## Attacks on U. S. Latin American Policy Held Reactionary Voice

(Continued From Third Page.)

ities had failed to fulfill the confidence placed in them by the people. This dissatisfaction was not caused because pagain. Particularly so in those countries where the deposed dictatorial governments had suppressed, almost enterments had suppressed, almost entering the political activities. under the new authorities. They must wait until perfect normality prevails again. Particularly so in those countries where the deposed dictatorial governments had suppressed, almost entirely, all political activities.

To suppose, from the absence of plections, that the newly established governments did not have the consent of the receils reveals an ignorance of the

clons, that the newly established governments did not have the consent of the people; reveals an ignorance of the facts surrounding those revolutions which is hard to comprehend. If there was one time when the will of the populace was self-evident, it is in the case of the latest Latin American revolts. For the these were voits. Everybody knows that these were movements national in scope, emi-nently popular; so unanimous, in fact, that they were carried out, with a few exceptions, almost without resistance, in a bloodless way, in a non-Latin

merican way.

The State Department knew all this, brough its diplomatic agents in the southern capitals. And it is precisely asing his decision on this popular suport of the revolutions that Secretary timeson appropried a reversal to the stimson announced a reversal to the old Jeffersonian policy of recognition, which had been discontinued by the "big stick" of Roosevelt and the "no freedom without order and law" of Woodrow Wilson.

Micled by his own false appreciation of the Latin American upheavals, Mr. Davis falls later in an even greater error. He says: "It is also problematical whether the peoples of the countries in question will not feel a still greater degree of resentment against the United States because it hastened to give recognition to dictatorships of which they themselves did not approve."

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Now, it is no secret that the reality is entirely opposite. The new policy of recognition of revolutionary governments—which, in fact, is only a reversal to the old Jeffersonian principle that "any government formed by the will of the nation substantially declared (what could be more substantial than a revolution?) ought to be recognized,"—has gained more good will and applause for Uncle Sam in Latin America than any other single act of the White House in decades.

The "threat" of non-recognition of revolutionary governments, advised by President Wilson, had been the cause of much ill feeling among the Latin Americans. They contended that such a theory, denying them the right to revolt, was tantamount to a denial of self-government. The more so, since revolution is often the only means left in that part of the world to replace a dictatorial and personalistic rule.

the same vices characteristic of the old regimes.

The State Department, however, canact foresee if the men brought to power by a revolution in a foreign country are going to prove unworthy, and thus withhold recognition until they have proved to be all right. This—which is very nearly what President Wilson's theory amounted to—would reserve for the State Department the most peculiar right of passing upon the goodness and legality of the Latin American governments, a right which, it is only logical, the Latin Americans do not particularly approve of.

approve of.

In a different section of his article Mr. Davis makes another unfortunate misrepresentation when he asserts that misrepresentation when he asserts that Secretary Stimson's announcement meant to say that "whatever person or group was in possession of the reins of government, however they had obtained them, had the right and the power to hold them." And, furthermore, he adds that according to the same announcement "the failure or inablity of the people to make evident their opposition to the new regime is all that the United States Government need require as proof that a new government merits recognition."

Calls Statement Twisted.

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It really takes a lot of imaginative ability to twist the Secretary's statements to such an extent. What his announcement said respecting the recognition policy, was that "any government which is the expression of popular will, even if born of revolution, and which is able to assure internal order and protection to foreign lives and property will be recognized by the United States." From this to the interpretation given by Mr. Davis, the reader will agree, there is a considerable distance.

policy of recognition of revolutionary governments.

He states, farther on, "We should have learnt by now that the enforcement of peace from outside does not remove the basic causes which make men resort to revolution. These causes, so long as the inhabitants of the Nation \* \* remain an independent people, can only be removed by the will and action of those people themselves." Secretary Stimson himself could not have been more explicit in supporting the right of the Latin American people to make use of revolution as a means of self-government, and the obligation of foreign countries to recognize the governments thus established.

To round up, Mr. Davis eulogizes

in the panic of 1873.

The vast industrial development in the New World was a bit too wild for the conservative Jews. They stayed out of the gigantic promotions into which the Morgans. Rockefellers, Har-rimans. Vanderbilts and the rest

London Becomes Stronghold.

