

ALASKA DAILY EMPIRE

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A "DOLLAR DIPLOMACY" LESSON.

WHY has Japan declared war on Germany? What rightful place has that country in the contest in Europe? Where are the affairs of the little island Nation of the Pacific in the Far East involved in this crash that has resulted from a Balkan dispute?

Is not the answer that, unlike the United States, Japan has not abandoned "Dollar Diplomacy," and Germany has colonies lying around loose that offer temptation that could not be resisted?

Japan's entrance into this European quarrel is one of the strongest testimonials that could be presented for the wisdom of the foreign policy of President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan.

Had the United States continued the "Dollar Diplomacy" policy—the diplomacy that insists upon being "counted in" on the deal every time a small country is required to mortgage its soul and turn over to "The Powers" functions that of right attach to National sovereignty in order to secure a loan, the diplomacy that uses military strength to assist its citizens to drive hard bargains, the diplomacy that makes the Navy Department the collector of bad debts for sharp traders—it is doubtful if we would have been able to have kept out of the war in which every Nation of the first magnitude in the world except our's is engaged. "Dollar Diplomacy" has created a sort of unwritten partnership among all the countries that have been engaged in that form of National piracy—piracy notwithstanding that it is conducted in the name of "protection to citizens and their rights."

"Dollar Diplomacy" leads to alliances and "understandings" among some of the partners for protection against treachery or greed or envy of others.

Had the United States continued on the course that has at last plunged Europe into war, we would have had our own a year ago in Mexico. The lust for blood would have been roused. The war spirit would have been abroad, and it is not conceivable that things would have progressed to the point they have among the powers without involving the United States at some place; where some "understanding" would not call for the service of American swords; or where "National Honor" would not require vindicating; or where the "rights" of American citizens would not demand the "protection" of our military strength; or where some spite or grudge would not come to the surface for satiation; or where some colony or small Nation, ripe for plucking, would not inspire the greed of imperialism.

There is probably not a student of affairs in the country who does not now recognize how much greater is the strength of the United States among the Nations of the World because President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan discarded "Dollar Diplomacy" and adopted in its place "National Service" as the basis for the American foreign policy. There is probably not a small or weak power anywhere that does not feel more secure and more willing that its trade and commerce should come to the United States because this country has ceased to boast about being a "world power," and has gone about her business, recognizing the right of complete independence in action on the part of all Nations, great and small alike, doing right and trying to serve the cause of freedom and righteousness everywhere.

The Governor General of Canada is uncle of both the King of England and the Emperor of Germany. What must he think of his nephews?

WICKERSHAM PRESS "ARGUMENTS."

THE Wickersham newspapers have started the campaign to elect their man. The manner of the campaign they are conducting may be judged by the "arguments" they present. For instance, the following selections are taken from one issue of the Ketchikan Mail:

"Mr. Bunnell's nomination emanates from the wrong source."

"There is no use of you fellows to prat about your clean hands."

"You have been discovered with the stolen goods in your possession."

"You have to stand trial with the direct evidence against you."

"He (Frame) is not one of your luke warm policy curs."

"Of course the grafter is still fighting him (also Frame)."

"... seven out of eight Senators being traitors."

The Governor General of Canada is uncle of both the King of England and the Emperor of Germany. What must he think of his nephews?

COST TO LITTLE NATIONS.

THE countries at war are not the only sufferers among the Nations of Europe on account of the armed hostilities there. The neutral powers are required to keep standing armies in the field under arms and provisioned in order to protect their neutrality. The expense of this added to the loss of trade is proving a very hard burden for some of the little Nations to bear. Switzerland is among the sufferers, and already she is forced to the point where a National loan is said to be a necessity.

The gold that goes to Europe to buy war supplies will pretty soon come back to buy food.

The Tacoma See America First Magazine should experience a large increase in its circulation.

ITALY HAS HARD FOREIGN PROBLEM

(By Gertrude E. Mallette.)

The determined neutrality of Italy in the present war is not based upon any very recent agreement nor upon the outgrowth of any one set of recent events, but is in fact the result of a succession of developments which led in an almost unbroken line to the foundation of the Kingdom of Italy in 1860. Aided by Napoleon III, acting under secret alliance, Italy had practically succeeded in expelling the Austrians from her territory, when suddenly Napoleon became fearful of the attitude of Prussia, deserted his allies and instituted peace negotiations at Villafranca. Victor Emanuel, forsaken by the French, had no choice but to jolt in the "infamous treaty" which was signed at Zurich in November, 1859. This treaty provided that Lombardy be annexed to Piedmont, but Venetia was left to Austria, the rest of Italy was to be restored to its condition before the war, and a scheme of Italian confederation under the presidency of the Pope was proposed. This proposition could not be carried out for Italy had revolted from its rulers and after the peace, Napoleon, who had his eye on Savoy and Nice, connived at the Piedmontese Annexation of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the northernmost Papal states. In 1861 by overwhelming votes Sicily and Naples declared for union with Piedmont, and in March of the same year Victor Emanuel was proclaimed King of Italy.

In 1864 Prussia and Austria waged successful war against Denmark to protect the Germans of Schleswig and Holstein, then under Danish rule, and the two Duchies were taken temporarily under the joint rule of the victors. Comes in to the scene Bismarck, and by a series of intricate steps and by a series of his long contemplated war with Austria. In this contest Austria was supported by all the south German states, and by Hanover, and it seemed that Prussia must certainly be crushed. Italy had, however, secretly promised to aid Prussia in return for the promise of the Austrian province of Venetia. The thorough preparation of the Prussian decided the struggle in their favor and the affair was over in seven weeks, culminating in an overwhelming defeat of the Austrians at Sadowa by the Germans under Von Moltke, who, by the way, was an uncle of General Von Moltke, who is Germany's Chief of Staff of the Army in the present European conflict. Venetia was taken from Austria, and Bismarck offered her a liberal peace, annexing for Prussia only Schleswig-Holstein (1867).

