DESERET EVENING NEWS: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1905.

SAN DOMINGO AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

president, in Message Transmitting to Senate Dominican Protocol of Agreement for Collection and Disbursement of Republic's Customs Revenues by United States, Discusses Famous Doctrine and Its Bearings on Relations of European Governments to Central and Southern American Countries-An Unusually Important Document.

Resevoit's message transmitting to the senate the new Dominican protocol of an agreement providing for the colaction and disbursement by the United states of the customs revenues of San Demingo for the adjustment of all the obligations of that government, was totay made public by order of the enate in executive session. The document includes the new agreement as well as the original protocol and award ef the commission of arbitration for the settlement of the claims of the San peminge Improvement company, under which agents of the United States are already collecting the revenues at cerisin of the ports of the Dominican govemment.

Few documents that have come to the revolution to any of the South er Central American or West Indian republics have attracted so much at-rention. Because of the controversy that has arisen as to the rights of the control of the enter bio treats around erecutive to enter into treaty arrange-ments with any foreign government without the advice and consent of the sepate, extraordinary interest has been

The document came to the senate yes trday at an hour past the usual time for most senators to leave the cham-ter and therefore it was brought up on after the senate convened today e message of the president outlined The message of the president outlined the policy of the government, holding that is demanded that this government take charge of the customs of states when it is manifest that they are un-able to maintain their integrity. In addition to the president's discus-at the Mourne doubling in the case

on of the Monroe doctrine in the case San Domingo the protocol itself ekes specific declaration of its applition and in that respect is unusual in eaty making. The declaration octreaty making. The declaration oc-curs in the second paragraph, which re-des that the government of the Unit-d States views "any attempt of gov-emments outside of this hemisphere to uble as a manifestation of an unposition toward the Unit-The message follows: friendly disp ed States." HERE IS THE MESSAGE.

To the Senate:--I herewith submit a

notocol between the Dominican repub-c and the United States. The condi-ons in the republic of Santo Domingo ave been growing steadily worse for many years. There have been many bances and revolutions, bis have been contracted beyond the wer of the republic to repay. Some these debts were properly contracted and are held by those who have a legit-imate right to their money. Others are without question improper or exor-Others are without question improper or exor-biant, constituting claims which should never be paid in full, and per-taps only to the extent of a very small perion of their nominal value.

Certain countries have long felt themselves aggrieved because of the non-payment of debts due to their citiand. The only way by which foreign rediors could ever obtain from the republic itself any guaranty of pay-ment would be either by the acquisition outright or the by taking possession of the cus-tom houses, which would of course in fiself, in effect, be taking possession of a certain amount of territory. MUST ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY. "It has for some time been obvious sat those who profit by the Monroe That has for some time been obvious that those who profit by the Monroe doutrine must accept certain responsi-bilities along with the rights which it confers, and that the same statement applies to those who uphold the doctine. It cannot be too often and too emphatically asserted that the United States has not the slightest desire for entering agrandizement, at the ex-ense of any of its southern neighbors, and will not treat the Monroe doctrine an excuse for such aggrandizement en lis part.

Washington, Feb. 16 .-- President | isfying the claims of their creditors and refuse itself to take any such steps, "An aggrieved nation can, without in-terfering with the Monroe doctrine, take what action it sees fit in the ad-justment of its disputes with Ameri-can states, provided that such action does not take the shape of interfering with their form of enveryment or the with their form of government or the despoilment of their territory under any guise. But, short of this, when the question is one of a money claim, the only way which remains thally to col-lect it is a blockade or bombardment or the seture of the autom houses or the seizure of the custom houses, and this means, as has been said above, what is in effect a possession. hough only a temporary possession of

"The United States then becomes a party in interest, because under the Monroe doctrine it cannot see any European power seize and permanently oc-cupy the territory of one of these republics, and yet such setaure of terri-tory, disguised or undisguised, may eventually offer the only way in which the power in question can collect any debts, unless there is interference on the part of the United States.

"One of the difficult and increasingly complicated problems which often arise in Santo Domingo grows out of the vioations of contracts and concessions cometimes improvidently granted, with aluable privileges and exemptions stipulated upon for grossly inadequate con-siderations which were burdensome to he state and which are not infrequent-v disregarded and violated by the governing authorities. Citizens of the United States and of other governments holding these concessions and contracts. appeal to their respective governments for active protection and intervention,

AIMS OF UNITED STATES.

