

Editor. (Feb. 13, 1912). JAPAN WANTS PHILIPPINES SAYS WRITER, Lillian Scott Troy Fears England, Japan and Carnegie Are in Alliances Against United States. The Brigeport Times and Evening Farmer (Bridgeport, Connecticut).

TRANSCRIPTION

JAPAN WANTS PHILIPPINES SAYS WRITER

Lillian Scott Troy Fears England, Japan and Carnegie Are in Alliances Against United States

England's attempted dictation and interference both in our internal and foreign affairs is plainly and boldly illustrated in a book written by Lieutenant Colonel Lowther, military secretary and official mouthpiece of the Duke of Connaught. Lieutenant Lowther says tht he suggested a solution of the Japanese tang e [sic] to Colonel Roosevelt [Teddy Roosevelt]—namely, that the U.S.A. should give the Japanese all the facilities they asked for in California, on condition that the Empire of the Rising Sun should take over the Philippines from the United States.

In these few words Lieutenant Lowther has embodied two shots for one bird:—

Firstly, the flooding of the United States with cheap coolie labor will reduce wages, thus gradually making it more difficult for the man in ordinary circumstances to spare enough money to support his children during the time they should be in school, and thereby making it necessary for children's education to be reduced to the level of the children of the poor in England, which would tend in a very short time to make for a sharp class distinction, or "illiterate rabble." This latter class is regarded as very desirable in England, as the more ignorant the "lower classes" the more easily they are controlled.

Secondly, Japan wants the Philippines. Her alliance with England was made for one purpose, and that was, by the careful and cunning treading of certain intricate and complicated paths of diplomacy, to bring about the peaceful, or otherwise militant, absorption of the Philippines. England's alliance with Japan was made to offer the tempting bait of the Philippines as a reward for services which Japan must be ever prepared and ready to offer—if necessary.

What about the Japanese coaling station recently discovered in Mexico? Preparation?

What about 80,000 Japanese ex(?)-soldiers now in Hawaii, Philippines, British Columbia, Mexico, and California? Preparation?

Lieutenant Colonel Lowther has held the post of naval attaché; his advice has been highly appreciated in the deliberations of his government; he has lately accompanied the uncle of the King of England to the United States as military secretary and official mouthpiece; therefore let no one discount his set idea of what our policy with the Philippines should be: a man so strictly trained in the policy and diplomacy of his government speaks with authority, from his King and government.

Should a suggestion be made to Congress that "it will be next to impossible to hold the Philippines without increasing our army, which will entail a great burden of expense on the United States," it will be well to investigate the company the suggester of this statement has

been keeping; also if it is his own opinion, or if it is the opening wedge to the proposal of the English officer, Lieutenant Colonel Lowther, military secretary and official mouthpiece of the Duke of Connaught, to "turn over the Philippines to the Empire of the Rising Sun."

The opening chapter of Lieutenant Colonel Lowther's book, in its general exaggeration of lawlessness in the United States, has helped to cement the ida in the English mind that the United States must come under British rule speedily.

Simultaneously with the publication of this British officer's book depicting Americans as a lot of wholesale murderers, devoid of the slightest honor or courage, and comparing them detrimentally to the gentlemen he had known in Pal Mall, he was scattering broadcast in New York and Washington his hypocritical expression of admiration for "the great Republic and the American people." His comparison of the Canadian soldiers to the United States soldier to the United States soldier leaves nothing to be admired in the American soldier. (In fact, every reference to anything or anybody in America is teeming with contempt and bitterness. Even the clubs in the United States, which received him with openhearted hospitality, he referees to with sneering contempt, and, to be accurate, one must say that many of his statements regarding the people whose bread he broke are devoid of the merits of truth.

