# DESERET EVENING NEWS TUESDAY DECEMBER 4 1906



(Continued from page five.)

approach it in the history of civilized manking, Japan has a glorious and nuclent past. Her civilization is older than that of the nations of northern Europe—the nations from whom the people of the United States have chiefly people of the United States have chiefly sprung. But 50 years ago Japan's de-velopment was still that of the middle ages. During that 50 years the prog-ress of the country in every walk in fire has been a marvel to mankind, and she now stands as one of the greatest of eivilized nations; great in the arts of war and in the arts of peace, great in military. In industrial, in artistic development and achievement. Japa-ness soldiers and solitors have shown development and achievement. Japa-nese soldiers and sallors have shown themselves equal in combat to any of whom history makes note. She has produced great generals and mighty ad-mirals; her fighting men, aboat and ashore, show all the herole courage, the unquestioning, unfaitering loyality, the splendid indifference to hardship and death, which marked the loyal Ronins; and they show also that they possess the highest ideal of patroitism. Japa-nese artists of every kind see their products eagerly sought for in a lands. "The iddustrial and commercial de-velopment of Japan has been phe-homenal; greater than that of any we industrial and connected as velopment of Japan has been phe-nomenal; greater than that of any other country during the same pe-riod. At the same time the ad-vance in science and philosophy is no less marked. The admir-able management of the Japanese Red Cross during the lake war, the efficiency and humanity of the Japanese officials, nurses, and doctors, won the respectful admiration of all acquainted with the facts. Through the Red Cross the Japanese people sent over \$190,900 to the sufferers of Ean Francisco, and the gift was ac-cepted with gratitude by our people. The courtesy of the Japanese, nation-sily and individually, has become pro-yrebial. To no other country has there vrebial. To no other country has there been such an increasing number of visitors from this land as to Japan. Ir visitors from this land as to Japan. In return, Japanese have come here in great numbers. They are welcome, socially and intellectually, in all our colleges and institutions of higher learning, in all our professional and social bodies. The Japanese have won in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits and by their own exertions the right to treatment on a basis of the right to treatment on a basis of full and frank equality. The over-whelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every quarter of the Union the stranger from Japan is treated as he deserves that is, he is treated as the strange from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here and there a most unworthy feeling has manifested itself toward the Japanese —the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco, and in mutschools in San Francisco, and in mut-terings against them in one or two other places, because of their ef-ficiency as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wick-ed absurdity, when there are no arst-class colleges in the land, including the universities and colleges of Cali-fornia, which do not gladly welcome Japanese students and on which Jap-anese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us; and no nation is fit to teach unless it is also willing to learn. Throughout Japan Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a like courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferi-ority in our civilization.

Our nation fronts on the Pacific just as it fronts on the Atlantic. We hope to play a constantly growing part in the great ocean of the orient. We wish, as we ought to wish, for

ment was powerless to quell. This government was repeatedly asked by the then Cuban government to inter-vene, and finally was notified by the president of Cuba that he intended to resign; that bis decision was irrevoe-able; that none of the other constitu-tional officers would consent to carry on the government, and that he was powerless to maintain order. It was evident that chaos was impending, and there was every probability that if steps were not immediately taken by this government to try to restore orthis government to try to restore or-der, the representatives of various European nations in the island would apply to their respective governments for armed intervention in order to pro tect the lives and property of their citi-zens. Thanks to the preparedness of zens. Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless; and I furthermore dispatched to Cuba the secretary of war and the assistant secretary of state, in order that they might grapple with the securation on the ground. All efforts to secure an agreement between the contending fle-tions, by which they should themselves come to an amfechala understanding and come to an anticable understanding and settle upon some modus vivendi-some provisional government of their own-failed. Finally the president of the republic resigned. The quorum of con-gress assembled failed by deliberate purpose of its members, so that there was no power to act on his resignation, and the government came to a halt. In accordance with the so-called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of Cuba, I thereupon proconstitution of Cuba, I thereupon pro-claimed a provisional government for the island, the secretary of war act-ing as provisional governor until he could be replaced by Mr. Magoon, the late minister to Panama and governor of the cunal zone on the isthmus; troops were sent to support them and to relieve the navy, the expedition be-ing handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. The insurgent chiefs immediately agreed that their chiefs immediately agreed that their troops should lay down their arms and disband; and the agreement was car-ried out. The provisional government has left the personnel of the old government and the old laws, so far as might be, unchanged, and will thus administer the island for a few months until tranquility can be restored, a new election properly held, and a new govinthe Island; and the harvesting of the sugar-cane crop, the great crop of the island, is about to proceed. When the election has been held and When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion, the pro-visional government will come to an end. I take this opportunity of ex-pressing upon behalf of the American people, with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperative read Cuba will realize the imperative need of preserving justice and keeping order in the island. The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially, and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve or-