"Except for arbitrary wrong done or sanctioned by superior authority to persons or to vested property rights, the United States government, following its traditional usage in such cases, aims to go no further than the mere use of its good offices, a measure which frequent-

ly proves ineffective. "On the other hand, there are gov-ernments which do sometimes take energetic action for the protection of their subjects in the enforcement of contractual claims, and thereupon American concessionaires, supported by powerful influences, make loud appeal to the

United States government in similar cases for similar action. "They claim that in the actual posi-tion of affairs their valuable properties are practically confiscated, their American enterprise is paralyzed, and that, unless they are fully protected, even by the enforcement of their merely conthe enforcement of their interest con-tractual rights, it means the abandon-ment to the subjects of other govern-ments of the interests of American commerce and trade through the sacri-fice of their investment, by excessive taxes imposed in violation of contract and by other devices, and the sacrifice of the output of their mines and other industries, and even of their railway and shipping interests, which they have established in connection with the exploitation of their concessions. Thus the attempted solution of the complex problem by the ordinary methods of diplomacy reacts infuriously upon the United States government itself, and in a measure paralyzes the action of the

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but they also concern the prosperity of the people of the island as well the people of the island, as well the security of American interests and they are intimately associated with the interests of the south Atlantic and gulf states, the normal expansion of whose commerce lies in that direction. At one time, and that only a year ago, three revolutions were in progress

in the island at the same time. "It is impossible to state with anything like approximate accuracy the present population of the Dominican republic. In the report of the commison appointed by President Grant in 71, the population was estimated at a over 150,000 souls, but according to 1871, the the Statesmen's Year-Boook for 1904 the estimated population in 1888 is given 1904 as 610,000. The bureau of American re-publics considers this the best estimate of the present population of the re-public,

DOMINICAN PUBLIC DEBT. 'As shown by the unanimous report

AS shown by the unanimous report of the Grant commission, the public debt of the republic, including claims, was \$1,564,831. The total revenues were \$772,834. The public indebtedness of the Dominium, penultic and including all ominican republic, not including al laims, was, on Sept. 12 last, as the lepariment of state is advised, \$32,280,the estimated revenues under the Dominican management of customs-houses were \$1,850,000; the proposed nouses were \$1,850,000; the proposed budget for current administration was \$1,300,000, leaving only \$550,000 to pay foreign and unliquidated obligations and payment on these latter will all, during the ensuing year, amount to \$700,000, besides \$900,000 of arrearages during \$700,000. of payments overdue, amounting in all to \$1,690,000. It is therefore impossible under existing conditions, which are chronic, and with the estimated yearly chronic, and with the estimated yearly revenues of the republic, which, during the last decade have averaged approx-inately \$1,600,000, to defray the ordinary expenses of the government and to expenses of the g

meet its obligations. "The Dominican debt owed to Euro-pean creditors is about \$22,000,000, and of this sum \$18,000,000 is more or less formally recognized. The representa-tives of European governments have several times approached the secretary of state, setting forth the wrongs and intelerable debugs to which these ntolerable delays to which they have been subjected at the hands of the sucessive governments of Santo Domingo and infimating that unless the Do-minican government should receive some assistance from the United States n the way of regulating its finances, he creditor government of Europe he creditor government of Europe would be forced to resort to more ef-ective measures of compulsion to se-soure the satisfaction of their claims. "If the United States government de-lines to take active sector of the sector of the sec-tor of the sector of the sect lines to take action and other foreign clines to take action and other foreign governments resort to action to secure payment of their claims, the latter would be entitled, according to the de-cision of The Hague tribunal in the Venezuelan cases, to the preferential payment of their claims; and this would absorb all the Dominican rev-enues and would be a virtual sacrifice of all American claims and interest out-standing. If, moreover, any such acof all American claims and interest out-standing. If, moreover, any such ac-tion should be taken by them, the only method to enable them to secure the payment of their claims would be to take possession of the customhouses; and, considering the state of the Dominican finances, this would mean, very possibly, permanent occupation of De-minican terroitory, for no period could be set to the time which would neces-sarily be required for the payment of the obligations and unliquidated claims. COULD NOT INTERFERE.

