

1

"THE PROTESTANT"
Washington, D.C., Marzo -1927.

¿A QUIEN PERTENECEN LAS TIERRAS PETROLERAS
DE MEXICO?

Trad.:MCM.

¿A QUIEN PERTENECEN LAS TIERRAS PETROLERAS
DE MEXICO?

La lucha del Capital extranjero para controlar los recursos naturales de México, ha amenazado por largo tiempo la paz y la seguridad de aquel país. Casi toda la costa del Atlántico Mexicano muestra indicios de petróleo, pero los campos petroleros más ricos que se han explotado hasta ahora, están en las cercanías de Tampico.

El petróleo crudo corría libremente en otros tiempos, de las fuentes petroleras que había en los bancos de algunos ríos y era llevado por sus corrientes hacia el mar; pero ante las concesiones otorgadas durante la larga dictadura de Porfirio Díaz, el capital extranjero comenzó a luchar fieramente por la posesión de esta vasta riqueza inexplorada.

La firma Inglesa de F. Pearson y Compañía, con Lord Cowdray como Gerente, rivalizó con las Compañías Standard y Water Pierce en la adquisición de las primeras concesiones y explotaciones; pero cientos de empresas individuales o corporaciones extranjeras, ocuparon finalmente muy cerca de treinta millones de acres de terrenos que se sabía o se creía que eran ricos en petróleo.

En su obra, "Carranza y México", Don Carlos de Fornaro ha sumado la naturaleza y efectos de las concesiones de Díaz al capital extranjero, en esta gráfica observación: "Porfirio Díaz vendió su país a los extranjeros -

por una bagatela; los hizo ricos y prósperos, y aprovechó el trabajo, la libertad y los sufrimientos de los obreros mexicanos para elevarse hasta el pináculo de una fama nunca gozada por ningún otro hombre de sus tiempos."

Aún cuando Díaz era masón, la jerarquía Romana, ca racterísticamente extraña en espíritu y en lealtad y domi nante en sus hechos, logró acercarse al dictador, por me-- dio de su joven e inteligente esposa, católica romana en - sus creencias, y compartir su parcialidad con los ricos - concesionarios extranjeros. Así fueron los recursos, la- religión y la vida social de México, desnacionalizadas y- entregadas a extranjeros sin interés o simpatía para las- masas destituídas y analfabetas.

Desde que un levantamiento popular arrojó a Díaz del poder, Madero, Carranza, Obregón y Calles han procurado -- firmemente librar al país del oprobio de los monopolios ex- tranjeros. Los dos primeros fueron removidos del poder -- por medio de asesinatos, y Calles hoy se enfrenta a esta - tarea con todas sus dificultades consecuentes.

El peso de su carga se aumenta por el vigor con que nuestro Departamento de Estado exige el completo reconoci- miento y protección del capital americano invertido en Mé- xico en terrenos petroleros. Reconociendo la amenaza de - ese vigor para las relaciones pacíficas de las dos repúbli- cas, el Senado, unánimemente, adoptó una resolución que favo- rece el arbitraje en los asuntos pendientes.

Como consecuencia de esa actitud, sobrevino cierta- calma en la gravedad de la situación. No se sabe si esta- calma continuará después de la clausura del Congreso. La -

jerarquía romana sigue inundando nuestra tierra de propaganda obviamente designada para agravar la tirantez de las relaciones existentes, aunque exteriormente nieguen que sea esa su intención. Mientras rondamos tan peligrosamente cerca del rompimiento de hostilidades, el público tiene derecho a saber y a conocer los hechos esenciales y las condiciones acerca de las inversiones americanas en los campos petroleros de Mexico.

En reconocimiento de ese derecho, George Barr Baker, de Nueva York, ciudadano americano y republicano, extensamente conocido como uno de nuestros más prominentes periodistas, autoridades universitarias, estudiantes de problemas sociales y autores, así como por sus servicios personales en los asuntos oficiales durante la Guerra Mundial y las conferencias de paz de Versalles, ha publicado hechos sorprendentes revelados por la estadística oficial del Gobierno mexicano.

Además de su larga y brillante carrera como corresponsal y colaborador de numerosos y prominentes diarios y revistas en América y en Inglaterra, el señor Baker fue Director de la Administración Americana de Auxilios, miembro del Comité Ejecutivo de la Comisión de Auxilios en Bélgica, miembro del Consejo de Autores de la Liga de América, escritor naval en el barco "Yosemite" de la Marina de los Estados Unidos durante la guerra Hispano-Americana, oficial ejecutivo del Censo del Cable Naval de los Estados Unidos, y ayudante del Director General de Auxilios del Consejo Supremo Económico de París durante las conferencias de paz.

El 25 de enero de este año, transmitió de la Ciudad de México al New York Evening Post, cuyo propietario y publicista es el señor Cyrus H. K. Curtis, que también es dueño del Saturday Evening Post y del Ladies Home Journal, este mensaje ilustrativo, que apareció la misma tarde en el New York daily, como propiedad literaria:

"Ciudad de México, enero 25.- Las investigaciones -- hechas en la estadística del Gobierno mexicano revelan que, de las 666 compañías extranjeras de petróleo afectadas por la Ley del Petróleo, 644 han manifestado su deseo de aceptar las condiciones del Gobierno, renunciando virtualmente a sus títulos a cambio de las llamadas concesiones. Con esto, el Gobierno vuelve a controlar 26,880,000 acres de terreno que se sabe o se cree que contiene petróleo.

Las otras veintidós compañías que han rehusado aceptar las condiciones del Gobierno, poseen 1,600,000 acres, - de los cuales aproximadamente 750,000 fueron originalmente propiedad de la Pan-American Oil Company de Edward L. Doheny."

Comentando a la ligera esta información, "The World" de Nueva York, dos días después, en su editorial, aceptaba -- esta verdad como corroborando el informe que el periódico -- mencionado declaraba haber obtenido en otras fuentes. El -- editorial continuaba así: "

"A éste tenemos otro informe nuestro que agregar. La oposición a la ley no sólo se centraliza particularmente en Mr. Doheny y sus bien conocidos socios de la Standard Oil -- de Indiana, sino que han llevado consigo en apoyo de su protesta los grandes y poderosos intereses de Harry F. Sinclair.

"El centro de la oposición está en el mismo grupo de hombres que proyectó lo de Teapot Dome y Elk Hill. Es un hecho bastante significativo el que estos caballeros no - hayan obedecido la ley, mientras que los intereses petro- leros americanos que no estaban implicados en los escánda- los del régimen de Harding, sí obedecieron en gran parte - la ley."

Los informes de "The World" respecto a que los inte- reses Sinclair participan en la negativa para aceptar la- ley mexicana, han quedado confirmados en dos fuentes adi- cionales de importancia. El New York Evening Post sacó, en la misma columna en que salió el despacho de Baker, un- mensaje de la Associated Press fechado el mismo día en la ciudad de México y que concluía con este párrafo:

"La negativa de amparo a la Sinclair Oil Company, que trataba de impedir que el Secretario de Gobernación revo- cara los permisos de perforación, nos lleva a creer que - todas las solicitudes de amparo serán rechazadas por por- los tribunales de distrito y que las compañías se verán - obligadas a apelar a la Suprema Corte."

El amparo, conforme al Código Civil de México, es - un auto de protección o apoyo expedido por los tribunales a favor de un litigante para la protección de derechos -- que éste alega que corren peligro.

Pero el 16 de febrero, el Presidente transcribió al Senado, de acuerdo con la Resolución 330 del Senado, un - mensaje algo detallado y preparado por el Departamento de Estado, relativo a las empresas americanas que poseén pro- piedades petroleras en México y que parece estar en desa-

7

cuerdo con el informe que el señor Baker declara haber si do descubierto en la estadística del Gobierno mexicano.

La fuente de información del Departamento de Estado es desconocida, en todo caso, y la correspondencia entre el Departamento y las compañías petroleras se le rehu sa al público, basándose en que su revelación es incompatible con los intereses populares. Queda pendiente la -- cuestión de si el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos conoce -- los hechos de manera tan completa y segura como el señor-Baker tuvo la oportunidad de conocerlos en México.

El informe preparado por el Secretario Kellogg nombra cuarenta y siete compañías e individuos americanos que poseen propiedades petroleras en Mexico y declara que sólo cuatro de ellas han cumplido con la ley mexicana. El -- informe afirma que las empresas americanas que rechazan -- los requisitos legales del Gobierno mexicano controlan el noventa por ciento de los terrenos petroleros y el setenta por ciento de la producción de aceite mineral en el -- país.

Pero el informe de Kellogg no hace mención de la -- Mexican Sinclair Petroleum Corporation como una de las em presas que no han dado cumplimiento a la ley mexicana. -- Así es como ésto y el despacho de la Associated Press, de la ciudad de Mexico al New York Evening Post, corroboran la declaración editorial de "The World," de Nueva York, -- tocante al los intereses Sinclair.

En cuanto al desacuerdo entre el informe de Kellogg y el del señor Baker en lo que respecta al número de em--

presas americanas, éste puede deberse en parte a las relaciones de apoderada, cesionaria o subsidiaria que probablemente existen entre algunas de las empresas a que se refiere el Departamento de Estado y las mencionadas por Baker como que aparecen en la estadística oficial mexicana.

El 21 de febrero, un subcomité de relaciones extranjeras del Senado estuvo dirigiendo audiencias sobre la resolución Frazier que rogaba al Presidente no se hiciera la guerra a México durante el receso del Congreso.

Atestiguando ante el subcomité, Walter Liggett, periodista de Plymouth, Massachusetts, declaró que el Secretario Mellon, Edward L. Doheny y Harry F. Sinclair son propietarios del ochenta y dos por ciento de las tierras petroleras en disputa; que el Departamento de Estado les ha notificado que no cedan; que la crisis se debe a los esfuerzos hechos con el fin de obligar a México a darle validez a títulos obtenidos en forma fraudulenta; que la Standard Oil de Indiana sólo le pagó a Doheny \$50,000,000 de los \$140,000,000 prometidos, porque los títulos obtenidos por su medio se encontraron fraudulentos; y que sus propiedades fueron adquiridas en parte por un famoso bandido a fuerza de amenazas de muerte.

Corre el rumor, que no ha sido claramente desmentido, de que el Secretario Mellon o los intereses Mellon, tienen ahora las tierras petroleras que antes poseía la gran firma inglesa de S. Pearson y Compañía. Edward L. Doheny está reputado de ser el católico romano mas rico de los Estados Unidos.

Pero sobre todo y fuera de toda otra consideración, está el repugnante hecho, de que estas personas sabían al hacer sus inversiones a los peligros a que se exponían al obtener concesiones, pues estaban enterados de que el régimen de sangre y hierro de Díaz no representaba al pueblo a quien en justicia pertenecen la soberanía y los recursos de México.