London was now their chief strong-hold. Lionel floated 16 British loans, and Lionel's successor, Nathaniel, and Lionei's successor. Natnaniel, already a baronet, was raised to the peerage—the first Jew in England to enter the House of Lords. Their girls were beginning that series of marriages which has taken the Rothschild blood into the great old families of the Choimondeleys, the Hardwicks and the Roseberys.

Disraeli, the great Tory premier, was their friend. So was the Prince

was their friend. So was the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII. He of Wales, afterward Edward VII. He went to their dances and to their mariages. He also borrowed money from them against the time he should become King, for Queen Victoria kept him short. The Queen for her part was appalled by her son and heir's familiarity first with Lionel, Antony and Mayer, the heads of the family and subsequently with the younger generation. Nathaniel, Ferdinand and Leopold—until they came to the rescue of the British government in the mat-Leopold—until they came to the rescue of the British government in the matter of the Suez Canal shares, after which her majesty beamed upon them. That story has often been told—usually inaccurately. The true story is queer enough. The grandson of that Mehemet All, who, sent to Egypt as viceroy by the Turkish Sultan, had seized that country for himself and established a new dynasty (incidentally seriously disturbing the Rothschilds at the time). His credit was gone. But he hed his Suez Canal shares—177,602 of them. France wanted them, so did Britain.

Gives French Option.

The Khedive gave a French financial house an option on them. Another French financier heard of the project order and protection to foreign lives and property will be recognized by the United States." From this to the interpretation given by Mr. Davis, the reader will agree, there is a considerable distance.

But we need not go far for arguments to answer Mr. Davis' contentions. They are contained in the course of his own article, with his own words. He praises, for instance, enthusiastically "the definite policy initiated by President Wilson when he declared that "just government rests always upon the consent of the governed," and he does not realize that it is precisely in accordance with this principle that the State Department has adopted its new policy of recognition of revolutionary governments.

He states, farther on, "We should have learnt by now that the enforcement of peace from outside does not remove the basic causes which make men resort to revolution. These causes, so long as the inhabitants of the Nation."

\*\* \* remain an independent\*

Mesning Interpreted.

The announcement by the Secretary of State that "any government which is the expression of popular will—even if born of revolution—and which is able to assure internal order and projection to foreign lives and property will be recognized by the United States" was bound to evoke, necessarily, entitle of the Could not have been more explicit find the Latin American people to make use of revolution. These causes, so long as the inhabitants of the Nation " remain an independent will be recognized by the United States" was bound to evoke, necessarily, entitle the could not have been more explicit find the Latin American people to make use of revolution as a means of self-government, and the obligation of foreign countries to recognize the governments thus established. To round up, Mr. Davis eulogizes to recognize the governments thus established as to the reaction that the selferson policy of recognize the governments thus established as to the reaction that such an announcement had in the South.

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The London and Paris houses rushed to the rescue. The League of Nations jumped in with the first big post-war loan floated under its auspices. The Rothschilds of London and Paris guar-

Rothschild Throne Totters

Rush to Rescue.

The London and Paris houses runched for the work of the continued from First Page.)

Seriod of growth. The new era that was posting offered a diversification from the court field, so disable loans. They built railroad, when shorted and work of the court field, so disable loans. They built railroad, when shorted and the court field, so disable loans. They built railroad, when shorted and the court field, so disable loans are the court field, so disable loans at the court field, so disable loans are the court field, so disable loans at the court field, so disable loans are the court field, so disable loans at the court field, s

BLESSED ARE THE COMPETENT

BY BRUCE BARTON.



N important New Yorker called me up to ask about two doctors who run a clinic in a little town in Canada. He knew that I had visited them some years ago and that they did me much good.

I described them to him in

the words of one of their patients. "They are human ferrets," I said. "They seem to be able to discover and correct conditions where even specialists have failed."

specialists have failed."
The man went up to the clinic and stayed three weeks. Yesterday he telephoned me to say that he had not felt so well in years. He was so enthusiastic that I could. hardly get him off the phone.

I sent another man up to Bill Brown's health farm, op-posite West Point. The man is vice president of a business that has had plenty of problems. He was nervous and discouraged. He came back from Bill's on the top of the

I referred a friend to an architect who has come some very clever work for us on our country house. My friend was delighted.

was delighted.