The inefficiency of the senators and representatives is systematically advertised to the British public in cleverly written magazine and newspaper articles and books. The English portion of the British public are not over given to thing [sic think] for themselves; when they read that India "must be governed," Egypt "must be governed," they are at once with their government; and now that they are daily and weekly fed on the suggestion that the United States has completely hone to the bow-bows, and can only be saved if she throws herself into British arms, they won't let go of the idea, and will help to a man to bring about the consummation of "Carnegian Peace."

Even Mr. A. Maurice Low, and Englishman who has lived in the United States for 20 years, tells his countrymen the following in his book on America:

"Secrecy is often esential [sic] in negotiations, but secrecy is impossible when a treaty must be communicated to the Senate. The Senate is not popular in the country at large."

He goes on to explain that members of the Senate are certain to break their oath of secrecy taken regarding "executive sessions." He also says, "it is generally believed that members of the Congress as a body are corrupt."

Lest some of my statements regarding the hatred the English people cherish for America and the Americans be doubted, I am going to give a few extracts from a book written by an Englishman during the last term of the ex-President in the White House. While the actual literary merits of this book may be nil, its long and complicated sentences obscure and badly

constructed, and its syntax amateurish, nevertheless its purpose and its thinly veiled meaning is as clear as crystal. Every page of this book shows malice; every paragraph venom. When I first began to read this book—on the recommendation of another English writer that I would find out some truths about my own country—I naturally supposed the publication to be a sort "freak" idea; but on closer investigation of all books written by Englishmen about the United States I found that nearly all of these books contained far-fetched lies and calumnies written with pens that were steeped in bitter jealousy, detestation and hatred. Americans who favor "Carnegie Peace," otherwise called "Absorption," will do well to read "Y. America's Peril." The Y is intended to mean Yankee. This book is intensely popular in England, no less a personage that the late King Edward [VII] finding it the best book on the "Yankee" he had ever read. The author is almost a hero. You had better make up your minds to read some things which you will find real "nawsty." [sic]

(Following are a few printable extracts from this book.))

* * * * * *

"There can be no doubt that America is the dumping-ground of Europe's refuse: it is the scum of other lands. It has no right to be called a nation. Everything in the United States seemed unwholesome. I think the desire for gold is so deep-rooted in Yankee that if he could 'beat' his own father he would do it. In less than three generations the United States will be unfit for a civilized lady or gentleman to live in.

"From the boy who shines your boots, to the senator, they are a nation of boodlers. Americans are the cast-offs from every land on the face of the earth.

"I saw a good deal of the American women—in Dxr, 'most all' that she could show me without exposing herself to Yankee's anger.

"Verily Yankee's women, and sometimes unwise ones, do not believe in hiding the light of their charms under a bushel or anything else. By the time I had been in the states a month, I began to ask myself, was any woman in the land to be trusted?

"I was informed . . . that in a Western town there was not a virtuous woman, and that at least 75 percent of them had suffered from 'modern appendicitis.'

(Writer's Note—Particulars regarding the explanation of this last statement, which appears in the book, cannot be printed.)

"Yankee is a deadly assassin, worse than a rattlesnake. Yankee is awfully brave, especially when it is 20 to 1. Yankee does not care to fight with his fists. The American police are no more fitted for police than a barrel; they bear a resemblance to a walrus on end.

"The standard of fair play, even that of good taste, is not the same as in England.

"Yankee is vulgar and ignorant. He wears tan shoes with a dress suit. The typical American has no intellectuality. He has a nether lip like a motherless foal reared on a whisky bottle. His hair is cut 'slop-bowl' fashion. He is sallow, with pointed, narrow jaw. Of this type are made magistrates, judges, etc. Young men of America are of the ladylike type. Me in America are effeminate-looking. They are a mixture of poodle dog and girl.

"It is quite a rarity to see an American city-bred child with legs. Their poor little apologetic pipestems are simply pitiful. Already this process of decay has begun. Yankee has no instep. His foot is as flat as a pancake and as 'narrow as the trend of his mind.' His legs are thin, and so not infrequently is his body. He is a tramcar. I visited the Philadelphia University [University of Pennsylvania—Ivy League], and had a look through the dental school there. I inquired carefully for the specialist who would not take on anything but canines. I found that it had not come to that yet, but it is trending that way.