Sabían que el precio pagado por esas concesiones -- era en la mayoría de los casos completamente inadecuado; -- que la perspectiva de explotar el trabajo del peón, que -- mucho se asemeja a la esclavitud humana, era injusta e inhumana; que las masas no podían mantenerse siempre en la ignorancia y la destitución, mientras su trabajo, sus derechos sociales y sus recursos nacionales eran tratados y vendidos por un dictador sobre quién ellos no tenían el menor control; y que dichas ventas podían ser recusadas y repudiadas por los legítimos dueños de todo recurso mineral, agrícola y demás, del país que no había sido consultado.

En esas condiciones, las inversiones iban viciadas desde el principio por la mala fe, y no merecen protección diplomática conforme a los principios éticos reconocidos como leyes internacionales. Debido a la falta de -- buena fe y de honradez los concesionarios fracasarían ante un tribunal equitativo, en su tentativa de oponerse a un gobierno que es el representante genuino del pueblo mexicano.

Todos esos títulos o inversiones no podrían justificar el derramamiento de una sola gota de sangre humana, -

ni mucho menos compensarían ni el más pequeño compromiso de carácter, magnanimidad y sentido de justicia de parte de esta gran nación cristiana.

México está tratando de arrojar el pesado y degradante yugo extranjero y a pesar de la propaganda adversa de la prensa controlada, el pueblo americano aplaude sus esfuerzos y ora por su triunfo. Los hombres y mujeres de nuestra vecina república están adaptando su paso al de la marcha de la civilización, y merecen y deben gozar de la simpatía del pueblo americano.

Trad.:MCM.

The Protestant

Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free.—John 8:32.

Vol. 7

Washington, D. C., March, 1927

No. 1

Who Own Mexican Oil Lands?

THE struggle of foreign capital to control the natural resources of Mexico has long menaced the peace and security of that country. Nearly the whole Mexican Atlantic slope shows traces of petroleum. But the richest oil fields yet developed lie in the vicinity of Tampico.

From oil springs on the banks of some rivers crude petroleum formerly ran freely into those streams and was carried away to sea. But under concessions granted during the long dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz, foreign capital began a fierce rivalry for possession of this vast undeveloped wealth.

The English firm of S. Pearson and Company with Lord Cowdray at its head strove with the Standard and Waters Pierce companies in the early concessions and development. But hundreds of corporate and individual foreign concerns finally occupied nearly thirty million acres of lands known or believed to be rich in oil.

In his book on Carranza and Mexico, Don Carlo de Fornaro has summed up the nature and effects of the Diaz concessions to foreign capital in this graphic observation: "Porfirio Diaz sold out his country to foreigners for a pittance; he made them rich and prosperous; and he used Mexican labor, freedom and their sufferings to raise himself to a pinnacle of fame unheard of to any other man of his times."

Though Diaz was a Mason, the Roman hierarchy, distinctively alien in spirit and allegiance and dominantly so in fact, was able to reach the dictator through his young and clever Roman Catholic wife and to share his partiality with foreign economic concessionaires. So were the resources, the religion and the social life of Mexico denationalized and confirmed to aliens without interest or sympathy for the destitute and illiterate masses.

Since a popular uprising hurled Diaz from power, Madero, Carranza, Obregon and Calles have steadfastly sought to extricate the country from the blight of foreign monopoly. The first two were removed from power by assassination, and Calles now faces the task with all its besetting difficulties.

The weight of his burden is enhanced by the vigor with which our State Department demands full recognition and protection of American wealth invested in Mexican oil lands. Recognizing the menace of that vigor to the peaceful relations of the two republics,

the Senate has unanimously adopted a resolution which favors arbitration of the pending issues.

Following that action there has appeared a lull in the gravity of the situation. Whether it will continue beyond the adjournment of Congress is not known. The Roman hierarchy continues to flood our land with propaganda obviously designed to aggravate the stress of existing relations while outwardly disavowing that intention. As we hover perilously near to open hostilities the public is entitled to know the essential facts and conditions touching American investments in the oil fields of Mexico.

In recognition of that right, George Barr Baker, of New York City, an American citizen and Republican, widely known as one of our very foremost journalists, university officials, students of social problems, and authors, as well as for his personal and official public service during the World War and the Versailles peace conference, has published astounding facts disclosed by official records of the Mexican government.

In addition to a long and brilliant career as correspondent and contributor for numerous leading daily and periodical journals in America and England, Mr. Baker was director of American relief administration, member of the executive committee of the commission for relief in Belgium, member of the council of Author's League of America, ship's writer of the United States ship Yosemite through the Spanish-American war, executive officer of the United States Naval Cable Censorship, and was attached to the Director-General of Relief under the Supreme Economic Council at Paris during the peace conference.

From Mexico City, on January 25, this year, he transmitted to the New York Evening Post, owned and published by Cyrus H. K. Curtis, who also owns the Saturday Evening Post and the Ladies Home Journal, this illuminating message, which appeared as copyrighted matter in the New York daily the same afternoon:

"Mexico City, January 25.—Investigation of the records of the Mexican Government reveals that, of the 666 foreign oil companies involved in the oil legislation, 644 have registered their willingness to accept the terms of the Government, thus virtually surrendering title for the so-called concessions. The Government thus regains control of 26,880,000 acres of land known or believed to contain oil.

"The other twenty-two companies which have refused to bow to the Government hold 1,600,000 acres, of which approximately 750,000 originally were the property of Edward L. Doheny's Pan-American Oil Company."

Commenting at length on that information, The World, of New York, two days later, editorially accepted its truth as corroborating information which the journal last named declared it had from other sources. The editorial then continued:

"To this we have information of our own to add. Not only does the opposition to the law center chiefly in Mr. Doheny and his well known partners in the Standard Oil of Indiana, but they have taken along with them in support of their protest the large and powerful interests of Harry F. Sinclair.

"The heart of the opposition is the same group of men who engineered Teapot Dome and Elk Hill. It is a significant fact that these gentlemen have not obeyed the law, while those American oil interests who were not involved in the scandals of the Harding regime have in large part obeyed the law."

Statement by The World that the Sinclair interests share in the refusal to accept the Mexican law finds confirmation in two important additional sources. The New York Evening Post carried in the same column with the Baker dispatch an Associated Press message of the same date from Mexico City which concluded in this paragraph:

"The refusal of writs of amparo to the Sinclair Oil Company, which sought to restrain the Secretary of Interior from revoking drilling permits, leads to the belief that all the requests for amparos will be rejected by the district courts and that the companies will be forced to appeal to the Supreme Court."

The amparo under the civil law of Mexico is a writ of protection or support issued by the courts in favor of a litigant for the protection of rights alleged to be imperiled.

But on February 16, the President transmitted to the Senate in compliance with Senate Resolution 330 a somewhat detailed message prepared by the State Department of the American concerns holding oil properties in Mexico which appears at variance with the information that Mr. Baker declares the records of the Mexican government disclose.

The source of the State Department's information is not given, however, and the correspondence between the Department and the oil companies is withheld on the ground that its disclosure would be incompatible with the public interest. It appears an open question therefore whether the Government of the United States has knowledge of the facts as complete and accurate as that to which Mr. Baker had access in Mexico City.

The statement prepared by Secretary Kellogg names forty-seven American companies and individuals holding Mexican oil properties and declares that only four of them have complied with the law of Mexico. That statement alleges that the American concerns which reject the legal requirements of the Mexican government control ninety per cent of the petroleum lands and seventy per cent of the production of mineral oil in the country.

But the Kellogg statement does name the Mexican Sinclair Petroleum Corporation as one of the concerns withholding compliance with Mexican law. So does it with the Associated Press dispatch from Mexico City to the New York Evening Post corroborate the editorial declaration of The World, of New York, touching the Sinclair interests.

The apparent discrepancy between the Kellogg statement and that of Mr. Baker as to the number of American investors may be due in part to relations of assignee, transferee or subsidiary possibly existing among some of the concerns listed by the State Department and those reported by Baker as appearing on the Mexican official records.

On February 21 a Senate foreign relations subcommittee was conducting hearings on the Frazier resolution requesting the President not to make war on Mexico during the recess of Congress.

Testifying before the subcommittee, Walter Liggett, a newspaper man from Plymouth, Massachusetts, declared that Secretary Mellon, Edward L. Doheny and Harry F. Sinclair hold eighty-two per cent of the oil lands in dispute; that the State Department has notified them not to yield; that the crisis comes from efforts to force Mexico to validate claims fraudulently obtained; that the Standard Oil of Indiana paid Doheny only \$50,000,000 of the \$140,000,000 promised because claims obtained through him were found fraudulent; and that his holdings were in part acquired by a famous bandit at the point of a gun.

A Proposed Amendment to the Constitution

JOINT RESOLUTION proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of each House concurring therein, That the following article be proposed to the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution when ratified by three-fourths of the States:

ARTICLE —

No person shall be a citizen of the United States who, being in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction, acknowledges the authority or is subject to the law of any foreign government, prince, potentate or sovereignty which claims or exercises the right of active or passive legation; or which makes treaties, pacts, covenants or agreements with civil powers; or which engages in activities, functions or prerogatives belonging to sovereign states in virtue of their sovereignty; or which claims or exercises legislative, executive or judicial control of matters subject to legislative, executive or judicial control by the United States or by the States.



Butler's Wet Bid for the Presidency

THE recent public declaration by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, the dripping-wet president of Columbia University and perpetual candidate for the Presidency of the United States, that President Coolidge will not seek renomination attracted more attention than the declaration or its author merited. Though many indications seem to justify the general impression that Mr. Coolidge cherishes aspirations for a third term, the Butler outbreak has awakened a number of dormant boomlets.

It was obviously designed to start a movement for the nomination of Dr. Butler himself. His specification that the Republic nominee must be militantly wet could have no other purpose than to exclude all other aspirants, since none of them are so boastfully wet as Butler is.

Though nominally identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church, he is widely recognized as nearly as acceptable to the hierarchy of Rome as New York's other chronic Presidential candidate, Governor Smith. Butler is equally wet and he seldom misses opportunity to extol the policies and emissaries of the hierarchy.

His dogmatic statement that only an avowed and militant wet can lead the Republican hosts to victory does not comport well with the fact that efforts persisted in for six years to elect a wet Congress have utterly failed and that body remains overwhelmingly dry in both houses and in both of the major political parties.

Other candidates may come and go, but like Tennyson's gentle river, the Presidential ambitions of Butler

and Smith go on forever. Both aspire to the Chief Magistracy by way of the noisy gangs fighting the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The people will prefer to travel a road they believe to be dryer.