"The United States government could not interfere to prevent such seizury and occupation of Dominican territory without either itself proposing some sible alternative in the way of tion or else virtually saying to the European governments that they would not be allowed to collect their claims. It would be an unfortunate attitude for the government of the United States to maintain at present. It cannot with propriety say that it will protect its own citizens and interests on the on-011 hand, and yet on the other hand refuse to allow other governments to protect their citizens and interests. "The actual situation in the Dominian republic, perhaps, cannot be more forcibly stated than by giving a brief account of the case of the San Domin-go Improvement company. From 1869 to 1897 the Dominican government is-sued successive series of bonds, the ma-dority of which were in the hands of jority of which were in the hands of European holders. Successive issues bore interest at rates ranging from 2% to 6 per cent, and with what commissions and other deductions and the heavy discount in the market, the government probably did not receive over 50 to 75 per cent o ftheir nominal value. Other portions of the debt were created by loans for which the government receiving only one-half of the amount it was nominally to repay, and these obligations bore interest at

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the government refused to provide for the government refused to provide for the payment of the American claims. In this state of the case it was evi-dent that a continuance of this treat-ment of the American creditors and its repetition in other cases would, if al-lowed to run its course, result in hand-ing over the island to European credi-tors and in fure mould there is no set tors, and in time would ripen into se-rious controversies between the United States and other governments, un ess the United States should deliberate and finally abandon its interests in the Island.

"The Improvement company and its allied companies held, besides bonds, certain banking and railway interests in the island. The Dominican gov-ernment, desirous to own and possess ernment, desirous to own and possess these properties, agreed with the com-panies that the value of their bonds and properties was \$4,500,000, and they submitted to arbitration the question as to the installments in which these sums should be paid and the security that should be given. George Gray, judge of the United States circuit court of appeals, and Manuel de J. Galvan, both named by the Dominican government, and J. G. Carlisle, named by the Unit-ed States, were the arbitrations and ed States, were the arbitrators, and rendered their award on July 14, 1994. "By its terms the Dominican government was to pay the above-mentioned sum of \$4,500,000, with 4 per cent inter-est per annum, in monthly installments of \$37,500 each, during the two years, and of \$41,666,66 each month thereafter, beginning with the month of Septem-ber, 1904, said award to be secured by customs revenues and port duties of all the ports on the northern coast of

Santo Domingo. CAN TAKE CUSTOM HOUSE.

"The award further provides for the appointment of a financial agent by the United States, who was authorized in the case of failure during any monin to receive the sum then due, to take pos-session of the customs house at Puerto Plata in the first instance and assume charge of the collection of customs, du-ties and port dues, and to fix and day ties and port dues, and to fix and de-termine these duties and dues and se-cure their payment. In case the sums collected at Puerto Plata should at any time be insufficient for the payment of the amounts due under the award, or in case the Dominican gravement of case the Dominican government should so request, the financial agent of the United States was authorized to have United States was authorized to have and exercise at any and all of the other ports above described all the rights and powers vested in him by the award in respect of Puerto Plata. Under the award the fiancial agent could only apply the revenues collected toward its payment after he had first paid the expenses of collection and certain other obligations styled "apardos," which constituted prior charges on the reve-nues assigned. These prior charges are specified in the award. "The Dominican government defaulted

"The Dominican government defaulted in the payments; and in virtue of the award and the authority conferred on the Dominican government, and at its the Dominican government, and at its request, possession was delivered of the customs house of Puerto Plata to the financial agent appointed by the Unit-ed States to collect the revenues as-signed by the arbitrators for the pay-ment of the award, and in virtue of the same authority possession of the cus-toms house of Monte Cristi has also been handed over. I submit hereardic

fraught with grave danger to the cause of international peace. JOINT CONTROL PROPOSED.

"In 1903 a representative of a for-eign government proposed to the United States the joint fiscal control of the Do-minican government by certain credi-tor nations, and that the latter should take charge of the customhouses and revenues and give to the Dominican government a certain percentage and apply the residue to the payment ratably of claims of foreign creditors. The United States government declined to approve or to enter into such an ardent that decided action of some kind cannot be much longer delayed. In view of our past experience and our knowl-edge of the actual situation of the Do minican republic, a definite refusal of the United States government to take any effective action looking to the reof the Dominican republic and to dicharge of its own duty under the Monroe doctrine, can only be considered as an acquiescence in some such action another government.