The doctors write me letters of thanks. So does Bill. So does the architect. They think I have done them a friendly service. I reply that, on the contrary, the obligation is entirely on my part. They have given me one of the best pleasures in life, the pleasure of recommending some one who is really competent.

How seldom we have that pleasure. What a discourag-

ing lot of applications we re-ceive from men who want to do something, but have never done anything really well. It is time for some one to

reprint and redistribute Elbert Hubbard's "Message to Garrcia." It tells, you remember, how President McKinley, when the Spanish War broke out, needed to get immediate word to the leader of the Cuban insurgents, Gen. Garcia.

Some one told the President that the common spanish

that there was a man named Maj. A. S. Rowan who could find Garcia.

Maj. Rowan took the letter,

asked no questions, sought no directions or advice, but quiet-ly and promptly set sail for Cuba, made his way through the wilderness and delivered

the letter.
Hubbard sang his praises "Civilization is one long anxious search for just such individuals," he exclaimed. "Anything such a man asks shall be granted. He is wanted in every city, town and village
—in every office, shop, store and factory. The world cries out for such; he is needed and needed badly—the man who can 'Carry a Message to Garcia'" Garcia.'

Garcia."

I do not think that humanity is inherently selfish or hard-boileo. I think there are many business men who would like to help their fellows to better jobs or more business. But so few of those who want help have ever delivered anything.

Now and then comes one who does deliver. And what a joy it is to recommend him!

a joy it is to recommend him! (Copyright, 1931.)

# Restoring Athens of Africa

ian citizenship upon the new colonists from Thera.

The principal temple of Cyrene, dedicated to Apollo Carneius, now presents an exterior of Roman Imperial construction, later in date than the Jewish conflagration, and consisting of Doric columns around the inner room, in which stood a marble statue of Apollo.

excavations have brought to light two sanctuaries, with facades to the east, together constituting the Plutonium. In the larger of these were found fragments of a statue of Hades-Pluto, with head, hands and feet of marble, while the body of the divinity, the throne upon which he is seated and the figure of Cerberus standing near, are of volcanic rock. The style of the statue indicates the Roman imperial time.

In the other small temple, of similar arrangement but not constructed before the Roman age, was found a large female statue of marble representing a youthful deity, severely draped, and easily recognizable as a Fersephone of the fifth century B. C.

Head of Agrippina.

Rothschild Throne Totters

Market 1992

Mark

## Manchuria, Asia's Tinderbox

by porticos, by public and sacred build-ings erected during the Hellenic period, and the Roman Capitol in which was found the statue of Jupiter; the Tab-ularium, in which the public acts were

preserved, and the great portico that was consecrated to Jupiter Salvator. Rome and Augustus.

Byzantine constructions had greatly

altered the appearance of the most ancient edifices, invading the area of

the open Forum and concealing the great altars and the monuments in their vicinity.

Noble Buildings Revealed.

The demclition of the most objectionable structures of Byzantine times has, through our most recent work, led to the uncovering of the ruins of the noblest buildings; with fragments gathered here and there and carefully put together it has been possible to restore the magnificent marble portal which adorned the cella of the Temple of Demeter, as well as the colonnade constituting the front of an edifice which, as shown by the inscriptions, was destined as a place of worship for the imperial family. In addition to these remains we can reconstruct, in their former marble casing, three large altars similar to the one embellished by Philon in the sanctuary of Apollo.

Continued From First Page.)

Japan had established herself in Manchuria six years before the birth of the Chinese republic. Her victory over Russia in 1905 had left Japan not only in possession of the entire Korean peninsula—that swordlike strip of land menacing the very heart of Japan—but also, through the ownership of the South Manchurian Railway, in practical control of the whole of South Manchurian to all administrative and economic ends.

There is no doubt that at that time the final goal of Japanese policy was the complete incorporation of the region and its potential wealth into the Japanese empire. More than one representative Japanese statistive Japanese statistically gifted as the Japanese work against the rise of a popular love for Manchuria.

Juin, who had been my colleague in Pelping and later had been Ambassador to Rome when I was at the head of the Italian Foreign Office.

Policy Apparently Continues.

constituting the front of an edition was desired as place of weekly the property of the imperial handy. In addition to their former matter easting, they are the property of the imperial handy. In addition, the high property of the propert