Aimee Semple McPherson Sways Capital

Opening her brief evangelistic campaign in the Washington Auditorium, which was jammed with more than ten thousand people, Aimee Semple McPherson, the renowned Los Angeles preacher, on February 15, literally took the great audience by storm. The seating capacity of the place was greatly overtaxed and thousands had to stand throughout the service.

But the earnest eloquence of the speaker and her vivid illustrations and rapid succession of deep pathos and irresistible humor held the congregation in rapt attention and moved it easily to tears and to laughter. In response to her invitation nearly five hundred persons stood to indicate their wish for better living and for prayers to that end.

In spite of the protracted but unsuccessful criminal prosecution directed against her recently and exploited with indecent prominence in the controlled press because of her success as a Protestant and evangelist, her popularity here seemed unbounded as she stirred the vast crowd with the fiery message of the old-fashioned gospel.

The local Hearst papers sought to discount the tremendous impression she made by calling the service a circus, but the more responsible press reports were complimentary. Efforts of the newspapers to prejudice

(Continued on page 5)

It is currently rumored and not very definitely denied that Secretary Mellon or the Mellon interests now have the oil lands formerly held by the great English firm of S. Pearson and Company. Edward L. Doheny is reputed to be the wealthiest Roman Catholic in the United States.

But above and beyond all other considerations there stands out the ugly fact that the investors knew and assumed the risks incident to their concessions when the investments were made. They knew the Diaz regime of blood and iron was not representative of the people to whom the sovereignty and resources of Mexico justly belonged.

They knew that the prices paid for the concessions were in most instances grossly inadequate; that the prospect of exploiting peon labor but little removed from human slavery was unconscionable; that the masses could not and should not be always held in ignorance and destitution while their labor, their social rights and their national resources were bargained and sold by a dictator over whom they had no control; and that such sales might be challenged and repudiated by the rightful owners of all mineral and

agricultural and other resources of the country who had not been consulted.

Under those conditions the investments were vitiated with bad faith from the beginning. They do not merit diplomatic protection under the ethical principles recognized as international law. For want of good conscience and clean hands the concessionaires would fail in a court of equity as against a government truly representative of the Mexican people.

No such claims or investments would justify the shedding of one drop of human blood. Much less they would compensate the slightest compromise of character and magnanimity and sense of justice on the part of this great Christian nation.

Mexico is striving to throw off the alien yoke that is so heavy and so degrading. In spite of the adverse propaganda of many controlled newspapers, the American people applaud the effort and pray for its success. The manhood and womanhood of our neighboring republic are catching step with the march of civilization. They merit and enjoy the sympathy and support of the American people.

THE PROTESTANT

Published Monthly by

GILBERT O. NATIONS, PH.D.

639 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Copyright, 1927, by Gilbert O. Nations

Everything in this paper is copyrighted, but friends may use it by stating that it is copyrighted by THE PROTESTANT, Washington, D. C., and copied by permission.

Price, 10 Cents \$1.00 a Year

Six Subscriptions in a Club for Five Dollars

Canadian and foreign subscriptions, \$1.25 a year; six subscriptions in a club for \$6.00.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

A REQUEST FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS must reach us not later than the twentieth of the month preceding the month in which the change is to take effect. Be sure to give the old as well as the new address.

NO FORMAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT is made of the receipt of single subscriptions, unless requested. New subscriptions begin immediately with the last current number, unless otherwise directed. Renewals are noted by changing the date on the wrapper of the next issue after the renewal is credited.

THE MAGAZINE SHOULD REACH YOU before the tenth of the current month. Non-delivery should be reported promptly. Duplicate copies cannot be sent for previous months if such report has not been made during the month of issue.

MARCH, 1927

ANOTHER NULLIFICATION BEFORE PAPAL COURT

GUGLIELMO MARCONI, an Italian senator and electrical engineer and inventor of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, is seeking to annul in the papal courts his marriage to his Irish wife, Beatrice O'Brien, daughter of the fourteenth Baron of Inchiquin. Marconi is now in his fifty-second year and has been married twenty-one years to the O'Brien woman, who has borne him three children. His given name in English would be William.

He alleges that his marriage had a string to it in the mutual stipulation of the parties that they would separate whenever they tired of each other. On that ground the Westminster curia for Matrimonial Causes, which is attached to the throne of Cardinal Borune, primate of England, declared the marriage null and void. He has now carried the case to the Rota at Rome in order to have the Westminster finding confirmed by the supreme papal authority.

The Gould and Vanderbilt and Marconi cases thus coming in close succession before the Rota and some of them reviewed by the Signatura may well prepare the public to expect other notables to seek that peculiarly mean and pernicious form of granting divorce while professing not to do so. In fact, the three cases mentioned and their wide exploitation may by suggestion bring additional grist to the Pontifical mills.

Some prelates and canonists of Rome sought to turn away public disapproval of the stigma of being born

out of valid wedlock which the Vanderbilt decree of the Rota has left upon the children of the annulled union by saying in the press that the canon law treats as legitimate children born of a putative marriage. But the canon law defines a putative marriage as one which by one of the parties at least was contracted in good faith and regarded as valid.—*Betrothment and Marriage*, De Smet, 283.

Under that definition it is not easy to see how the Marconi union, tainted by the mutual agreement of both parties which is held to vitiate it, can be treated even as a putative marriage. In fact the lack of consent in the Vanderbilt marriage which is attributed to the bride must, if true, have been known to her; and the facts surrounding the marriage, including the millions given by her father as an inducement to it, were obviously known to the Duke of Marlborough. How that marriage could be held putative is not very clear.

The clever and elusive canonists do indeed seek to facilitate the conclusions which they draw from the Rota decision in the Vanderbilt case by saying that ignorance of law on the part of the innocent party to such a marriage will render it putative as effectually as ignorance of fact. But persons of the prominence of the Duke of Marlborough and his divorced wife should not be densely ignorant of the canon law if their marital relations and the legitimacy of their children depend on it.

Such ignorance is even less excusable on the part of the Marconis, both of whom are probably Roman Catholics. This alleged ignorance is doubtless the result of the steadfast Vatican policy of keeping its law exclusively in the dead language of pagan Rome which the masses of the people cannot read.

But the Gould, Vanderbilt and Marconi cases will almost certainly tend to make it fashionable for titled nobility and adventurous millionaires to carry their domestic troubles to Rome and have the whole status set aside by the convenient but expensive decree of nullity. The result will be a tremendous crop of marital infidelity and recklessness throughout the world.

A hundred papal courts like that of Westminster are attached to the thrones of reigning prelates of Rome in the United States. They are disposing of the most sacred rights of American citizens, Protestants as well as Roman Catholics. From their findings and decrees appeals lie, not to the tribunals of the United States nor to those of the States, but to those of Rome.

Miss Vanderbilt was a citizen of the United States when given in marriage to the English duke. Other American women and men are liable to find the papal Rota making final disposition of their family rights and status as well as those of their children. It is time this whole foreign government intruded into our land should be banished and disfranchised.

The United States Steel Corporation declares a stock dividend of \$223,663,000, being forty per cent on the common stock of the vast corporation.

The first edition of THE CANON LAW OF THE PAPAL THRONE is nearly sold out. Get one of the few copies left and avoid the delay of awaiting the next printing. See back page for details.

ACTION AND INACTION AT WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 3)

her case and blacken her character with distorted reports carried under sensational headlines while the prosecution was pending seem to have enhanced her popularity. The forces of the underworld led by Romanism overplayed their game.

Enforcement of Dry Law in Alaska Before Supreme Court

The Department of Justice has brought to the Supreme Court of the United States an issue of law which will interest friends of prohibition generally as well as lawyers as such. It involves the question whether the Government may use the search warrant provision of the Alaska prohibition law in the enforcement of national prohibition in that territory.

On a search warrant issued under the Alaska statute a large quantity of liquor and materials for its production were found on the premises of a man named Berkeness at Fairbanks, Alaska. On trial in the district court for the fourth Alaska district, Berkeness moved that the warrant be quashed and all evidence obtained under it be excluded. The motion was sustained.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the ninth judicial circuit, which lies on the Pacific slope, affirmed the ruling of the trial court. With a view to reversing that action the Government has brought the issue into our highest tribunal.

French Rejection of Arms Parley Disappoints

Prompt rejection by France and predicted rejection by Italy of the proposal made to England, France, Italy and Japan for a new conference on reduction of naval armaments is a heavy disappointment to the Administration. When the proposal was made the President was reported as confident of its acceptance. That confidence was heightened when England quickly consented to participate in the proposed conference.

But unofficial comment soon raised a serious doubt touching the attitude of France. That country has now definitely declined to participate and has recommended that the United States take the question up with the League of Nations. Indications as this statement is written are that Italy will join France in declining the proposal.

We Deluge Asia with Cigarettes

Statistics recently made public by the Department of Commerce show that a vast and growing volume of cigarettes from American producers is pouring into the markets of China, India and other Asiatic peoples somewhat backward in the march of civilization. The total shipments to Asia are nearly ten billions of cigarettes a year.

In 1926 we sold to Asia 9,539,335,000 valued at \$17,897,731. In the previous year the total was only 8,145,639,000 valued at \$15,042,794. China was our largest customer, purchasing in 1926 the total of 6,873,305,000 of the value of \$12,056,519. That was a gain of about one and a half billions over the preceding year.

Though ranking second, British India did not reach a billion, the exact number being 842,140,000 priced at slightly more than one and a quarter millions

of dollars. Then come the Philippine Islands with 485,462,000, Panama with 351,155,000, Siam with 246,750,000, and France with 100,450,000.

While the foregoing information is put forth as evidence of American commercial expansion, the remark is heard that our success is unfortunate in thus filling backward communities with immense and growing supplies if a commodity that our best citizens feel will retard the progress of those communities in the essentials of civilization. Our success is compared with that of England and other western lands in filling China with opium to the unspeakable detriment of the Chinese people.

Farm Relief and Presidential Outlook

When it became apparent that western influence could probably force passage of the McNary-Haugen agricultural bill in the session now closing, the tremendous bearing of that measure on the political outlook for next year became obvious. When substantial majorities in both houses of Congress approved the bill and sent it to the President, it was generally predicted that he would veto it.

While he had taken no action in the matter when this magazine went to press, it appears very probable that he will refuse to approve the bill. Alignment of the country on the issue so presented is somewhat sectional. The agricultural South and West favor the measure, while the commercial and banking interests in the Northeast oppose it.