by another government. "That most wise measure of Inter-national statesmanship, the Platt amendment, has provided a method for preventing such difficulties from arising in the new republic of Cuba. In ac-cordance with the terms of this amend-ment, the republic of Cuba cannot is-sue any bonds which can be collected from Cuba save as a matter of space from Cuba, save as a matter of grace, unless with the consent of the United States, which is at liberty at all times States, which is at liberty at all times to take measures to prevent a violation of the letter and spirit of the Platt amendment. If a similar plan could now be entered upon by the Dominican republic, it would undoubtedly be of great advantage to them and to all other peoples; for under such an ar-rangement no larger debt would be in-curred than could honestly be paid, and those who took debts not thus author-ized would by the mere fact of taking them put themselves in the category of speculators or gamblers who de-served no consideration and were peror speculators or gamblers who de-served no consideration and were per-mitted to receive none; so that the hon-est creditor would on the one hand be safe, while on the other hand the re-nuble would be safe as against molestation in the interest of mere specula-

"But no such plan at present exists, and under existing circumstances, when the condition of affairs becomes such as it has become in Santo Domingo, either we must submit to the likelihood of infringement of the Monroe doctrine or we must ourselves agree to some such arrangement herewith submitted to the senate. In this case the prudent the far-seeing statesmanship and the far-seeing statesmanship of the Dominican government has relieved us of all trouble. At their request we have entered into the agreement here-with submitted. Under it the customhouses will be administered : ionestly and economically, 45 per ce of the proceedings being turned ov to the Dominican government and the remainder being used by the United States to pay what proportion of the debts it is possible to pay on an equit-able basis. The republic will be secured against over-sea aggression. This really entails no new obligation upon us, for the Monroe doctrine means pre-cleeby such a generative

sisely such a guarantee on our part. SANTO DOMINGO ACCEPTS.

"It is perhaps unnecessary to state Fut no step of any kind has been taken by the administration under the terms of the protocol which is herewith subnitted. The republic of Santo Do patriotically accepted the responsibili-ties as well as the privileges of liberty, ties as well as the privileges of inderty, and is showing with evident good faith its purpose to pay all that its re-sources will permit of its obligations. More than this it cannot do, and when has done this we should not allow it to be molested.

It to be molested. "We, on our part, are simply perform-ing in peaceful manner, not only with the cordial assulescence, but in accord-ance with the earest request of the government concerned, that part of the international duty which is necessarily involved in the assertion of the Monroe destring. We are beauting to them that doctrine. We are bound to show that we perform this duty in good faith and ut any aggrandizin purselves at the expense of our weaken neighbors, or of conducting ourselves otherwise than so as to benefit both this weaker neighbor and those European powers which may be brought into contact with her.

Rheumatism

the set and

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DOES NOT WANT SANTO DOMINGO

We do not propose to take any part San Domingo or exercise any other d San Domingo or exercise any other ontrol over the island save what is necessary to its financia, rehabilitation in connection with the collection of avenue, part of which will be turned wer to the government to meet the necessary expenses of running it, and fart of which will be distirbuted pro-rate among the creditors of the repub-ic upon a basis of absolute equity. "The justification for the United states taking his burden and incurring this responsibility is to be found in the fact that it is incompatible with inter-halonal equity for the United States

tional equity for the United States refuse to allow other powers to take the only means at their disposal of sat-



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UNITED STATES EMBARRASSED. "The United States government is

embarrassed in its efforts to foster American enterprise and the growth of our commerce through the cultivation of friendly relations with Santo Do-mingo, by the irritating effects on those relations and the consequent in-jurious effect on that commerce of fre-quent interventions. As a method of solution of the complicated problems arbitration has become nugatory, inas-much in the condition of its finances much in the condition of its mances an award against the republic is worth-less unless its payment is secured by the pledge of at least some portion of the customs revenues. This pledge is ineffectual without actual delivery over of the customs houses to secure the ap-propriation of the pledged revenues to the payment of the award.

"This situation again reacts injuri-ously upon the relations of the United States with other nations. For when an award and 1ch security are thus obtained, as in the case of the Santo Domingo Improvement company, some foreign experience of the the the foreign government complains that the award conflicts with its rights as a creditor to some portion of these reve-nues, under an alleged prior pledge: and still other governments complain that an award in any considerable sum, secured by pledges of the customs reve-nues, is prejudicial to the payment of their equally meritorious claims out of the ordinary revenues, and thus conthe ordinary revenues, and thus con-troversies are begotten between the United States and other creditor ma-tions because of the apparent sacrifice of some of their claims, which may be just or may be grossly exaggerated, but which the United States government cannot inquire into without giving grounds of offense to other friendly creditor nations. Still further illustra-tions might easily be furnished of the hopelessness of the present situation growing out of the social disorders and the bankrupt finances of the Dominican the bankrupt finances of the Dominican republic, where, for considerable peridepublic, where, for considerable per-ods during recent years, the bonds of civil society have been practically dis-

FOREIGN NATIONS' RIGHT.

