" in the eyes of the British, and the voyage of an American diplomat across the seas was hazardous by reason of the British cruisers traversing the waters. The Reprisal, upon which Franklin sailed to France, captured two prizes on the way, and several times was menaced by suspicious sails. An eminent authority has said that in the event of the Reprisal's capture Franklin might have tested the truth of his famous remark in congress to his colleagues, that they must "either hang together or hang separately." Adams made his first voyage on an American vessel and the second on the French frigate Sensible, landing in Ferrol, Spain. Before independence was achieved, Deane proceeded abroad in secret, and when his presence in France was discovered Great Britain demanded his seizure and delivery into her custody. Jay made a safe journey in the American man-of-war Confedercy; but Henry Laurens, sailing in 1780 to the Netherlands, was not so fortunate. Embarking in a small packet boat, Mercury, convoyed by the sloop of war Saratoga, when off the banks of Newfoundland the Mercury, abandoned by her convoy, was seized by the Vestal, a British cruiser. Lauren's papers during the pursuit were put in a bag and thrown overboard. However, of too light weight to sink, they were recovered and delivered to the British government, and Laurens himself was promptly imprisoned in the Tower of London.

In this way I have endeavored to recall some of the almost forgotten incidents of the history of American diplomacy in order to "point a moral and adorn a tale." Let us not forget that these envoys had been a part of our early political life, contributed to our thought, our learning, our eloquence, our philosophy, and rise of the world's greatest republic. They were not merely fortunate adventurers stumbling upon a pot of gold; they were not mere accidents thrown up by the plowshare of fate. They were leaders in opinion, in action, in genuine patriotism, who had won the right to speak for the infant perils in the discharge of their arduous duties with the sturdy simplicity and spirit of genuine Americanism. They were unheralded by royal pomp at the gates of Paris and London. There was no royal entry preceding their reception at gorgeous courts.

Having referred to the solemn entry of an ambassador into London, a survival of diplomacy now almost obsolete, we may congratulate ourselves that very recently as two proud and over-opulent ambassadors entered that ancient capital amid a veritable riot of vulgar display and extravagance of wealth, rushing headlong to the feet of royalty, no serious casualties actually occurred. We should felicitate ourselves, because in other days in the terrific struggle for precedence between ambassadors on great occasions of public splendor armed conflicts frequently occurred. At least, as

Americans we should be content that no fatalities resulted to our representatives in their wild scramble for kingly favors. (Laughter.)

In Ward's History of the Law of Nations we read a graphic account of the armed conflict at London, on Tower Hill, in 1661, between the retinues of the French and Spanish ambassadors by reason of each attempting to follow next to the king in the procession for the solemn entry of the representative of Sweden. Permit me to congratulate our ambassadors at the recent historic occasion in London that no serious bodily harm resulted to either in their ambitious desire to touch the throne, and to lament the fact that perhaps some permanent wound was left by reason of some other representative outvieing them in gorgeous and overlavish display in vulgar wealth, jewels, peacock feathers, and personal raiment so essential to such occasions. (Laughter and applause.)

And here we must admit that such overzealous glamor and show indicate a dangerous aspect of the new dollar diplomacy. Can any patriotic American who contemplates the rising tide of lavish and almost obscene extravagance, with its source springing from the coffers of the overrich, fail in the perception that it is rapidly undermining the foundations of every cottage in the republic? As surely as death, with its impartial footsteps, approaches the doors of palatial abodes and cottages of the poor, so will the corrupting spirit of lavish display drag its withering trail over every home in the land. The penalty must be paid, and that penalty is the one due from folly to a diseased false pride. As a man must die when his arteries have lived out their day, so a nation can not flourish in a healthful state longer than the ideals that made it great. History does not record anything surpassing the sudden and intensely bacchanalian revel of extravagance and show into which our simple and serious people have been swept by the abnormal growth of tremendous fortunes and estates to the detriment of our purest and best ideals. These grotesque performances invite our pity rather more than a feeling of contempt. The most serious and corrupting aspect of the times is the tendency of our great millionaires, still professing admiration for our republican institutions, to shine in splendor as great noblemen in foreign courts. In their endeavor to pave the way for such royal status the world has been profoundly amused at the expense of this nation by the so-called system of "international marriages," oftentimes secured by purchase in return for high-sounding titles accidentally held by thin-blooded nobleman. (Applause.) As an illustration of their progress up to date in that direction, the following extract is taken from the daily newspaper reports of June 22, as they published the honor roll in London:

"Many American women awarded places of honor—United States well represented among peeresses at the coronation.—London, June 22.—America was well represented among the peeresses present at the coronation of King George and Queen Mary. Those entitled to seats in Westminster abbey were Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, daughter of W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York; Maye, Duchess of Roxburghe, daughter of Ogden Goelet, of New York; Helena, Duchess of Manchester, daughter of Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, and wife of an Anglo-American, the Duke of Manchester being the son of the former Consuelo Yznaga, of Ravenswood, La.; Florence, Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, daughter of John H. Davies, of New York; (Continued on Page 14.)