Confronted with the choice between the wishes of those respective portions of the country, the President was expected to choose the Northeast. His home is in that section and his Cabinet made up largely of millionaires would appreciate the viewpoint of the bankers more keenly than that of the farmers. But his opposition to the McNary-Haugen bill may cause some of the western states to prefer Dawes or Lowden or some other man from that locality for the Presidential nomination next year.

Recognition of Diaz in Nicaragua Unlawful

Dr. Albert H. Putney, formerly chief of the Near-East Division in the State Department and now director of the school of political sciences in the graduate department of the American University, stated to a Senate subcommittee February 16 that the President's message on the Nicaragua situation shows that it is based on an incorrect translation of the constitution of that country which the State Department had supplied to the President.

He stated that the translation was faulty in three particulars and that its inaccuracies misled the President into supposing that Vice President Sagasa was disqualified for the Presidency by his absence from the country when such was not the case.

Senate Would Suspend Reed Immigration Provision

On February 1 the Senate voted to postpone for one year the national origins quota provision of the immigration law. That provision would succeed and set aside the 2 per cent selective quotas from and after July 1, this year, unless repealed before adjournment.

(Continued on page 7)

CONGRESS WET BLOC AGAIN DISCLOSED

ON March 4, 1924, the wet Representatives in Congress introduced nearly a hundred bills to legalize wine and beer in derogation of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Thereafter they were generally designated as the Beer Bloc.

In a personal communication to the editor of this magazine Representative John Philip Hill of the third Maryland district, which lies in the city of Baltimore, stated last summer that he is chairman of the Beer Bloc. Quite recently he read into the *Congressional Record* the names of those members who compose the Committee on Modification of the Volstead Act.

That purely voluntary and unofficial committee of wets appears to be identical with the Beer Bloc and the name of Mr. Hill is given as its chairman. The list so disclosed by him follows with some observations by this magazine on the respective members:

John Philip Hill of Baltimore, Chairman, Episcopalian. Voted against Johnson immigration bill in 1921 and against two-per-cent selective immigration bill in 1924. Chairman of Beer Bloc. Introduced at least three wet bills in first session of sixty-ninth Congress.

Oscar L. Auf der Heide of West New York City, New Jersey, Lutheran and Mason. Born and educated in New York City. New member of sixty-ninth Congress.

Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, educated in Roman Catholic Universities of Vienna and Budapest. Not a Church member, but is Mason. Socialist.

Loring M. Black, Jr., of Brooklyn, New York, Roman Catholic educated in Fordham Roman Catholic University. Voted against two-per-cent selective immigration bill. Member of Beer Bloc. Reported to have attacked proposal for Department of Education in the Cabinet in a public speech delivered in July, 1924.

Sol Bloom of New York City, Jew and Mason. Voted against two-per-cent selective immigration bill. Member of Beer Bloc.

Henry L. Bowles of Springfield, Massachusetts, Unitarian and Mason. First elected to Congress in 1925.

John J. Boylan of New York City, Roman Catholic. Voted against two-per-cent selective immigration bill. Member Beer Bloc. At instance of the Knights of Columbus introduced a bill in Congress in 1926 to sever diplomatic relations with Mexico.

Fred A. Britten of Chicago, Mason, Member of Beer Bloc. Voted against Burnett immigration bill in sixty-fourth Congress and against two-per-cent selective immigration bill.

George F. Brumm of Pennsylvania, who is an Episcopalian, but a member of the Beer Bloc.

John F. Carew of New York City, Roman Catholic and member of Beer Bloc. Voted against Burnett immigration bill and against two-per-cent selective immigration bill.

Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, Jew. Voted against two-per-cent selective immigration bill. Member of Beer Bloc. Has made many wet speeches in Congress and introduced bill for referendum on prohibition.

William E. Cleary of Brooklyn, Roman Catholic. Member Beer Bloc. Voted against two-per-cent selective immigration bill.

John J. Cochran of St. Louis, new member recently elected. Has announced himself wet and ready to in-

troduce joint resolution to repeal the Prohibition Amendment.

William P. Connery, Jr., of Massachusetts, Roman Catholic and member of Beer Bloc. Voted against two-per-cent selective immigration bill. Educated in Roman Catholic schools and holds honorary degree from the Jesuit Holy Cross College.

James J. Connolly of Philadelphia, Roman Catholic and member of Beer Bloc.

Parker Corning of Albany, New York, Episcopalian and member of Beer Bloc. Voted against two-per-cent selective immigration bill.

Thomas H. Cullen of Brooklyn, Roman Catholic and member of Beer Bloc. Voted against the Johnson immigration bill and against two-per-cent selective immigration bill.

Samuel Dickstein of New York City, Russian-born Jew and Mason and K. of P. and Elk. Member of Beer Bloc. Voted against two-per-cent selective immigration bill.

John J. Douglass of Boston, Roman Catholic educated in Roman Catholic institutions. New member.

Charles J. Esterly of Pennsylvania, Lutheran and Mason. New member.

Thomas A. Doyle of Chicago, Roman Catholic and member of Beer Bloc. Voted against two-per-cent selective immigration bill.

Leonidas C. Dyer of St. Louis, Christian, Mason, Odd Fellow, K. of P., Woodman, Eagle and Moose. Member of Beer Bloc. Introduced joint resolution to repeal Prohibition Amendment. Voted against two-per-cent selective immigration bill.

James A. Gallivan of Boston, Roman Catholic, Knight of Columbus and Hibernian and member of Beer Bloc.

Stephen W. Gambrill of Maryland, Episcopalian, new member.

Benjamin M. Golder of Philadelphia, a Jew, new member.

John J. Gorman of Chicago, Illinois. Studied at Loyola Jesuit University. New member.

Anthony J. Griffin of New York City, Roman Catholic and Knight of Columbus and member of Beer Bloc.

Florence P. Kahn of San Francisco, Jewess.

Oscar E. Keller of St. Paul, Presbyterian, Mason, Odd Fellow and Woodman and member of Beer Bloc.

John J. Kindred of New York, Episcopalian and Mason, but member of Beer Bloc.

Stanley H. Kunz of Chicago, Roman Catholic and member of Beer Bloc.

Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City, Mason, Odd Fellow and Elk and attends Episcopal Church, but member of Beer Bloc.

Florian Lampert of Wisconsin, Mason, but member of Beer Bloc.

Frederick R. Lehlbach of Newark, born and reared in New York City, member of Reformed Church and Mason. Member of Beer Bloc.

George W. Lindsay of Brooklyn. Attends Methodist Church but member of Beer Bloc.

J. Charles Linthicum of Baltimore, Episcopalian and Mason. Member of Beer Bloc.

Clarence MacGregor, of Buffalo, Baptist, Mason and K. of P., but member of Beer Bloc.

James M. Mead of Buffalo, Roman Catholic and member of Beer Bloc.

Charles A. Monney of Cleveland, Roman Catholic and member of Beer Bloc.

John M. Morin of Pittsburgh, Roman Catholic born in Ireland and member of Beer Bloc.

Cleveland A. Newton of St. Louis, Baptist and Mason. Mary T. Norton of Jersey City, Roman Catholic.

David J. O'Connell of Brooklyn, Roman Catholic and member of Beer Bloc.

James O'Connor of New Orleans, Roman Catholic.

John J. O'Connor of New York City, Roman Catholic and member of Beer Bloc.

Frank Oliver of New York City, Roman Catholic and member of Beer Bloc.

Nathan D. Perlman of New York City, Polish-born Jew and Mason. Member of Beer Bloc.

Anning S. Prall of New York, member of Dutch Reformed Church and Mason. Member of Beer Bloc.

John F. Quayle of Brooklyn, Roman Catholic and member of Beer Bloc.

Harry C. Ransley of Philadelphia, Presbyterian and Mason. Member of Beer Bloc.

Adolph J. Sabath of Chicago, Jew and Mason and member of Beer Bloc.

John C. Schafer of Milwaukee, member of Beer Bloc.

George J. Schneider of Wisconsin, member of Beer Bloc.

Andrew L. Somers of New York City, Roman Catholic and Knight of Columbus. New Member.

John B. Sosnowski, of Detroit, Roman Catholic. New member.

Ambrose E. B. Stephens of Cincinnati, Methodist, Mason, K. of P., Moose and Elk. Member of Beer Bloc.

Christopher D. Sullivan of New York City, Roman Catholic and member of Beer Bloc.

Millard E. Tydings of Maryland, Episcopalian and Mason. Member of Beer Bloc.

Edward Voigt of Wisconsin, Lutheran and member of Beer Bloc.

Royal H. Weller of New York City, Methodist. Made wet speech in Congress May 26, 1926.

It thus appears that the wet strength clamoring for wine and beer in the sixty-ninth Congress now drawing to a close is limited to about sixty members out of a total of four hundred and thirty-five. That is less than one-sixth of the membership, which is the best the wets could do in their repeated boast and effort to elect a wet Congress and sweep the country on a wet platform and for a distinctively wet Presidential ticket.

About twenty-five of the sixty are Roman Catholics and seven are Jews. More than half of the wet strength is therefore confined to those faiths. Virtually all of it is confined to delegations from the great cities in which cardinals or other prelates of Rome are enthroned and where bootlegging is most rampant and defiant.

Those cities are gorged with the overwhelming preponderance of the Roman Catholic population of the country. They are the chief strongholds of parochial schools and of the Roman Catholic press and political might. Their attitude towards the Eighteenth Amendment attests the low moral and low patriotic ideals of the Roman following and schools and environment. The nation must never surrender to such ideals and influ-

ences. The whole papal following should be disfranchised by adopting the anti-foreign-allegiance Amendment to the Constitution.

ACTION AND INACTION AT WASHINGTON

(Continued from page 5)

The present law was the work chiefly of Congressman Albert Johnson of Washington as chairman of the House immigration committee. Passed by the House April 12, 1924, it provided for admission annually as immigrants from the respective countries of 2 per cent of the number of the nationals of the countries already here as shown by the census of 1890.

The admissible quotas had previously been 3 per cent based on the census of 1910. The purpose of substituting the 1890 census was to relieve the quota bases of the vast influx of immigration from undesirable sources which has deluged our land since that date. The change was bitterly fought by the Roman hierarchy.

Six days after its passage in the House this bill was passed in the Senate with sweeping amendments which were chiefly the work of Senator Reed of Pennsylvania. His amendment was incorporated in the bill as finally agreed to in conference and enacted, providing that on July 1, 1927, the total immigration should be limited to 150,000 a year divided into quotas among the various countries in proportion to their respective contributions to the present whole population of the United States as disclosed by the census of 1920.

For the purpose of administering that provision, the President is directed to issue a proclamation April 1, this year, setting forth the apportionment of quotas among the various countries. The Senate action now taken at the instance of Senator Johnson of California proceeds on the theory that insufficient data are available for the Presidential proclamation and the apportionment of quotas under the Reed provision.