To this alliance with Prussia and the strong backing of British diplomacy in her opposition to France, Italy owes the completion of her emancipation, and for about eleven years following the Franco-German war of 1870, she was practically isolated. France had taken her armies out of the Papal states and had contented to their annexation, meanwhile remaining on friendly terms with the Pope. Then at the Congress of Berlin in 1878 Austria acquired Herzegovina and Bosnia, the Russian frontier was extended to the Danube, and by means of a secret treaty Cyprus was "leased" by Turkey to Great Britain, while Italy went off empty handed, dangerously alone. Germany and Austria at once sensed the situation; and each appreciated the interest of Austria and its conflict with that of Russia. Bismarck's policy had been to maintain cordial relations with both Austria and Russia as a check on France and to that end he formed, in 1872, the League of the Three Emperors (Germany, Austria and Russia). When Italy's isolation grew threatening, Austria and Germany dissolved this League and formed the Alliance of 1879. Then, appreciating the possibility that an attack on them by Russia would be aided by France, they endeavored to secure Austria against Italy and then turn Italy's forces against France by taking Italy into their Alliance.

Italy saw the advantages of the German and Austrian alliance, and weighed them carefully with the advantages of a French alliance, and, finding them nicely balanced, her statesmen hesitated. Finally Bismarck's threatening, Austria's coaxing and France's invasion of Tunis in 1881 decided her. Italy's interests in Tunis were large, and her supremacy in the Central Mediterranean would be dependent upon her maintaining possession of that protectorate. Italy needed the good will of France, and she had put her faith in France's promise that she had no intention of annexation, and, although urged by Austria and Germany to avail herself of the Province of Tunis in compensation for Austria's acquisition of Bosnia, she delayed in taking any definite action. France then precipitated the matter by establishing a protectorate over Tunis in the invasion above mentioned, thereby firing the wrath of hot-tempered Italy. Bismarck with his usual cleverness helped things along by re-establishing the embassy to the Pope and starting a press campaign endorsing an international guaranty of the Pope's independence. The treaty which at last cemented the matter was formed in 1882, binding Austria, Germany and Italy into an alliance which has several times been renewed.

Since that time many events have weakened the bond then formed. Anticlerical France is now a fact, while Italy grasps more firmly the Papal states. England urged Italy, her protegee, to take part in the occupation of Egypt in 1882 and encouraged her acquisition of colonies on the Red Sea and in making her influence felt over Abyssinia. Then came a secret treaty between German and Italy in which the former traded her favorable in-

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fluence in the Balkans for the guarantee of the neutrality of Austria and Russia in case she was involved in war with France. The supplanting of this alliance by the Franco-Russian agreement, endorsed by Britain, resulted in the favorable terms of renewal of the alliance in 1887. Since that time England has served in the capacity of mediator between France and Italy and the acquisition of Tripoli has practically wiped out Italy's grievance at the loss of Tunis.

At present there is a great weight of public sentiment against the alliance, which is augmented by Austria's refusal to further the educational interests of Italians at Innsbruck and by her stand in the matter of Trieste, which one of Italy's political parties wishes to get back under Italian rule. Austria has virtually broken her word in the Albanian question by her continued propaganda in the Balkans and has thereby caused Italy to counter her. Then, angered by the annexation of Bosnia, Italy forced Austria to withdraw from Novi pazar and to renounce under the Berlin Agreement, her right to police the coast of Montenegro and to prevent that country from having a navy. Consequently Austria built a road from the coast as a sort of a threat and Italy and Russia immediately combined their capital in the improvement of the harbor of Antivari on the Montenegrin coast. In 1908 France, Italy and Servia financed the Danube-Adriatic railway and there have been many speculations as to the real reason for the alliance, among the best founded of these being, probably, the possibility of war between Austria and Italy.

"There are sentimental reasons for Italy's present attitude, aside from racial sympathy with Austria's Latin subjects. The King's marriage to Princess Helen of Montenegro was a love match and her influence is very strong, not only with the King, but with his subjects who idolize her. Naturally, Italian sympathy would be won by people striving for racial unity, for Italy has gone through a like struggle. The people are democratic in spirit and have more community of sentiment with England and France than with autocratic Germany and Austria, and they are grateful for

WHITEHORSE MEN PREPARE FOR WAR

Donald Ross, secretary of the local unit, Legion of Frontiersmen, reports a general revival of that organization. All the former members still here are renewing their membership and several new ones, among them several of the best men in town, have been received during the past week. The roll may be seen at any time at the bank where it will be kept open a few more days before a cable will be sent to London, the headquarters of the organization, volunteering its services in the present crisis.

The Legion of Frontiersmen is composed of men suggestive of the name—not office men or would-be officers, but hardy, experienced, real frontiersmen who are not afraid of the mental work necessary in all armies. There are many such in this locality and all who have not reported for enrollment are respectfully requested to do so at once.—Whitehorse Star.

CHINO COPPER CO. DID BIG QUARTER'S BUSINESS

The Chino Copper company, one of the Jacking properties, showed a profit of \$1,102,104 for the quarter ending June 30 as against a profit of \$716,758 for the corresponding quarter last year. The production in pounds this year was 17,032,571 against 11,990,832 last year.

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