that they shall be able to preserve or-der among themselves and therefore to preserve their independenc. If the elec-tions become a farce, and if the in-surrectionary habit becomes confirmed in the island, it is absolutely out of the question that the island should con-tions independent. tinue independent; and the United States, which has assumed the sponsorship before the civilized world for Cu-ba's career as a nation, would again have to intervene and to see that the government was managed in such or-derly fashion as to secure the safety of life and property. The path to be trodden by those who exercise selfgovernment is always hard, and we should have every charity and patience with the Cubans as they tread this dif-ficult path. I have the utmost sym-pathy with, and regard for, them; but I most earnestly adjure them solemnly to weigh their responsibilities and to to weigh their responsibilities and to see that when their new government is started it shall run smoothly, and with freedom from flagrant denial of right on the one hand, and from insurrec-tionary disturbances on the other,

## THE RIO CONFERENCE.

#### Example of American Nations Harmoniously Conferring Valuable. The second international conference

of American republics, held in Mexico conviction that they correctly repre-sent the sentiments of the whole Amer-

tary, accordingly, visited Brazil, Uru-guay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Panama and Colombia. He refrained from visit-ing Paraguay, Bollvia, and Ecuador only because the distance of their cap-itals from the seaboard made it imprac-ticable with the time at the distance. ticable with the time at his disposal. He carried with him a message of peace and triendship, and of strong desire for good understanding and mutual help-fulness; and he was everywhere re-ceived in the spirit of his message. The members of government, the press, the learned professions, the men of business. and the great masses of the people unit-ed everywhere in emphatic response to his friendly expressions and in doing honor to the country and cause which he represented.

he represented. In many parts of South America there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude and purposes of the United states toward the other American republics. An idea had become prevalent that our assertion of the Monroe doc-trine implied, or carried with it, an as-sumption of superiority, and of a right to exercise some kind of protectorate to exercise some kind of protectorate over the countries to whose territory that doctrine applies. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Yet that im-pression continued to be a serious bar-rier to good understanding, to friendly intercourse, to the introduction of Americal capital and the extension of American trade. The impression was so widespread that apparently it could not be reached by any ordinary means.

MONROE DOCTRINE. Part of Root's Mission Was to Dispel

Erroneous Ideas. It was part of Secv. Root's mission

to dispel this unfounded impression, and there is just cause to believe that he has succeeded. In an address to the third conference at Rlo on the 31st of July-an address of such note that I send it in, together with this message -he said:

"We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallst and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire. and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges or powers that we do not freely concede to every American re-public. We wish to increase our prosperity, to extend our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to ac-complish this is not to pull down oth-ers and profit by their ruin, but to help all friends to a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together. Within a few months for the first time the recognized possessors of every foot of soil upon the American continents can be and I hope will be represented with the acknowledged rights of equal proceeding statics in the proceeding together can be and 1 hope will be represented with the acknowledged rights of equal sovereign states in the great world congress at The Hague. This will be the world's formal and final acceptance of the declaration that no part of the American continents is to be deemed subject to colonization. Let us piedge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of the duty to human-ity which that accepted declara-tion implies, so that in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our republies may come to march with equal step by the side of the stronger and more fortunate. Let us help each other to show that for all the races of men the liberty for which we have fought and labored is the twin sister of justice and peace. Let us unlit in cre-ating and maintaining and making ef-fective an all-American public opinion. fective an all-American public opinion, whose power shall influence international conduct and prevent internation-al wrong, and narrow the causes of war, and forever preserve our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are massed behind the frontiers of Europe, and bring us ever nearer to the perfection of ordered liberty. So shall come security and prosperity, produc-tion and trade, wealth, learning, the arts, and happiness for us all."

These words appear to have been re-ceived with acclaim in every part of South America. They have my hearty approval, as I am sure they will have yours, and I can not be wrong in the

highly, have at times taken a different view and have permitted themselves, though we believe with reluctance, to collect such debts by force. It is doubtless true that the non-payment of pub-lie debts may be accompanied by such circumstances of fraud and wrongdoing violation of treatles as to justify the e of force. This government would glad to see an international consideration of the subject which shall dis-criminate between such cases and the simple nonperformance of a contract with a private person, and a resolution

in favor of reliance upon peaceful means in cases of the latter class. "It is not felt, however, that the conference at Rio should undertake to make such a discrimination or to re-solve upon such a rule. Most of the American countries and the date to and the super state of the second state of the American countries are still debtor na-tions, while the countries of Europe are the creditors. If the Rio confer-ence, therefore, were to take such ac-tion it would have the appearance of tion it would have the appearance of a meeting of debtors resolving how their ereditors should act, and this would not inspire respect. The true course is indicated by the terms of the program, which proposes to re-quest the second Hague conference, where both creditors and debtors will be assembled, to consider the subject."

## CENTRAL AMERICA.

#### U. S. and Mexico Stopped Warring Among the Republics.

Last June trouble which had existed for some time between the republics of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras culminated in war-a war which duras culminated in war—a war which threatened to be ruinous to the coun-tries involved and very destructive to the commercial interests of Ameri-cans, Mexicans and other foreigners who are taking an important part in the development of these countries. The thoroughly good understanding which exists between the United States and Mexico enabled this government and that of Mexico to unite in effec-tive mediation between the warring

and that of Mexico to unite in enec-tive mediation between the warring republics; which mediation resulted, not without long-continued and pa-tient effort, in bringing about a meet-ing of the representatives of the hos-tile powers on board a United States warship as neutral territory, and peace was there concluded: a peace which was there concluded; a peace which resulted in the savings of thousands of lives and in the prevention of an incalculable amount of misery and the destruction of property and of the means of livelihood. The Rio confer-ence passed the following resolution in reference to this action: in reference to this action:

"That the third international Amer-ican conference shall address to the president of the United States of America and of the United States of Mexico a note in which the conference which is being held at Rio expresses its satisfaction at the happy results of their mediation for the celebration of peace between the republics of Guate-

mala, Honduras and Salvador." This affords an excellent example of one way in which the influence of the United States can properly be ex-ercised for the benefit of the people of the western hemisphere; that is, by action taken in concert with other American republics, and therefore free from those suspicions and preju-dices which might attach if the action were taken by one alone. In this way it is possible to exercise a powerful influence toward the substitution of considerate action in the spirit of justice for the insur-rectionary or international violence which has hitherto been so great a hindrance to the development of many of our neighbors. Repeated examples of united action by several or many American republics in favor of peace, by urging cool and reasonable, instead of excited and belligerent, treatment of international controversies, can not fail to promote the growth of a general public opinion among the American nations which will elevate the standards of international action, strength-en the sense of international duty among governments, and tell in favor of the peace of mankind.