But unless the House concurs in that action, that provision will stand and become operative in four months. The question has also been raised as to whether the duty of making the designated proclamation is mandatory on the President or only directory and subject to his discretion. If the Reed provision fails on any ground the present quota provision will remain in force till otherwise provided by new legislation.

Ability of the President as a party leader does not appear conspicuous in the light of two rather crushing rebuffs which he has recently suffered in the Senate. On the recommendation of Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, and probably with the approval of the Mellon interests, the President named Cyrus E. Woods of that state as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. By a vote of 49 to 28 the Senate refused to confirm the appointment. A few days later the Senate voted 49 to 27 in favor of three new cruisers for the Navy over the objection and protest of the President. In both instances some of the most stalwart Administration Republicans voted with the forces that overruled the President.

THE PROTESTANT LEAGUE

REV. EDWIN D. BAILEY, D.D., LEAGUE EDITOR

THE PROTESTANT LEAGUE is an all-inclusive association of Protestants of all denominations, all political parties and all organizations to cooperate in a common cause against a foreign politico-religious invader of our country seeking to dominate our American institutions. The League is an open society, without ritual, ceremony, admission fee or pledge. Its supreme purpose is to enroll all Protestants in the movement to educate the American people concerning the false assumptions, dangerous ambitions, superstitious practices, oppressive methods, political intrigue and un-Biblical and un-Christian character of the Roman hierarchy and Church. While the League is an open society, its membership, officers and correspondents will, as far as possible, be kept private to shield them from persecution, unless disclosed with their express consent. Address Rev. Edwin D. Bailey, D.D., Glymont, Indian Head, Maryland.

Push the Amendment to the Constitution

THE proposed amendment to the Constitution denying citizenship to all adherents to a foreign sovereign will, when adopted, open the way for Catholics to live at peace with their neighbors, enjoy the full benefits of this great country, and worship God in the way most acceptable to themselves. It will hasten the movement away from Rome and towards the freedom and independence which is the God-given prerogative of all men. It will open the way to a worship such as Jesus Christ sets forth in the New Testament. It will promote the fellowship and good will of all the people within our borders.

If we had access to our Catholic neighbors and could speak kindly to them we would advise them to look into the claims of the Pope to sovereignty. They will discover that the Papal claim is utterly without foundation. It is un-Biblical, un-Christian, un-American, unreasonable, unjust, and intolerable in a free country.

But just here is our difficulty. We can not get a hearing among Catholics. Their cunning priests forbid them to read the Bible, to attend Protestant meetings, or to read Protestant literature. The priests know that if their people learn the truth they will very soon repudiate the whole Roman system. It is not too much to say that the Roman priesthood is the most shameful and abhorrent feature of the whole system. It is the bulwark of the Papacy. The Pope makes the priests and the priests sustain the Pope. It is all a gross conspiracy and calculated to enslave the human family.

If the proposed amendment to the Constitution is adopted it will compel all Catholics to examine the cause of their disfranchisement and the study of the subject will bring them into the light.

If some multi-millionaire would put up the money to flood the country with literature on this subject it would hasten the movement. It would not injure

Catholics; it would be a blessing to them. They are slaves to superstition and when once delivered from it both they and we will be the happier for it.

Our Immigration Problem

Immigration has undoubtedly been the principal source of increase in the numerical membership of the Roman church in this country. The annual increases have fallen off quite perceptibly since our restrictive laws were adopted. There has been a steady effort to secure a modification of our laws to let in more Roman Catholics ever since the restrictions went into effect. The effort is not directly for the repeal of the laws, for that is known to be impossible with public opinion as it is at present. But the effort is for such modification as will largely nullify the law. It generally takes the form of exempting certain classes from the application of the restrictive percentage so as to let more people in from Catholic countries on one pretext or another. It is easy to find plausible excuses for such exemptions. One of the latest propositions is to admit relatives of immigrants already here on the pretext of reuniting families. "It is cruel," say they, "to keep families divided, part in this country and part in their native land." Such a pretense sounds plausible and appeals to our sympathies. In fact there is nothing to it. If families are divided it is by their own choice and the reunion can take place whenever they so determine.

A California friend who is very active in not only preventing the weakening of our laws, but also in extending their application, writes us as follows: "Personally I believe the most effective backfire against Jesuits is to prevent a deluge of immigrants from Jesuit-controlled areas of Europe along the lines of the inclosed policy." The policy to which he refers is in part this:

1. Hold the Johnson-restriction Act.
2. Demand that the national origins clause of the Act be put into force. This will much further reduce the influx from Jesuit-controlled areas.
3. Press for the passage of the alien deportation bill by the Senate, following its overwhelming passage by the House.
4. Pass the Box Act to place Latin America under the quota.
5. Eventually require the registration of all aliens to prevent bootlegging over the borders.
6. Watch Filipino immigration as a new source of Jesuit power.

This outlines the most approved programme of those who are studying the subject most carefully. It enunciates a thoroughly intelligent and reasonable course and one on which all thoughtful people may unite. We sincerely hope Congress may hold to this policy notwithstanding the tremendous pressure which is being brought forward to break down our whole restrictive programme.

The Time for Action Is at Hand

Great causes start in investigations, discussion, de-

bate, but they eventually demand action, action, action.

Our cause against Rome has passed the academic period and reached the time for action. And action is hurrying forward as if guided by an unseen hand. The Mexican embroilment, the Nicaraguan affair, and the Smith Presidential candidacy have put our cause on the front page of the newspapers where it bids fair to stay until our people wake up to the perils of the situation.

What is actually taking place is just what we and our co-workers in the cause against Rome have been predicting. We have been pointing out that Rome had a Jesuitical hand hidden in every government and that Rome was out to embroil our nation with other nations and in the melee to gain its own ends. The prediction is coming true and the hand of Rome is now appearing in the fray. This is a divine signal to the Lord's people to gird on the armor for the fight.

If we take advantage of this condition it will set our cause forward more in a year than in ten years under ordinary conditions. God's way of defeating a bad cause is to let the enemy attack. Their assault brings on the action and the action brings disaster to the foe. But we must put on the whole armor of God if we expect to win. Otherwise we will meet defeat and discouragement.

What the Protestant League Proposes

PREPAREDNESS must be our motto. We must begin immediately to get ready for what is coming. Delay will be dangerous. Our enemies are active. They are waiting for nothing. Their campaign is already on. And it is amazing how well they are organized. And they are astonishingly bold and confident. They are cocksure of winning. They brag and laugh and taunt and flare up in anger at the mere suggestion of defeat or opposition. Their propaganda is a model of effectiveness. And it is here that we are weakest. The newspapers have been wide open to their propaganda and completely closed to our defense. We have only a few outspoken papers through which to reach the people. Under these conditions the Protestant League makes bold to launch its active campaign with a call for two things:

1. For ten thousand new subscribers for THE PROTESTANT at the rate of six subscribers for five dollars.
2. For a Campaign Fund of ten thousand dollars to be used as hereinafter stated.

It is no disrespect to other worthy and efficient reform papers, of which there are a few but altogether too few, to say that THE PROTESTANT, owned and edited by Judge Gilbert O. Nations, at the capital of our nation, is in a position to render more important and effective service to our cause than perhaps any other paper in the land, if only it can be financially well supported and widely circulated. What we mean is this: THE PROTESTANT, located in Washington, D. C., has pursued a course which has commended it to the Protestant ministers and churches, to the more intelligent and conservative people, to colleges and universities, to Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and W. C. T. U. workers, and even to politicians of the better class, more than any other reform paper in the country. It has not been tainted with yellow journal methods, or cheap innuendo, or questionable sensationalism.

It has been fair, candid, scholarly, and open in its methods, without resorting to methods of a questionable character. It may not have appealed to firebrand citizens but it has commended the cause to thoughtful people, who in the long run must be the deciding factor in such issues. For these and other reasons the Protestant League proposes first of all, as the most important and imperative feature of its campaign, to help put THE PROTESTANT on a living basis, where it can render efficient service at this critical period of our national life.

Of the two appeals named above we put the appeal for subscribers first and foremost. Of the Campaign Fund we will say a word or two later, but we do not press it as we do the appeal for subscribers. How shall we get the subscribers?

Friends, if we win this great fight we must begin to make great personal sacrifices. All we hold dear in this world is at stake. Our country, our homes, and our Protestantism, are involved in the outcome. We can not all do it, but most of us can spare five dollars for six subscribers. Some of us can spare \$500 for 600 subscribers. Let us begin at once. Send the money right away and the names and addresses as soon as possible. If you can not select the names send the money and we at headquarters will select the names and addresses from our ministerial and church officer lists. Act promptly, act conscientiously, act prayerfully, act liberally.

As to the proposed Campaign Fund, we mention it here so as to start what we must eventually have, but we do not stress it just now. Make the campaign for subscribers first. The other will come later. We have in mind a lot of campaign printing for circulation, for we will have to sow the land with campaign literature if we win this fight.

What Are the People Saying About the Candidacy of Smith for President?

The Protestant League wants to find out what the people are thinking and saying about the candidacy of Governor Smith for President of the United States. The opinions of all classes of people are desired—Republicans, Democrats, ministers, church officers, editors, men and women in all walks of life. The opinions must be in very condensed form, being expressed in only a few short and pointed sentences, and they must not be mixed with business letters—just an opinion standing out by itself alone. A symposium of this kind may help us in the coming campaign. Please do this:

1. Write your own opinion of the candidacy of Smith for President of the United States, expressed in a few short sentences, and send it to the address given below.

2. Show this item to your pastor, or church officers, or any other public men or women, or the editor of your local paper, and ask each one if he or she will kindly write an opinion and give it to you to forward to the undersigned.

You may render an important service in this way. Address your letter to: E. D. Bailey, Glymont, Indian Head, Maryland.

Send your list of new subscribers directly to THE PROTESTANT, 639 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Hurry it forward as soon as possible.

A MOVE TO EXPOSE SECRET REPUBLICAN ASSISTANCE TO GOVERNOR AL SMITH AND POLITICAL ROMANISM IN NEW YORK

BY WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, LL. D.

WHEN I came to New York a little over thirteen years ago to take charge of the Anti-Saloon League I found Political Romanism running both political parties, and financing both through the liquor traffic, the Democrats through the saloons and the Republicans, who claim to be a little more high-toned, and profess to be a little more moral, through the breweries.

The only way it was possible to make any dry advance was by exposing, so persistently and thoroughly that the people got it, the secret Republican machine assistance to the liquor traffic, and its de facto secret alliance with Tammany.