"The carrion eating vulture would have suited the Americans quite as well as an emblem of liberty as the eagle.

"In four generations, when the aggressive newness of the Congressional Library at Washington has been toned down, it may be a fine building. The Capitol is shoddy."

* * * * * * *

The English writers of books, and those who write for the press have attacked and calumniated every ideal of our nationhood for generations, but they have left the virture [sic] of our women unassailed until of late years. Where one heard a grudging compliment paid to the virture [sic virtue] of our women, now we hear the most cruel and untruthful aspersions cast upon them individually and collectively. There is no use to remonstrate; they will tell you that several English writers who visited the states have written in their books that the American woman is simply "rotten," and they ought to know. The English are more like sheep than lions; they herd close together in their opinions, which they generally do not form for themselves, and when the leader of the flock says "Bah," they all "Bah, Bah." If he says "Boo," they all "Boo" together. They read "Y. America's Peril." Because the King read it. They like it for the same reason he liked it—because it "slammed it to the Yankee upstarts!"

This particular writer says he came away from America with a nasty taste in his mouth. He says the first hotel he stayed at was in San Francisco and the waiters looked like "a lot of dirty brigands."

"He evidently bears a most venomous spleen for Washington, like the rest of his compatriots. He says he doesn't see how Washington could have been an American if he never told a lie. Writing of the Washington monument at Washington, he wases torpidly eloquent. He says that Washington's monument is a mere elevator, "and like everything in America, from justice on, it

is hollow and corrupt. He adds: "Yankee! Yankee! Yankee! have you anything in your land that is not hollow?" He calls the American boys "young American dastards." . . . "Poor, pitiful little Yankees."

It is puzzling and singular that the only American he admires is Theodore Roosevelt, of whom he speaks pityingly as "Roosevelt, President of the Champion Spitters of the World."

Like many Englishmen, he frets, he frets because on our currency we have the words "In God we Trust." He says that this should be changed. It is to be wondered if the inspiration to eliminate In God we Trust from our currency during the term of office of the only American this Englishman admired was done to salve the particular sensitiveness of this anti-American Britisher.

He says: "The dollar is dirty in the West. It is positively filthy in the East, both metaphorically and actually."

The inscription "In God we Trust" is a lying religious inscription."

He says that he apostrophized a dead negro thus: "Ay! whiter than you. Yankee, except for about a hundredth of an inch. Whiter than you!"

Americans will be surprised to learn this author's story of the battle of Manila Bay; but they may rest assured that if the history of the United States is re-written according to Carnegian ideas and to coincide with the British patriotism of Professor [Henry] Morse Stephens,[*] of the State University at Berkeley, California, this, in a few generations, will be accepted as the correct version.

[* Stephens was involved with the Bohemian Club and wrote the script for St. Patrick at Tara, the main Grove Play performed in 1909 at the Bohemian Grove. The play depicted Saint Patrick and his interaction with druids, chieftains and kings of Ireland.]

"England beat the Spaniards at Manila! This isn't generally known, and I got it in the strictest confidence from a certain admiral in Chicago when Dewey gave the whole secret away!"

This writer tells his readers that Dewey went all the way to Manila without ascertaining if he had certain guns and ammunition. In consternation, Dewey sent to Admiral Seymour of the British Squadron in Manila Bay and obtained the guns and British ammunition with which the Spanish were whipped.

He says that Dewey was confused as to what to do in the battle, and signaled Seymour, who from the British flagship directed the American admiral how to proceed, signaling, "Fire your port broadside," and in reference to one Spanish ship Admiral Seymour directed Admiral Dewey not to fire, but to "blow her out of the water."

The closing reference to the battle of Manila Bay is as follows:

"And now you have for the first time the rue story of how the English beat the Spaniards at Manila."