"Under the accepted law of nations foreign governments are within their right, if they choose to exercise it, when they actively intervene in support of the contractual claims of their subjects. They sometimes exercise this right, and on account of commercial rivalry there is a growing tendency on the part of other governments more and more to aid diplomatically in the

inforcement of the claims of their sub-"In view of the dilemma in which the government of the United States is thus placed, it must either adhere to its usual attitude of non-intervention in usual attitude of non-intervention in such cases—an attitude proper under hormal conditions, but one which, in this particular kind of case, results to the disadvantage of its citizens in com-parison with those of other states—or else it must, in order to be consistent in its policy, actively intervene to pro-tect the contracts and concessions of its citizens engaged in agriculture comits citizens engaged in agriculture, com-merce and transportation in competi-tion with the subjects of other states. This course would render the United States the insurer of all the specula-tive risks of its citizens in franchises of Santo Domines of Santo Domingo.

EFFECT OF PROTOCOL.

"Under the plan in the protocol here-with submitted to the senate, insur-ing a faithful collection and application of the revenues to the specified objects, we are well assured that this difficult task can be accomplished with the friendly co-operation and good will of all the parties concerned, and to the great relief of the Dominican republic. "The conditions in the Dominican re-"The conditions in the Dominican re-public not only constitute a menace to our relations with other foreign nations,

the rate of 1 to 2 per cent on their face, some of them compounded month-"The improvidence of the government in its financial management was due to its weakness and to its impaired cred-it and to its pecuniary needs, occachanges and by frequent revolutionary changes and by its inability to collect its revelnues. In 1888 the government, In order to secure the payment of one issue of bonds, placed the customhouses and the collection of its customotes and the collection of its customotes ties, which are substantially the only revenues of the republic, in the hands of the Westendorps, bankers, of Ams-terdam, Holland. But the national debt continued to grow and the nation final-ly intrusted the collection of its reventies to an American corporation, the San Domingo Improvement company, which was to take over the bonds of the Westendorps

IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

"The Dominican government finally became dissatisfied with this arra ge-ment, and in 1891 ousted the Improvement company from its custom houses and took into its hands the collection and took into its hands the cellection of its revenues. The company there-upon appealed to the United States gov-ernment to maintain it in its position, but the request was refused. The Do-minican government then sent its min-ister of foreign affairs to Washington to negotiate a settlement. He admitted that the Improvement company had equilies which ought not to be disre-garded, and the department of state suggested that the Dominican govern-ment and the Improvement company should effect by private negotiation a should effect by private negotiation a satisfactory settlement. They entered into an arrangement for a settlement which was mutually satisfactory to the parties. A similar arrangement was likewise made between the Dominican government and the European bond-holders. The latter arrangement was carried into execution by the Domini-can government and payments made toward the liquidation of the bonds held by the European holders. "The Dominican congress refused to

ratify the similar arrangement made with the Improvement company, and

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handed over. I submit herewly report of John F. Moore, agent of the nited States in this case, and a copy the award of the arbitrators.

"During the past two years the Eu-"During the past two years the Eu-ropean claimants, except the English, whose interests were embraced in those of the American companies, have with the support of their respective govern-ments, been growing more and more importunate in pressing their unsatis-fied demands. France and Reletuw field demands. France and Belgium, in 1901, had entered into a contract with the Dominican government, but after a few payments are made on ac-count it fell into neglect. Other gov-craments also obligated the Dominican government to avter but a construct government to enter into arrangements of various kinds by which the revenues of the republic were, in large part, se-questrated, and under one of the agree-ments which was concluded with Italy in 1903, the minister of that government was empowered to collect from import-ers and exporters that portion of the customs revenues assigned to him as

"As the result of chronic disorders, attended with a constant increase of debt, the state of things in Santo Domingo has become hopeless unless the United States or some other strong government shall interpose to bring order out of chaos. The customs houses, with the exception of two in the pos-session of the financial agent appoint-ed by the United States, have become unproductive for the discharge c. inunproductive for the discharge c. In-debtedness except as to persons mak-ing emergency loans to the govern-ment or to its enemies for the purpose of carrying on political contests by of carrying on political contests by force. They have, in fact, become the ucleus of the various revolutions. first effort of revolutionists is to take possession of a custom house so as to obtain funds, which are then disposed of at the absolute discretion of those who are collecting them.