It was this that made possible the notable dry victories in New York that challenged the attention of the world. Specifically, ratification by New York of the Eighteenth Amendment, the defeat of Smith the only time as a candidate before the people, and the passage by New York of a state enforcement law, the repeal of which beat Governor Smith for nomination for the Presidency.

This relentless, aggressive exposure of the subservience of machine leaders of the Republican party of New York, which is largely dry and Protestant, to the wet Political Romanism that controls Tammany, and the victories won by it, are also the reason for my being railroaded, innocent, to prison by Romanist conspiracy assisted by a few professing Protestants.

But, instead of being scared off by this treatment, I am using the experience to come back at the Political Romanism behind the liquor traffic in a manner such that it can not again fool so large a proportion of the Protestant constituency, while making provision to insure my future safety by a basis of operation that makes it impossible for me again to be deserted by the Protestant forces and organizations I depended upon.

Governor Smith, at the present writing, has at least an even chance of being nominated at the Democratic National Convention against the field. If nominated, his chances are at least three to one, and may be greater than that, of carrying the electoral vote of New York State. He is practically certain to do it unless the secret Republican treachery can be exposed and dragged out into the open so that wet Republican machine leaders can not deliver the goods.

A part of the plan and policy of the American Protestant Alliance is to turn the light on just such conspiracies. The letter here printed, to the Republican State Chairman of New York is a step in that direction.

If readers of THE PROTESTANT will write Mr. Morris, the Chairman, at the address given in the letter, and to Hon. Chas. D. Hilles, Republican National Committeeman from New York, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and the real Republican boss of New York at present, at 120 William St., New York City, demanding that the Republican party of New York embrace the opportunity to discredit Governor Smith, something will probably happen.

Don't be disturbed over the fact that this proposal

may not be submitted, or even introduced in the present New York Legislature. If sufficient sentiment begins to express itself now, something will happen in the next Legislative session, which will still be in ample time to show Smith up.

The following is the full text of the letter:

Hon. Geo. K. Morris, Republican State Chairman,
9 East 41st St., New York City.

Dear Sir:

Al Smith would never have been elected or re-elected Governor of New York except for the treachery of many Republican leaders and the cowardice of the others who dared not rebuke that treachery nor expose the *POLITICAL ROMANISM* responsible for the unholy alliance between alleged Republican "leadership" and Tammany.

I know this because I have been vitally concerned and actively involved in the moral aspects of New York politics for more than a dozen years, covering the Smith eclipse of the Republican Party, and conducted the only campaign that ever defeated Smith in this State.

If the Republican Party organization of New York is not actually willing to let Smith continue to use it as part of a political puppet show, and to allow him to continue to make a monkey of the Republican majority in the Legislature; and if it is not planning to betray the Republican Party nationally by default, and let Smith slip into the Presidency, as it has done repeatedly with the Governorship of New York, it will embrace an unparalleled opportunity to unmask him as a hypocrite as well as a nullifier on dry enforcement and the referendum.

The Constitution of the State of California for nearly fifty years has had this provision: "*The State of California is an inseparable part of the American Union, and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.*"

If the Republican Party will, in good faith, with its full power, undertake to put through an Amendment to the State Constitution of New York, which substitutes the name of New York, and adds the following five words "*including the Eighteenth Amendment thereto*" after the word "Constitution," it will give the people an honest referendum and change the whole political situation.

With this it will be possible not only to put Tammany on the defensive, but on the run. This will make it easy to expose Smith's bluff and trickery, and discredit him on the prohibition issue before convention time in 1928. This will let your party, *if it wishes, and dares*, not only put Smith in a hole he cannot wriggle or laugh himself out of, but will help the Republican Party organization out of the hole it let Smith put it in on the fake wet referendum of last fall.

With a majority in the Legislature the Republican organization can put this proposal through, or else, in the attempt, make Tammany's law-abiding pretensions a laughing stock throughout the dry South and West, and beat Smith before the Convention meets. Failure to embrace such an opportunity will prove either cowardice or political dishonesty, or both, on the part of New York Republican leadership. It will furnish convincing evidence that the defeat of Wadsworth by a union of fraternal and denominational Protestant forces did not terminate the equivalent of at least a passive de facto Republican deal with Tammany and the *POLITICAL ROMANISM* behind it.

Yours for the Triumph of Truth,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,
General Secretary,

American Protestant Alliance,
500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

February 1, 1927

A feature article two columns in width and set in a border on the third page of *The Baltimore Catholic Review*, January 21, had as its heading this sample of refined good taste: "Priests Hunted Like Dogs by Soldiers of Herod Calles." No meritorious cause needs support by calling the head of a great republic by such epithets as "Herod Calles."

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION

ON the last day of January the census bureau made public an estimate of the population of the country by states on July 1 this year. The estimate is probably as nearly accurate as such a compilation could be made, being based on all data available for the purpose, including births, deaths, immigration and emigration. The total estimated population of the United States is placed at 118,628,000, being an increase of nearly 13,000,000 over the 105,710,620 shown in 1920 when the last decennial census was taken.

The figures are specially interesting when considered in connection with the immigration problem. In the main the heaviest increase has been in the states with the largest cities and with large mining and industrial interests. It is those cities and the mining and manufacturing districts into which the bulk of undesirable immigration has been in recent years concentrating. In the voluminous report issued several years ago by the immigration commission provided for the study of immigration it was stated that one-third of all recent comers had settled in New York State; one-half in New York and Pennsylvania, and two-thirds in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Massachusetts.

The major portion doubtless went to New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago and Boston with the remainder of the two-thirds located chiefly in the coal and iron mines. So congregated, these aliens, an enormous per cent of whom are Roman Catholics, continued to speak their native tongues and to school their children in private institutions conducted in those tongues by priests and nuns. Under such conditions they were not assimilated, though many of them were naturalized and entrusted with the legal right to vote. Without knowledge of our country and its political issues and problems, they remained helpless in the hands of political and ecclesiastical forces able and in many instances doubtless willing to deliver their votes for sordid and mercenary consideration. But this recent census estimate by states follows:

	Census		Estimated population	
	Jan. 1, 1920	July 1, 1926	July 1, 1927	
United States	105,710,620	117,136,000	*118,628,000	
Alabama	2,348,174	2,526,000	2,549,000	
Arizona	334,162	445,000	459,000	
Arkansas	1,752,204	1,903,000	1,923,000	
California	3,426,861	4,316,000	4,433,000	
Colorado	939,629	1,059,000	1,074,000	
Connecticut	1,380,631	1,606,000	1,636,000	
Delaware	223,003	240,000	243,000	
District of Columbia..	437,571	528,000	540,000	
Florida	968,570	1,317,000	1,363,000	
Georgia	2,895,832	3,139,000	3,171,000	
Idaho	431,866	522,000	534,000	
Illinois	6,485,280	7,203,000	7,296,000	
Indiana	2,930,390	3,124,000	3,150,000	
Iowa	2,404,021	2,423,000	2,425,000	
Kansas	1,769,257	1,821,000	1,828,000	
Kentucky	2,416,630	2,524,000	2,538,000	
Louisiana	1,798,509	1,919,000	1,934,000	
Maine	768,014	790,000	793,000	
Maryland	1,449,661	1,580,000	1,597,000	
Massachusetts	3,852,356	4,197,000	4,242,000	
Michigan	3,668,412	4,396,000	4,490,000	
Minnesota	2,387,125	2,651,000	2,686,000	
Mississippi	1,790,618	†1,790,618	†1,790,618	
Missouri	3,404,055	3,498,000	3,510,000	
Montana	548,889	695,000	714,000	
Nebraska	1,296,372	1,385,000	1,396,000	

Nevada	77,407	†77,407	†77,407
New Hampshire	443,083	454,000	455,000
New Jersey	3,155,900	3,680,000	3,749,000
New Mexico	360,250	388,000	392,000
New York	10,385,227	11,304,000	11,423,000
North Carolina	2,559,123	2,858,000	2,897,000
North Dakota	646,872	†641,192	†641,192
Ohio	5,759,394	6,600,000	6,710,000
Oklahoma	2,028,283	2,243,000	2,384,000
Oregon	783,389	877,000	1,890,000
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	9,614,000	9,730,000
Rhode Island	604,397	693,000	704,000
South Carolina	1,683,724	1,826,000	1,845,000
South Dakota	636,547	689,000	696,000
Tennessee	2,337,885	2,468,000	2,485,000
Texas	4,663,228	5,313,000	5,397,000
Utah	449,396	514,000	522,000
Vermont	352,428	†352,428	†352,428
Virginia	2,309,187	2,519,000	2,546,000
Washington	1,356,621	1,538,000	1,562,000
West Virginia	1,463,701	1,669,000	1,696,000
Wisconsin	2,632,067	2,885,000	2,918,000
Wyoming	194,402	236,000	241,000

* Provisional estimate, data regarding births, deaths, immigration, and emigration from 1926 to 1927 not being available. † Population, January 1, 1920; decrease 1910 to 1920. ‡ Population, State Census, 1925.

New York easily leads both in total population and in the estimated increase. Recent growth of New York City has been at once the pride and the despair of the nation. With more Jews than Palestine, with more Irish than Dublin, with more Italians than Rome, with more Hungarians than Budapest, with more Polish than Warsaw, its slums are gorged, its housing facilities are overtaxed and millions of its children are crowded into quarters at least ten stories above the ground.

The city has forty daily papers and a hundred or more periodicals in foreign tongues. The dailies are read by a million of the foreign-language population. Thirty-four of the periodicals are in Italian and twenty-seven in Hebrew. The general public has little knowledge of the contents of these papers. But they doubtless ply their readers with a liberal menu of wild oats that is simply appalling. The number of their readers probably grows. No wonder our greatest municipality is more alien than American and is largely in the hands of the underworld.

Its politics is the menace and scandal of the American people. Tammany hall thrives on the alien subsoil constantly brought into the population of the city as immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. Both United States Senators from that state are wet and virtually the whole delegation of more than twenty Representatives from New York City in the lower house of Congress is hostile to national prohibition. Seldom has any but a Tammany Democrat been elected mayor of the city and its public schools are in the hands of an Irish Roman Catholic as city superintendent. That great municipality less than any other in the world, and New York State less than any other in the Union, should receive further population increase through the kind of immigration coming to this country in the last third of a century.

In both total population and growth, Pennsylvania comes second. General Smedley D. Butler tried for years to enforce the prohibition law in its metropolis and gave up in despair. The old Quay-Penrose-Vare

political machine in Philadelphia last summer nominated William S. Vare for the United States Senate at a cost of six hundred thousand dollars in a primary in which more than two millions were expended for all Republican candidates. The state is almost totally deaf to the conscience and blind to the ideals of America. It has too many alien voters susceptible to the power of vast corruption funds.