## TRIP TO PANAMA.

### Later on Will Report at Length on Subject of Canal.

I have just returned from a trip to

ment has been trying in vain to secure from Great Britain such revision and modification of the regulations as were contemplated and provided for by the award of the tribunal of Paris.

## RAIDS BY POACHERS.

### Suitable Representations on the Subject Have Been Made to Japan.

The process of destruction has been ac-celerated during recent years by the ap-pearance of a number of Japanese vessels engaged in pelagic scaling. As these ves-sels have not been bound even by the in-adequate limitations prescribed by the tribunal of Paris, they have pall no al-tention either to the close season or to the 60-mile limit imposed upon the Cana-dians, and have prosecuted their work up to the very islands themselves. On July 18 and 17, the crews from several Japanese vessels made faids upon the is-larid of St. Paul, and before they were beaten off by the very meager and in-sufficiently armed guard, they succeeded in killing several bundred scals and can-rying off the skins of most of them. Near-ity all the scals killed were females and the work was done with frightful bar-bartity. Mony of the scals appear to have been skinned ally and many were found half skinned and still allye. The mids were repelled only by the use of firearms, and five of the raiders were killed, two were wounded for, but such provision of vessels, arms, and ammunation will pow be made that its repetition will not be found profitable. Suitable, representations regarding the incident have been made to the govern-ment of Japz., and we are assured that all practicable measures will be taken by the outhry be prevent any recurrence of the outrage. On our part, the guard on the island will be increased, and better revenue cutter patrol service about the Islands will be established; next season a United States war vessel will also be sent there. We have not relaxed our efforts to se-ever an agreement with Great Britain and negotiations with Japan for the same purpose are in progres. The laws for the protection of the seale with the united protection of the seale with the united protection of the seale The process of destruction has been acelerated during recent years by the ap-

for adequate protection of the seal herd, and negotiations with Japan for the same purpose are in progress. The laws for the protection of the seals within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amend-ment. Only the islands of St. Paul and St. George are now, in terms, included in the government res-ervation, and the other islands are also to be included. The landing of allens as well as citizens upon the islands, with-out a permit from the department of commerce and labor, for any purpose ex-cept in case of stress of weather or for water, should be prohibited under ade-quate penalties. The approach of vessels for the excepted purposes should be res-ulated. The authority of the government agents on the islands with intent to take seals should have the pow-ers of a committing magistrate. The en-trance of a vessel into the territorial wa-ters surrounding the islands with intent to take seals should be made a critainal offense and cause of forfeiture. Authority for sealskins, or the paraphernalia for tak-ing them, should be made prima face evidence of such intent. I recommend what legislation is needed to accomplish these ends; and I commend to your at-tention the presence on any vessel of seals or sealskins, or the paraphernalia for tak-ing them, should be made prima face evidence of such intent. I recommend what legislation is needed to accomplish these ends; and I commend to your at-tention the report of Mr. Sims, of the de-partment of commerce and labor, on this subject.

subject. In case we are compelled to abandon the hope of making arrangements with other governments to put an end to the hideous cruelty now incident to pelagic scaling, it will be a question for your serious con-sideration how far we should continue to protect and maintain the seal herd on and with the result of continuing such a practise, and whether it is not better to end the practise by exterminating the herd ourselves in the most humane way possible.

## HAGUE CONFERENCE,

#### For First Time All American Republics Have Been Asked to Join.

In the subjects which naturally would considered by the American delegates. Will be for the subjects which the subject the subject of the subject the subject of the subject to be consulted upon every question that has arisen. It is a matter of satisfaction that all of the American republies have now, for the first time, been invited to join in the proposed conference. The close connection between the subjects which naturally would conference held at Geneva last summer, and the subjects which naturally would conference ender the subject which and considered by the different between the subject to be the subject to In my last message I advised you that



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our dealings with Asia; and a per-of the question that we should per-manently have such development un-less we freeley and gladly extend to less we freeley and gladly extend to other nations the same measure of justice and good treatment which we xpect to receive in return. It is only a very small body of our citizens that act badly. Where the federal governact badly. Where the federal govern-ment has power it will deal summarily with any such. Where the several states have power I earnestly ask that they also deal wisely and promptly with such conduct, or else this small body of wrongdoets may bring shame upon the great mass of their innocent and whether follows the set and right-thinking fellows-that is, upon our nation as a whole. Good manners should be an international than an individual attribute. I ask fair treatment for the Japanese ns I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, or Italians, I ask it as ask it as ilization. I Russians, or Italians, to humanity and etvilization. ask it as due to ourselves because we must act uprightly toward all men.