DANGEROUS TO AMERICANS. "The chronic disorders prevailing in The chronic disorders prevailing in Santo Domingo have, moreover, be-come exceelingly dangerous to the in-terests of Americans holding property in that country. Constant complaints have been received of the infuries and inconveniences to which they have been subjected. As an evidence of the in-creasing aggravation of conditions, the fact may be mentioned that about a year ago the American railway, which year ago the American railway, which had previously been exempt from such attacks, was seized, its tracks torn up and a station destroyed by revolution-ary bands.

The ordinary resources of diplomacy and internatioanl arbitration are absolutely impotent to deal wisely and ef-fectively with the situation in the Do-minican republic, which can only be met by organizing its finances on a sound basis and by placing the custom houses beyond the temptation of insurhouses beyond the temptation of insur-gent chieftains. Either we must abandon our duty under our traditional polley toward the Dominican people, who aspire to a republican form of government while they are actually drifting into a condition of permanent anarchy, in which case we must permit some other government to adopt its own measures in order to governed its we measures in order to safeguard its we interests, or else we must ourselves ake seasonable and appropriate action.

"Again and again has the Dominican government invoked on its own behalf government invoked on its own behalf the aid of the United States. It has re-peatedly done so of recent years. In 1899 it sought to enter into treaty rela-tions by which it would be placed under the protection of the United States gov-ernment. The request was refused. In Lanuary 1904 the minister of foreign of the protection of the United States gov-ernment. The request was refused. In January, 1904, its minister of foreign af-fairs visited Washington and besought the help of the United States govern-ment to enable it to escape from its financial and social disorders. Compli-ance with this request was again de-elined, for this government had been reluctant to interfere in any way, and finally concluded to take action only behalf. finally concluded to take action only be-cause it has become evident that failure to do so may result in a aftuation

'It is in the highest degree necessary that we should prove by our action that the world may trust in our good faith, and trust that this international duty For years superinwill be performed within our sphere, in the interest not of ourselves, but of all other mations, and with strict justice toward all. If this is done, a general acceptance of the Monroe doctrine will Christian Temperance Union, states White in the end surely follow; and this will mean an increase of the sphere in which peaceful measures for the set-Ribbon Remedy has tlement of international difficulties gradually displace those of a warlike brought joy and gladnature. ness to thousands of

"We can point with just pride to what we have done in Cuba as a guaranty of our good faith. We stayed in Cuba homes. only so long as to start her right on the road to self-government, which she has since trod with such marked suc-cess; and upon leaving the island we exacted no conditions save such as exacted no conditions save such as would prevent her from becoming the prey of the stranger. Our purpose in Santo Domingo is as beneficent. The good that this country got from its action in Cuba was indirect rather than direct. So it is as regards Santo Domingo. Domíngo.

ADVANTAGES OF TREATY.

"The chief material advantage that will come from the action proposed to be taken will be to Santo Domingo herself and to her creditors. The advantages that will come to the United States will be indirect, but, neverthe-less great, for it is supremely to her Interest that all the communities south of us should be or become prosperous and stable, and, therefore, not merely in name, but in fact, independent and self-governing.

call attention to the urgent need "I call attention to the urgent need of prompt action on this matter. We will have a great opportunity to secure peace and stability in the island with-out friction or bloodshed, by acting in accordance with the cordial invitations of the governmental authorities them-selves. It will be unfortunate from every standpoint if we fail to grasp this opportunity; for such failure will probably mean increasing revolutionary this opportunity; for such failure will probably mean increasing revolutionary violence in Santo Domingo and, very possibly, embarrassment in regard to foreign complications. This relief af-fords a practical test of the efficiency of the United States government in maintaining the Monroe doctrine. THISODORE ROOSEVELT. The White House, Feb. 15, 1905.

MOORE REPORT.

The report of John Basset Moore, agent for the United States for the Dominican arbitration referred to by the president, is a long statement in great detail of all the financial opera-tions of the Dominican government in relation to the San Domingo Improvement company and with Euro syndicates. The important facts in European Moore's report so far as they touch the protocol submitted yesterday are set out in the president's message.

The report embodies the full text of the protocol of Jan. 31, 1905, under which the arbitration was arranged and the ward of the arbitrators appointed hereunder. The protocol signed Feb , 1905, by Thomas C. Dawson for the d States and Juan Sanche and Velasquez for Santo Domingo, the terms of which have already been announced, was made public today,

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