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The Great Bear and the Rising Sun in Battle Array

The Fight for Free Commerce, Humanity and Liberty Against Restriction, Ignorance and Tyranny

Written for The Morning Post

By A. V. Dockery, Ex-U. S. Consul to Germany, Portugal and England

Before the time of the great Peter Russia was little known to the then civilized part of the world's inhabitants. She was not thought of even by her nearest neighbors except in such manner as we thought of our Indian neighbors in the early years of our history. That is, that marauders were more to be protected against than feared in actual contact.

Russia could successfully attack no civilized nation but employed herself in harassing roaming bands of professional robbers conquering them and annexing their territory.

She had almost exclusive control of the trade with the great productive East—China and India—and the immense fair at Novgorod was the momentous annual event when Marco Polo and his caravan got through the thieving hordes from far away East to this Novgorod fair laden with furs and teas.

The frozen zone in the Russia of that day caused a congestion of goods at this fair and an outlet to the sea had to be found where people were able and willing to buy and pay for the accumulations of this inland traffic. There was no maritime influence whatever, few available open ports outside of those of friendly powers and none of these had been so friendly as to allow the "open door" policy (an old idea) to overcome them in Russia's behalf.

It was under these circumstances that Peter the Great started out on his shipbuilding exploitation, whether disguised as a sailor it matters not to enquire, but he did go to Holland and England where he learned something to the everlasting use and advantage of his own country.

He returned and contaminated his knowledge amongst his people. He had seen a light and he shed it at home and Russia took strides such as in those days greatly encouraged his own folks and dismayed some other folks. But on Peter's death some women got charge of the reins of the government and alternately every sort of oppression and cruelty has been practiced upon the people to this day.

Russia is not a great war power. She can provoke war but she cannot fight it out successfully except by burning herself up as she did at Moscow and will shortly be doing at Port Arthur. Her warlike past has accomplished more in the field of grand pillage than in that of heroic valor.

The number of square miles does not make a great nation any more than the number of people. Russia is a paper money country with a depreciated credit. She exports grain, coal oil and tea—the latter not the product of her own soil but of China.

The climate is noted for its extremes of cold and heat. Port Arthur which was stolen from China is practically the only open seaport, Vladivostok being closed up with ice the greater part of the year. The railways are mostly owned by the state and that from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok 3,500 miles long is practically the only means of communicating with the scene of operations in the Far East.

She has a Baltic fleet but cannot make it available because even if the fleet got through the straits of Denmark and the Kiel canal England controls Gibraltar and the Suez Canal. The Black Sea fleet is also of little use because Turkey, the ancient and implacable enemy of Russia, controls the Dardanelles. Should either of these fleets get through to the Typhoon seas the chance is it would after a six weeks voyage have to encounter wrecked and disorganized, a more powerful Japanese squadron fresh from the flush of victory. The sympathy of the enlightened world is manifestly with Japan and it is little wonder, Russia is the only big absolute monarchy left on earth. Form prescribes various degrees of government but the Czar is autocrat of all degrees and of all men. He is more than Caesar. Ninety per cent of the population cannot read or write and only one in a family of six children is permitted by law to get a smattering of education. Tyranny, bigotry, ignorance, and peculation predominate and permeates every class. The Slav is the dominant race and is absorbing all other races, while the religion is Orthodox Greek, and intolerant in a measure. The language is a mixture of grindstone, gravel, gravel and wind; and is rarely learned or even studied by any other people. It would be useless outside Russia.

It was in 1696 that Peter the Great got the attention of the civilized world to the existence of a Russia, since which time there has been no real peace within the empire nor quiet among its rulers. She has annihilated the last remains of Poland, annihilated Sweden, annihilated the liberty of every race. She whipped and harassed the Jews and fought the Turk to a standstill at the Balkans. Yet Russia has prevailed against any big nation. She evaded Napoleon by burning Moscow in midwinter, not by fight-

ing. England almost alone went out to her and thrashed her enormous armies at Inkerman and Balaclava and captured the stronghold of Sebastopol—humbled her.

Osman Pasha against his wishes was compelled by the Turkish government to go into Plevna where with 80,000 men he held the Russian in check more than three months when famine compelled his surrender. The Russians lost 65,000 men while the Turks only lost 30,000. But Osman Pasha was not a Turk but a Bohemian Jew. He ranks today as one of the ablest generals of the latter part of the 19th century.