### ALIEN'S RIGHTS.

#### President Should be Given More Power So as to Enforce Them.

I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. One of the great ombarrassments attending the performance of our international obliga. the United States are entirely inade-quate. They fail to give to the na-tional government sufficiently ample power, through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy to protect allens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore carnestly recommend that the crim-inal and civil statutes of the United States he so amended and added to as to enable the president, acting for the United States government, which is responsible in our international re-lations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treatles. Even as the law now is something can be done by the fed-eral government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affect-ing the Japanese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employ ticle of doubt as to the power of the national government completely to perform and enforce its own obligations to other fations. The mob of a single city may at any time perform acts of lawless violence against some class of foreigners which would plungo us into war. That city by itself would be powerless to make defense against the foreign power thus assaulted, and if independent of this government it would never venture to perform or permit the performance of the acts complained of. The entire power and the whole auty to protect the offend-ing city or the offending community lies in the hands of the United States government. It is unthink-able that we should continue a policy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendity nation, and the United States government s powerless to make defense agains crime against a friendly hatlon, and the United States government limited, not to preventing the commission of the crime, but, in the last resort, to defending the people who have committed it against the consequences of their own wrongdaing

Intervention Will Cease When New

out in Cuba which it speedily grew evi-

In the years 1901-2, provided for the holding of the third conference within five years, and committed the fixing of the time and place and the arrange-ments for the conference to the gov-erning board of the bureau of Ameri-can remulting commend of the can republics, composed of the repre-sentatives of all the American na-tions in Washington. That board dis-charged the duty imposed upon it with charged the duty imposed upon it with marked fidelity and painstaking care, and upon the courteous invitation of the United States of Brazil, the confer-ence was held at Rio de Janeiro, con-tinuing from the 23rd of July to the 29th of August last. Many subjects of common interest to all the Ameri-con patients were discussed by the concan nations were discussed by the con-ference, and the conclusions reached, embodied in a series of resolutions and proposed conventions, will be laid be fore you upon the coming in of the final report of the American delegates. They contain many matof importance relating to extension of trade, the increase communication, the smoothing ters the or communication, the smoothing away of barriers to free intercourse, and the promotion of a better knowl-edge and good understanding be-tween the different countries repre-The meetings of the confersented. ence were harmonious and the con-clusions were reached with substanclusions were reached with substan-tial unanimity. It is interesting to observe that in the successive con-ferences which have been held the representatives of the different Ameri-can nations have been learning to work together effectively, for, while the first conference in Washington in 1889, and

the second conference in Mexico in 1901-2, occupied many months, with much time wasted in an unregulated and fruitless discussion, the third confer-ence at Rio exhibited much of the facil-

ity in the practical dispatch of business which characterizes permanent delib-erative bodies, and completed its labors within the period of six weeks original-ly allotted for its sessions.