In the census bureau estimate Illinois ranks third. While the increase in New York and Pennsylvania respectively exceeds a million in the last seven years, that in Illinois falls but slightly below that number. That state also nominated a Republican candidate for the United States Senate last summer at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars. The Senate has wrestled long with the issue of seating him for the short term for which he was appointed by the Governor of Illinois.

Special conditions have made substantial increase in the population of a few rural states which are politically clean, but it is our overpopulated and corrupt cities into which the lion's share of immigration is pouring. California, Ohio and Michigan have shared the degrading deluge, the first having increased more than a million and the other two but little less.

The present two-per-cent selective immigration law has checked the influx. The Reed provisions in that statute, which are due to become operative next July, will reduce it more heavily. Enemies of restriction are now beating at the doors of Congress to demand that the floodgates be again swung wide open. They must be defeated. The present law must stand. President Coolidge must be urged to proclaim the Reed provisions April 1 as the law provides. The character and patriotism of the nation must be preserved in purity. Let your Congressman know where you stand. Help to maintain the integrity of the Republic.

The Senate voted February 1 to postpone the operation of the Reed provisions and the proclamation relating thereto which the law directs the President to make till next year. But that vote, unless concurred in by the House, will not delay the national origins provision. That action in the Senate was taken at the instance of Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California.

On January 22 *The Catholic News*, of New York City, featured under a streamer headline across its front page an effort to belittle the specific and definite allegations made by Senator Heflin that the Knights of Columbus took steps last summer at Philadelphia and publicly declared plans to raise a million dollars to foment strife between the United States and Mexico. This demonstrates how the Roman hierarchy and press winced under the charges made by the Alabama Senator and which have not been and can not be answered nor refuted.

On November 25 Archbishop Luigi Maglione, new papal envoy to France, presented his credentials to President Dummergue. Maglione succeeds Bonaventura Cerretti, who has been recalled to Rome and created a cardinal by the Sovereign Pontiff. Under provisions made by the Congress of Vienna at the close of the Napoleonic wars papal nuncios have the same rank as ambassadors of other governments, but the nuncios take precedence of all other envoys of all ranks at the capitals to which they are accredited.

PAPAL TRICK DEFEATED AND THEN UNMASKED

THE perverse ingenuity of man has scarcely ever matched the Roman hierarchy in ways that are devious and tricks that are sinister. The papal following is especially clever and diligent in the ceaseless effort to extract money from public treasuries and private pockets.

In the recent effort to have California to vote exemption from taxation for some Roman Catholic schools in that state the hierarchy obviously expended vastly more money than the taxes would amount to in years and waged a campaign of such vigor that good citizens wondered at the incentive. After the election was over and Rome defeated, a good California Mason discovered the secret and gave it to the public in the December issue of *The East Bay Masonic News* at Oakland. Here is his disclosure:

When the Roman hierarchy starts spending money to put something over, there's apt to be a nigger in the wood pile. But he's oftentimes mighty hard to find. Such was the case with Proposition No. 11 on the November ballot, which, most fortunately for the public school system of California, was defeated.

About a year ago, when the proposition to amend Article XIII of the State Constitution, so as to free certain secondary religious schools from taxation, was placed before the Senate and the Assembly, it seemed harmless enough and both houses agreed to pass it up to the voters. The personal representative of the Papacy in Sacramento pictured the measure as one that would only exempt nine Catholic parochial high schools from taxation and two Episcopalian.

This seemed fair enough, but when, a few months before election, some of the staunch supporters of free public schools discovered that, by a slight change in curriculum, forty other Roman parish schools could take advantage of this exemption, it became a different matter and the fight was started that ended in defeat of the proposition.

But, even then, the nigger was still in hiding—until one of our assemblymen, a member of the Craft, decided to find out why so much money had been spent just to exempt a few schools from taxation, for it was evident that an enormous sum was being used to support the measure. And this is the plot he unearthed:

Section 1313 of the Civil Code of California provides that no property may be left by will to any charitable or religious society, except it be done by will made at least thirty days before death, and then only two-thirds of one's property could be so bequeathed.

Further on in the statute it provides that bequests "to any educational institution which is exempt from taxation under Section 1-A of Article Thirteen of the Constitution are exempt from the restrictions of this section."

Ah! There's the little nigger we were looking for! Historically, Section 1313, and like legislation, was enacted to prevent any advocate of a charitable or religious society obtaining large bequests of property by means of a death-bed will. Thus, it can be easily seen that, had Proposition No. 11 carried, forty-nine secondary schools, which could be accredited to the University of California and would thus be exempt from taxes would have also been exempt from this section of the Code.

And, through death-bed wills to these secondary schools, fortunes annually could have been added to the countless millions now controlled in this country by the Roman hierarchy—bequests which could not be legally questioned and the disposition of which none but Rome could control.

Had this information been in the hands of the opponents of No. 11 before election, there is little doubt that its defeat would have been by a majority equal only to that of non-Catholics in California!

The conclusions drawn in the foregoing seem manifestly correct. Discovery in the state civil code of the peculiar provision quoted doubtless inspired the cam-

paign which the hierarchy waged with such vigor. There are many rich and benevolent people in California. Legal right to play upon their emotions and prey upon their fortunes in the death chamber would be worth vastly more financially than exemption of a few schools from taxation. The stake was doubtless considered worth fighting for.

OPPORTUNITY AND DUTY OF THE SOUTH

OBVIOUS determination of the Roman hierarchy and the predatory combinations to force the Democratic party to nominate the dripping wet Roman Catholic Governor of New York for President next year brings to the dry and patriotic South an opportunity and duty which it should not ignore. No part of the country will be less willing to vote for a man like the New York Governor. He impersonates everything which Dixie hates.

In spite of that fact, however, he may carry every Southern state unless steps be taken in the legislatures now assembling to afford the people an avenue of escape from the necessity of supporting him. Feeling in the Southern states yet remains such that it will be about impossible to place them in the Republican column. In fact, present indications are that the Republican party will offer little inducement to Dixie voters.

Under existing conditions, a third party appears the only alternative of the Southern people to supporting Governor Smith. But their election statutes, like those of many other states, render it so difficult as to be virtually impossible to place the ticket of a new party on the state and local official ballots. New parties, always disfavored by the monopolistic interests, are without adequate funds and experience and powerful political leaders.

So handicapped, they cannot meet the strenuous requirements for having their tickets placed on official ballots. Southern legislatures would therefore render a vital and inestimable service to their respective states and the whole nation by so modifying their election laws that new tickets can be presented to the voters with a reasonable amount of time and effort.

In most states the pending sessions are the last opportunity to render this important service in time for the 1928 campaign. The change should be made in all states whose present requirements are extremely difficult. But the Smith menace renders that duty peculiarly imperative in the South. Let Southern patriots in general bring this matter to the attention of their legislators and urge modification of the requirements for placing new party tickets on the official ballots without delay.

The nomination of the wet Roman Catholic New York Governor because he is a wet Roman Catholic should be the signal for Dixie to transfer its solid strength to a new party so created and directed as truly to represent the sentiment and ideals of that part of the country and of all good citizens. Preparation for that step rests with Southern legislatures this winter.

On January 22 *The Catholic News* carried an article under the heading, "Herbert Hoover Lauds Catholic Near East Work." Doubtless he would also commend the Roman boycott now seeking to destroy all industry and every business interest in Mexico. Hoover is wrong on every question nearly all the time.

POPE CREATES K. C. A COUNT

UNDER a Rome date line October 18, the enthroned hierarchy of Rome sent out to its hundreds of periodicals published in this country a statement in its clip-sheet news service that the Pope had conferred the title of nobility of a Count on Edward L. Hearn, commissioner of the Knights of Columbus in charge of the order's expenditure of a million dollars in Rome. The statement follows:

(By N. C. W. C. News Service, Special Cable.)

Rome, Oct. 18.—Official comments on the Holy Father's benevolence in creating Edward L. Hearn a Roman Count will be interesting to American Catholics. Mr. Hearn is European Commissioner of the Knights of Columbus. Speaking in the name of His Holiness, Monsignor Pizzardo said that this title is the first to be bestowed on an American since the institution, three years ago, of the special commission at the Secretariat of State for the granting of the rank of nobility.

The Pope's brief mentions the service of Commissioner Hearn as Supreme Knight and his accomplishments in founding the Oratory of St. Peter and other institutions for the benefit of Roman youth in the name and with the funds of the Knights of Columbus. Having already named Commissioner Hearn a Knight of St. Gregory, the Holy Father says, the new title is intended to be an additional token of his benevolence.

Granting titles of nobility is no more related to religion than a Secretariat of State is. Both pertain to political sovereignty. They are cumulative evidence, not of the benevolence of the Pope, but that the Papacy is a political sovereign power and its subjects have no just right to citizenship and the franchise in this or any country.

The Constitution of the United States prohibits both federal and state authority here to confer titles of nobility and prohibits any public official to receive any such title from foreign potentates. The basic doctrine of this country, expressed in the Declaration of Independence, is that all men are created equal. America does not favor arbitrary titles and favoritism. But they have long been popular in lands governed by autocrats.

A special commission to confer titles of nobility was placed in the Secretariat of State. That attests the fact that the performance is one of state and not of religion. Has any other autocrat than the Pope, while conferring titles of nobility, millions of voters in this country voting in our elections and holding thousands of public offices?

What should we do with subjects of a triple-crowned ruler who confers the kind of titles which our Constitution and immigration laws disfavor? What shall we do with them? Shall we let them carry our elections and seek the Presidency of the United States and all lower offices? This magazine favors their total disfranchisement.

WINSTON-INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL

SCHOLARS' BIBLES

SELF-PRONOUNCING

Contain specially prepared Helps to Bible Study and many Attractive Illustrations suitable for children.

Send for Illustrated Catalog

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., Publishers

American Bible Headquarters

280 Winston Building Philadelphia

HAVE WE FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND PRESS?

WHEN the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the thirteen original states for ratification, demand was made on the part of some of the states that amendments constituting a bill of rights be appended to the document. For that purpose the first ten amendments were proposed and adopted at the very threshold of our national career. The first amendment is in these words:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

The second item in that brief provision was designed to vouchsafe to the people the fullest possible liberty of expression with tongue or pen. It forbade Congress ever to abridge that liberty. That beneficent inhibition has restrained any national legislative interference with a right which the fathers justly deemed essential to popular sovereignty and representative government.

But organized minority propaganda alien to our country in spirit has done what the Constitution does not permit the law to do. It has intimidated and terrorized all expressed disapproval of its base and sinister purposes and activities and virtually silenced criticism. That method is preeminently characteristic of the hierarchy of Rome and of the political following of the hierarchy.