This book, which so pleased the late King, and which was read so widely in England, did not miss its mark—the ever-growing tendency of the English public to accept as final that the absorption of America by Great Britain would be simply a matter of a few years.

Referring to the United States being skillfully steered into British waters, one is astounded to read that "courageous President [Teddy] Roosevelt realizes the decaying tendencies of the United States of America. A skilful [sic] pilot is at the helm, and he is not unaware of the danger . . . but his assistants, what of them?" (the Senate).

Continuing, he says he hopes the President will "wear ship" ere it is too late, and steer the ship into the safe and deep waters beyond (England). His book ends with expression of a certain conviction that America and Great Britain would "go hand in hand, and that time is not far off." And a full paged curse on the United States and its citizens:

"Land of sallow, scurrving [sic] men! Land of bribery and corruption! Land of the greasy food! Thrice cursed art thou!"

But these British plans for the peaceful or militant absorption of the United States, with the assistance of Andrew Carnegie's executive ability and money the treason of members of the Benedict Arnold "Peace" Society; and the willing co-operation of the "re-writers of the History of the United States," have gone sadly amuck on account of the threatened war between England and Germany. The matter of the arbitration treaty with England has been unduly and indecently rushed, much to Mr. Carnegie's displeasure; this indelicate haste was caused by the hysterical announcement of Lord Charles Beresford,[**] the hero of many a naval parade, that the British Navy was not what it seemed; that the Navy was "without officers, without men, without the necessary units; and in the event of war with German the British Navy would be a present to the enemy."

[** Co-founder of the British Pilgrims Society]

Plans for the peaceful, or otherwise, absorption of the United States were overwhelmed with the fear that Germany would give unto herself a "president of the British Navy" and possibly even more. While the plans of Carnegian "Peace" were not scheduled to be ripe for a test until 1915, the fear of war with German in the immediate present forced the issue with such feverish haste that more than one cat was let out of the bag of diplomacy. England could not tax her people any heavier than she was taxing them, and even if she had had the necessary funds at

her command to build a Navy that would compare with Germany's, she did not have time. Germany was ready to spring, and England had little faith in the French and Russian navies combined against the German navy she dare not expect the Japanese navy to fight ship to ship with the Russian navy, for fear they might remembers old scores, and forget they were fighting for England, and turn their guns upon each other. There was only one subtle influence which could stay Germany's hand, and that was the arbitration treaty between England and the United States, and the possible ratification of that treaty by the U.S. Senate. The treaty was sprung upon the Senate, just as reciprocity with Canada was, and it did not occur to the British Government that where would be any difficulty in quietly slipping the treaty through the Senate, and quickly widening it into a defensive and offensive alliance.

There have been times in the history of the United States when the country has not only been threatened with enemies from without, but also from traitors from within.

There have been times when the U.S. Senate has taken upon itself the functions of a Court of Impeachment.

If war is to come between England and Germany, let us keep our hands off. While deploring war and the horrors of war, we must choose between the lesser of two evils—the killing of some thousands in battle, or the continual oppressing and murdering and torturing of millions! A war between England and German would mean the killing perhaps a few thousand men but it would also mean Liberty for 250,000,000 oppressed natives of India; Liberty for 4,000,000 Irish; Liberty for the struggling Egyptians from Alexandria to the Soudan [sic]. It might even mean the Peace of the World—the break in the trail of blood!

From the Soudan to London, Theodore Roosevelt hurrahed for England; in Egypt he told a patriotic and brave people to be "loyal" to the British Government; he said English rule in Indian was Great! Ask the Indians! Ask the Egyptians! . . . and you might also ask Mr. Morgan Schuster.[re. Iran ***]

Hands off!

[***William Morgan Schuster (b. Feb. 23, 1877, Washington, D.C.; d. May 26, 1960, New York City), was an American lawyer, civil servant, and publisher, who is best known as the treasurer-general of Persia by appointment of the Iranian parliament, or Majles, from May to December 1911.]

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