Quite apart from the specific value of the conclusions reached by the confer-ence, the example of the representa-

tives of all the American nations engag-ing in harmonious and kindly consider-

ation and discussion of subjects of com-mon interest is itself of great and sub-

stantial value for the promotion of rea-sonable and considerate treatment of all international questions. The thanks of this country are due to the govern-ment of Brazil and to the people of Ria

de Janeiro for the generous hospitality with which our delegates, in common

with the others, were received, enter-

with the others, were received, enter-tained, and facilitated in their work. Incidentally to the meeting of the conterence, the secretary of state visit-ed the city of Rio de Janeiro and was cordially received by the conference, of which he was made an honorary presi-dent. The announcement of his inten-tion to make this visit was followed by meet courteous and urgent livits.

tion to make this visit was followed by most courteous and urgent invita-tions from nearly all the countries of South America to visit them as the guest of their governments. It was deemed that by the acceptance of these

invitations we might appropriately ex-press the real respect and friendship in which we hold our sister republics of

the southern continent, and the score-

**A BILIOUS SPELL** 

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sent the sentiments of the whole Amer-lean people. I cannot better character-ize the true attitude of the United States in its assertion of the Monroe doctrine than in the words of the dis-tinguished form a minister of foreign affairs of Argentina, Doctor Drago, in his speech welcoming Mr. Root at Buenos Ayres. He spoke of— "The traditional policy of the United States (which) without accentuating superiority of seeking preponderance. superiority or seeking preponderance, condemned the oppression of the na-

tions of this part of the world and the control of their destinies by the great powers of Europe." It is gratifying to know that in the great city of Buenos Ayres, upon the arches which spanned the streets, en-twined with Argentine and American flags for the reception of our represen-tative, there were emblazoned not only the names of Washington and Jefferson the names of Washington and Jefferson and Marshall, but also, in appreciative recognition of their services to the cause of South American Independence, the names of James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Richard Rush. We take especial pleasure in the graceful courties of the government graceful courtesy of the government of Brazil, which has given to the beau-tiful and stately building first used for the meeting of the conference the name of "Palacio Monroe." Our grateful ac-knowledgments are due to the govern-ments and the people of all the coun-tries visited by the secretary of state for the courtesy, the friendship, and the honor shown to our country in their generous hospitality to him.

## SOUTH AMERICAN DEBTS. Against U. S. Policy to Resort to Arms

To Collect Private Ones, In my message to you on the 5th of

December, 1905, I called your attention to the embarrassment that might be caused to this government by the assertion by foreign nations of the right to collect by force of arms contract debts due by American republics to citizens of the collecting nation, and to the danger that the process of com-pulsory collection might result in the occupation of territory tending to be-come permanent. I then said: "Our own government has always re-

fused to enforce such contractual obli-gations on behalf of its citizens by an appeal to arms. It's much to be wished that all foreign governments yould take the same view.

This subject was one of the topics of consideration at the conference at Rio and a resolution was adopted by that conference recommending to the re. spective governments represented 'to consider the advisability of asking the second peace conference at The Hague to examine the question of the compul-sory collection of public debts, and in general, means tending to diminish among nations conflicts of purely peuniary origin.

This resolution was supported by the representatives of the United States in accordance with the following instructions:

"It has long been the established policy of the United States not to use its armed forces for the collection of ordinary contract debts due to its citizens by other governments. We have not considered the use of force for such a purpose consistent with that respect for the independent sovereignty of other members of the family of nations, which is the most important principal of in-ternational law and the chief protection of weak nations against the oppression of the strong. It seems to us that the TUBA. Intervention Will Cease When New Peaceful Government is Installed. Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evi-tent that the existing Cuban govern-

Panama and shall report to you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama canal

## ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE. Treaty Gives United States Equal Com-

mercial Rights.

The Algeciras convention, which was signed by the United States as well as by most of the powers of Europe, suby most of the powers of Europe, su-persedes the previous convention of isso, which was also signed both by the United States and a majority of the European powers. This treaty confers upon us squal commercial rights with all European countries and does not en-tail a single obligation of any kind up-on us, and I earnestly hope it may be speedily ratified. To refuse to ratify it would merely mean that we forfeited our commercial rights in Moroeco and would not achieve another object of any kind. In the event of such refusal we would be left for the first time in a hundred and twenty years without any commercial treaty with Moroeco, and this at a time when we are everywhere this at a time when we are everywhere seeking now markets and outlets for trade.