That hierarchy and following compose the one cult in our land that does not answer nor refute adverse criticism. Any other ecclesiastical, fraternal or political organization meets such criticism by pointing out the alleged error and fallacy of the censures directed against it. But the hierarchy brands the critic as an intolerant bigot and seeks to silence him by intimidation or to destroy him by retributive chastisement.

On February 19, *The Dearborn Independent*, Henry Ford's magazine, carried a leading editorial on Free Thought and Speech. Without daring to specify the Roman hierarchy, that editorial pointed out the vice of the hierarchy's favorite method here described, in part in these words:

It is not asserted here that all independent thinking is right thinking, or that all free speech is wise. But it is asserted that independent thinking is necessary to right thinking, and that there can be no wise speech that is not also free. Thinking that takes its mold and color from a propaganda of custom or of fear, speech that takes its tone from fear of what organized minorities will do in retaliation, are valueless and worse—they are active agents of deterioration in our national life.

It should be explained that the reference to retaliation is not to retaliation in kind. Such retaliation would be welcomed, and would be a cleansing influence in our national life. If free speech though unwise were met by equally free speech though equally unwise, great good would be served—much more than good is now served by a silence of punitive action without reference to the ideas expressed. A man is known in the neighborhood to hold certain ideas; perhaps he expresses them. The procedure is, not to deal with his ideas with a view to showing their fallacy but to deal with the man in punishment for holding such ideas. He may be attacked in his job, in his economic relations or obligations, in his social connections. The object is not to explode the ideas, or to change the man's mind by showing the unreasonableness of what he holds, but to punish him for presuming to use such mind as he has and for daring to avail himself of the freedom of speech which the Constitution guarantees him. Lower than this uncivilized retaliation cannot go; it holds in essence every savage excess.

In his popular book of personal recollections published under the title of McKinley to Harding, Mr. Herman H. Kohlsaat, widely known as editor of various leading newspapers, relates an interview with the late President Roosevelt which admirably illustrates the Roman Catholic method of silencing criticism. The incident is related on pages 110 to 118 of the book.

Called to Oyster Bay by the President in a telegram dated August 4, 1902, the author states that after luncheon he and Mr. Roosevelt were seated on the lawn in the shade when the latter said:

Old man, I am in the worst hole politically I have ever been in my life. The whole Catholic Church is on my back, and you know how impossible it is to fight that great organization. You know what a lecherous lot of scoundrels the Spanish friars are in the Philippines. We are receiving constant reports from our officials stationed there complaining of the friars and the disturbances they cause among the natives. Of course these reports are confidential and are not published, but there are Catholics in the War Department and through them the reports leak out.

The day I wired you, John D. Crimins, of New York, came to see me. He became very violent of speech, and said the reports of the immorality of the friars were lies and were simply propaganda to establish Protestant missions in the Philippines. He defended the friar and said he was under the dominion of the Pope at Rome the same as the priests of Oyster Bay or Washington. That these calumnies must cease or the Catholics would see to it that I did not receive the nomination in 1904, and if I was nominated they would do everything in their power to defeat me.

He practically shook his fist under my nose. I told him that he was mistaken; that the reports were sent in by the officials without any desire to reflect on the Catholic Church or to start propaganda for Protestant schools and churches, but he would not listen to any explanation, and left me in very great anger.

Mr. Kohlsaat states that, at his suggestion, thorough investigation of the friars and their work was afterwards made and confidentially reported by a trusted Roman priest sent there for that purpose, and that the report brought back by the priest confirmed the reports made to the War Department. But the facts as related by President Roosevelt and set forth in the book are typical of the Roman Catholic methods of hushing truthful criticism by threats of punitive retribution against the critic and against those who are in official life and who refuse to suppress the truth.

Those methods are directly and flagrantly violative of the spirit of the First Amendment to the Constitution. They are utterly foreign to the spirit and square dealing of the American nation. Even the special immunity which the Constitution throws about Senators and Representatives in Congress does not exclude the Roman threat and boycott and persecution from that great legislative body. Those who criticize political Romanism either on the floors of Congress or in private life incur the certain and relentless pursuit of the hierarchy enthroned in a hundred American cities.

The war department of Mexico recently announced officially that Roman Catholic Bishop Francisco Orozco y Jimenez of Guadalajara, under a banner which read "Long live Christ the King," was personally leading a revolutionary force in his diocese. The banner refers to the recent action of the Pope in appointing a new holiday in honor of Christ as King. This magazine pointed out at the time that the purpose of the new festive day was to exalt the Pope as pretended vicar of Christ as King.

ILLUMINATING STATEMENT BY SACASA

UNDER a Puerto Cabezas date line January 14, the Scripps-Howard newspapers carried a copyrighted wireless report of an interview of Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, elected vice-president and now legitimate president of Nicaragua. The reported interview was by William Philip Simms and is so illuminating and meets so well certain misinformation now being diligently propagated in this country as to justify its reproduction here in full. It follows:

Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua (By wireless)—Sitting in a \$3 rocking chair in a half-furnished parlor—size 10 feet by 12—in a one-story frame house with corrugated iron roof, I interviewed Dr. Juan B. Sacasa today. This is the man whom the Liberal party calls the constitutional president of Nicaragua; the same man whom his enemies call a tool of Mexico.

If, as alleged by these latter, there are millions of Mexican money behind Sacasa, all evidence of this money is well concealed. His little house is at the end of a row of typical mill town houses, occupied by saw mill workers. The parlor is the executive office the cabinet room and everything beside. Seven cheap rockers, two imitation oak tables, linoleum on the floor and a map of Nicaragua on an otherwise blank wall, compose the furnishings—worth altogether about \$30. There is one typewriter, at which Foreign Minister Espinosa and the other cabinet ministers take turns.

"I am delighted that you have come," said Dr. Sacasa in excellent English. "You are the only correspondent thus far to arrive. I hope you will tell the truth concerning Nicaragua."

"I ask you if it looks as if we had millions of dollars at our command," he continued with a smile, looking about the bare room. Then, very seriously—"I give you my word of honor that I am under obligations to no country. Every country in Central America has helped me as much as Mexico has."

"The people are all sympathetic with our cause."

"As for obtaining arms from Mexico, we first got them from America. After the embargo was placed against us by the American Government, we got them anywhere we could find them."

"Tales of bolshevism that you say you have heard have been spread in a deliberate effort to discredit us. Communism is repulsive to my every ideal."

"I was educated in the U. S. My social and political beliefs were developed there and they are thoroughly American."

"We want to see the canal built across Nicaragua, as the U. S. proposes."

"I am known everywhere in Nicaragua as being pro-American. In fact, the people elected me Vice-President as a compliment to the U. S., because of my early life and training there."

"The war here must go on, in spite of the intervention by the U. S., although we would gladly accept mediation on the basis of ours being the constitutional regime."

"I could not, however, consent to war with the U. S. I love your country next to my own, and would yield rather than face that alternative."

That this scholarly and patriotic man educated in the United States and thoroughly imbued with our social and political ideals and without sympathy or patience with communism is being officially held up to the American public as a pliant tool of soviet Russia seems peculiarly tragic. No policy requiring such methods for its support is worthy of our great and magnanimous nation.

Instead of being financed by Russian or Mexican funds as alleged, he is struggling under the handicap of poverty amounting almost to destitution for the restoration of constitutional government. The friend and admirer of America, he wishes to see this country construct across Nicaragua the additional inter-oceanic ship canal which we so much need in order to supplement the capacity of our Panama Canal.

He concurs in the recent statement of the foreign secretary of Mexico in denying any collusion with Mexico or any other country in opposition to rights or interests of the United States. Next to his own country he declares that he loves and admires ours more than any other.

MISSIONARY ADVENTURES OF A NEW AMERICAN.—This admirable booklet of thirty pages is offered to the public free by the author, Rev. Angelo Di Domenica, Pastor of the First Italian Baptist Church in Philadelphia. It is indeed truth stranger than fiction, and no one can read it without a thrill of enthusiasm for the simple Gospel of Christ. It relates with peculiar charm the coming of a Roman Catholic Italian to America, his struggle for existence, his conversion, his successful efforts to bring his near relatives, including the author of the booklet, then a mere lad. The career of the latter to his present position of eminence in the Christian and patriotic life of our third greatest city. A million copies should be read. Address Dr. Angelo Di Domenica, 1414 Castle Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

On Thursday, December 16, 1926, President Coolidge received at the White House twenty-one Jesuit students on their way from the Pacific slope to Rome for the Aloysian ceremonies December 31.

Is there Salvation within the Roman Catholic Church?—This book of 110 pages by George R. MacFaul takes up the fundamental dogmas of the Church of Rome and systematically demolishes them one after another. The work is clear, logical and unanswerable in its exposure of the hollow fallacy of those dogmas. It affords an arsenal for those who wish to be prepared to answer and refute the chief doctrinal contentions of Romanism. Neatly bound in heavy strong paper covers, \$1.00. Morgan and Wallace, 233-235 Ives Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

President Calles of Mexico has publicly declared that the rioting and violence and bloodshed which now break out so frequently in parts of that country are directly ordered and directed by the enthroned hierarchy of Rome.

Don't Wear a Truss

We Guarantee Your Comfort



C. E. Brooks, Inventor

with every Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves or plasters. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 81 State St., Marshall, Mich.

EXTRA COPIES

of this issue of THE PROTESTANT in a bundle to one address—

8 copies 50 cents
16 copies \$1.00
35 copies \$2.00
100 copies \$5.00

Single copies to individual addresses, 10 cents each.

THE PROTESTANT
639 F Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

The Canon Law of the Papal Throne

By

GILBERT O. NATIONS, PH.D.

*Professor of Roman Law and Canon Law in
the American University*

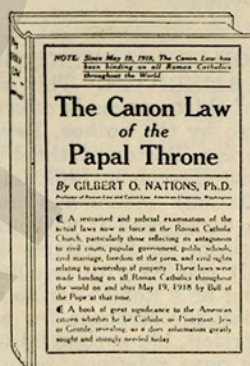
The author has written into this volume in a terse and interesting style the results of ten years careful research and observation of the history, institutions and laws of the Roman Catholic Church.

The book thoroughly examines the origin and nature of the Canon Law, to which all Roman Catholics throughout the world are subject, and indicates the points of conflict between that code and the laws of the United States.

The unbiased reader will be convinced that this system of law promulgated by the Vatican is essentially alien and opposed to democratic institutions and government.

Never before has the Protestant public had opportunity to get this information in convenient form.

**Large Clear Print
Eighty Pages**



**Green Cloth Binding
Prepaid \$1.00**

THE PROTESTANT

639 F Street N. W.

Washington, D. C.