

NATIONS OF THE NEW WORLD.

It is undeniable that since the United States fought with Spain and remained with Porto Rico and the Philippines as annexed possessions, and with Cuba held in tutelage, a sentiment of apprehension regarding the future policy of the "Colossus of the North" has come to be general throughout Latin America. Should Cuba be given over to the Cuban people, the United States so fulfilling the solemn pledge of congress, Latin Americans will regard with very different than present feelings the great republic which for three-quarters of a century has been their exemplar and their sole assurance of the perpetuity of republican institutions in the New World. For imperialism there is no sympathy in Latin America; Mexico repelled the Maximilian empire, and Brazil overturned so good a sovereign as Dom Pedro. A strongly republican sentiment animates the peoples of Latin America, not even all the clericals cherishing monarchical ideas. The memory of the liberators of the Latin American countries is a dear possession and a constant inspiration to the ablest men in all the countries from Mexico down to Chili and Argentina.

Occasionally some frivolous newspaper in the United States, like a certain St. Paul (Minn.) journal, comes out with a spread-eagle editorial predicting the Americanization of Latin America, and speaking with contempt of the South American countries as given over to barbarism and unthrift. Full many a mistake have those countries made, but how ardently their more enlightened people are attached to the republican ideal their gallant history attests. That the majority of the American journals are friendly to Mexico and to all Latin America we know, not merely by a daily perusal of their editorial pages, but from a somewhat intimate acquaintance with many leading American journalists. But, unfortunately, there are editors in the United States who are incapable of broad and generous views towards the other peoples inhabiting the New World; they are filled with greed, with the lust of conquest, and, above all, with an inhuman contempt for peoples who differ from them in traditions, religion, and language. Their utterances, we are sorry to say, are soon caught up in Latin America, where there is no means of judging of their relative importance. Thus a minority of American journals play into the hands of the reactionists in South and Central America, making the task of the liberal leaders in promoting harmonious relations with the United States most difficult.

Monroe Doctrine Ridiculed in Europe.

In our opinion, an act of wise statesmanship on the part of the United States government would be for congress to

adopt a resolution committing that government to a policy of maintaining the territorial integrity not only of Mexico, but of the Central and South American countries. Such an act would be in direct line with the sentiment of the Monroe doctrine, and it would powerfully aid in bringing about more kindly and intimate relations between the republic of Washington and the nations further south. Such an act, followed by the granting of independence to Cuba, would assure the Latin American people of the frank good will of the people of the United States. And, more than that, all Europe would see that it was a long step taken towards a Pan-American league for the common defence.

This journal, three years ago, and alone among all the press, pointed out that the partition of South America was contemplated in Europe. We stood apart then, uttering an opinion deemed baseless; but today not a week goes by without confirmation of our idea coming from across the Atlantic! Today, the Monroe doctrine is openly ridiculed in the press of Continental Europe, and hints, not at all vague, of a coming day of reckoning for the United States are heard. It is felt that the growing commercial and naval importance of the United States must be checked, and the sentiment has found voice in Austria through a minister of the crown! As outlined, the project is, at a favorable opportunity, to assail, and, if possible, defeat the "arrogant and intrusive Americans," and then proceed to divide the rich continent of South America. In confirmation of what we have said, let us quote from the careful correspondent of the New York Evening Post, cabling from London; he says:

"More than once during the past few months I have heard English public men declare that, though South Africa occupies the front of the international stage today, the turn of South America is sure to come in the near future. South Africa, they argue, has gold, and, therefore, is a powerful magnet to the roaming population of the world; but as a permanent colonization ground, it cannot compare with South America, and it is in the search of permanent colonization grounds as well as trade that some of the bitterest struggles of the future will come."

Should Guarantee Independence of Latin America.

The argument of German newspapers, that by adventuring into the Orient the United States has abandoned the Monroe doctrine is a most logical one; there are American journals which frankly admit the impairment of that principle for which so many American administrations have contended. German public writers argue that already a German-America has grown up in South America which Germany is bound to defend.

That when her navy has grown to the dimensions now contemplated the Monroe doctrine will long go uncontested, we do not imagine. Year by year, the German people become more restless; their commerce is world-wide, ever growing; they are led by one of the most truly imperial rulers the world has seen since the time of the first Napoleon, a young and ambitious man of genius, and of untiring energy. It is probable that the Kaiser regards the Monroe doctrine as a phantom which will disappear, if boldly confronted; he is a positivist, and he has the audacity of youth reinforced by a coldly calculating and highly trained intelligence. Much may be looked for from that ablest of the sovereigns.

And now we come back to our main point, viz., that the relations of the United States and Latin America are unsatisfactory, that the more blatant politicians and the minority of the American press are undoing the work of two generations of statesmen at Washington, and that a clearly defined policy of good will towards Latin America must be adopted. Cuba's independence must be accomplished, a tribunal for the arbitration, of all questions arising between the countries of the New World should be established, with full power to adjudicate all claims; and the congress at Washington should declare, by resolution, that the United States guarantees the territorial integrity and independence of Latin America. Such action would put a spine into the Monroe doctrine.—*Mexican Herald.*

COURTS.

Will the Nebraska Bryanarchists, in view of the contempt proceedings of our own supreme court, favor reaffirming at Kansas City, the following plank from the Chicago platform:

"We especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly-dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and the rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges, executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate, and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempts in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt."

Was the criticism by the Nebraska editor more severe than the following reference to the supreme court of the United States made by a well-known Nebraskan during the campaign of 1896:

"They say we passed an unconstitutional law. I deny it. The income tax was not unconstitutional when it was passed. It was not unconstitutional when it went before the supreme court for the first time. It did not become unconstitutional until one judge changed his mind, and we cannot be expected to know when a judge will change his mind." (Applause and a voice, hit him again, as recorded in the "First Battle.")