## FUR SEALS.

### Pelagic Sealing Responsible for Destruction of Herds.

The destruction of the Pribilof islands fur seals by pelagic sealing still continues. The herd which, according to tinues. The herd which, according to the surveys made in 1874 by direction of the Congress, numbered 4,700,000, and which, according to the survey of both American and Canadian commissioners in 1891 amounted to 1,000,000, has now been reduced to about 180,000. This re-sult has been brought about by Canadi-an and some other sealing vessels kill-ing the female seals while in the wa-ter during their annual pilgrimage to and from the south, or in search of ter during their annual pligrimage to and from the south, or in search of food. As a rule the female seat, when killed as pregnant, and also has an unweaned pup on land, so that. • each skin taken by pelagic sealing, as a rule, three lives are destryed— the mother, the unborn offspring, and the nursing pup, which is left to starve to death. No damage whatever is done to the herd by the carefully regulated

to death. No damage whatever is done to the herd by the carefully regulated killing on land: the custom of pelagic sealing is solely responsible for all of the present evil, and is alike indefensi-ble from the economic standpoint and from the standpoint of humanity. In 1896 over 16,000 young seals were found dead from starvation on the Priblich islands. In 1897 it was estimat-ed that since pelagic sealing began up-ward of 400,000 adult female seals had been killed at sea, and over 300,000 young seals had died of starvation as the result. The revolting barbarity of such a practice, as well as the wasteful destruction which it involves, needs no destruction which it involves, needs no demonstration and is its own condemnation. The Bering sea tribunal, which sat in Paris in 1893, and which decident against the claims of the United States against the claims of the United States to exclusive jurisdiction in the waters of Bering sea and to a property right in the fur seals when outside of the three-mile limit, determined also upon cer-tain regulations which the tribunal considered sufficient for the proper pro-tection and preservation of the fur seaf or habitaually resorting to, the Ber-g sea. The tribunal by its regulations ing sea. established a close season, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July, and exclud-ed all killing in the waters within 60 also provided that the regulations with a view to the protection and preserva-tion of the seals, should be sumplitted every five years to new examination, so as to enable both interested govern-ments to consider whether, in the light of past experience, there was occasion for any modification thereof.

The regulations have proved plainly inalequate to accomplish the object of protection and preservation of the fur seals, and for a long time this govern-

## PEACE AND RIGHTEOUSNESS.

Chance for Arbitration Depends Chiefly on Sufficient Armed Strength.

It must ever be kept in mind that war is It must ever be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable, but imperative, up-on honorable men, upon an honorable na-tion, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious convic-tion or of national welfare. Peace is nor-mally a great good, and normally it coin-cides with righteousness; but it is righte-ousness and not peace which should bind the conscience of a nation as it should bind the conscience of an individual; and neither a nation nor an individual can sur-render conscience to another's keeping. Neither can a nation, which is an en-tity, and which does not die as individual do, refrain from taking thought for the interest of the generations that are to come, no less than for the interest of the generation of today; and no public men-have a right, whother from shortsighted ness, from selfilsh indifference, or from sentimentality, to sacrifice national inter-osts which are vital in character. A just war is in the long run far better for a nation's soul than the most prosperous prace obtained by acquiescence in wrong or injustice. Moreover, though it is criminal for a nation to to prepare for war, so that it may escape the dreadfun consequences of being defeated in war, yet it must always be remembered that even to be defeated in war is all. As has been well and finely sai, a beaten nation is not necessarily a disgraced na-tion, but the nation or man is disgraced if the obligation to defend right is shirked. ot merely justifiable, but imperative, upif the shirked.

ton: but the nation or man is disgraded is the obligation to defend right is issued. We should as a nation do everything for our power for the cause of honorable for a station to countil a wrong upon another hatton is the state of the cause of honorable for a state of the stat

THE NAVY.

Country Possesses.

The United States navy is the surest

(Continued on page seven.)