Russia is a land of rugged contour and rough interior and tough citizens who, when fighting anywhere away from home, are as happy as happy can be. Everywhere else is paradise to the Russian soldier, and while he enjoys the outdoor vicissitudes of warfare he is but an ordinary in the

wholesale robbery, murder and expulsion of the Jewish race within her own territory during the last few years, especially.

I will drop Russia for a little to go to Japan—the Rising Sun—shall I say of civilization? Japan has been most aptly called the England of the far east. Its three largest—earthquake— islands; teem with forty-odd millions of people of small stature and swarthy complexion, but there exists on the face of this green or parched earth no more rugged, thrifty, energetic, honest nor brave people. I say this gladly, because I know it. I have met them in many stations of life—commercial, diplomatic and naval in this home of ours and abroad. Indeed it was (I consider) my good fortune to be at the United States naval academy at Annapolis, when in 1893, the first three Japanese students arrived there to take the academic course. It is needless to

of priests with secular affairs created distrust and the cry was raised "Japan for the Japanese," resulting in the expulsion of priests, bloodshed and the retarding of the cause of Christ.

Japan, be it remembered, is a gold standard country, whose financial credit stands high among the nations of the earth. She has always kept her international treaties inviolate and really has only been hampered from still further progress by strictly adhering to the exactions of some of these onerous and should be considered obsolete treaties.

Until 1853 Japan had for 216 years been a terra incognita when our Commodore Perry under instructions from that great North Carolinian, William A. Graham, secretary of the navy, arrived off the coast for the purpose of opening ports and establishing trade relations with Japan. After weary months of threatening and cajolery he succeeded in opening three treaty ports to the United States, from which time the friendship between the two nations takes date. Russian and other embassies had failed to accomplish what Commodore Perry did.

Nor be it understood that the usual method of civilizing a country was carried into effect in Japan; that is, first come missionaries, then come consuls, then some soldiers. The latter was never necessary, if practicable, because Japan jumped to the front to outdo her teachers in the race for commercial progress, political and religious freedom and the general disenfranchisement of mankind.

And we are presented with the wonderful spectacle of a nation only fifty years out of barbarism fighting the battle for civilization, astonishing the world and gaining the sympathy of all liberal minded men.

Yellow race indeed! This is an age

Memorial Address to Elks of Winston

Delivered Sunday, December 6, 1903

By A. B. Andrews, Jr., of Raleigh

Exalted Ruler, Brother Elks, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Again, in this fair city, has assembled a body of men to hold a memorial day service, commemorative of men whose daily life and vocation have been in your midst. "Why this assembling?" might well be asked by any one, and "Is it a certain set of our citizens, accidentally met together to show that they appreciated the good traits and companionship, while he lived, of some now deceased associate?" Or has this gathering a greater significance in that this assembling today is due to some organized institution, and does the influence of that organization extend beyond the confines of our immediate community? Another inquiry would be "How is that influence exerted, for good or for evil?" and whatever may be the answer to that inquiry a further one arises "Does the past history of the institution sustain the statement as to the exertion of its influence?"

Our service today is not due to any chance assembling but is in obedience to a mandate of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which sets aside annually this day to be observed by all of its lodges as a memorial day commemorative of our deceased brethren.

This order, of which we are members, exerts its influence far and wide throughout our nation, and he who follows its teachings will be a greater respecter of law and order, a more loyal citizen and a better lover of his fellowman. While it is true that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, yet our institution (while a creation of almost the present generation of men) is not a welded mass of molten metal, which must stand equal pressure and strain at all points to thereby retain its usefulness in society, or else in case of a single break or flaw be consigned to the scrap heap of society as refuse material. It is composed of human beings, who oftentimes differ each one with the other, just like all other men, and they differ in temperament, in rank and position, in usefulness in society, in religious belief and creed, aye they differ in intellectual thought and strength, but should never in the tenets and ideas of our order.

No one claims for it anything of a religious character, excepting that each and every member must believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, whose existence is everlasting and eternal, and whose power is infinite, and who will judge us by our acts and deeds done upon earth, and will reward us accordingly. Around our altar to take the obligation of our brotherhood kneel alike the Hebrew and the Gentile, the Catholic and the Protestant, and all assume the same burdens and receive the same benefits, and before taking that obligation each must openly declare his belief in the existence of Almighty God.

To those people, whether members of our Order, or of some other Order, who state that their lodge occupies with them the place of their religious belief, and that religious belief, or association with any religious body or church is unnecessary on that account, our Order offers no welcome and lends no encouragement, and let us hope that as long as there are God-fearing men in this American land of ours that they may still rule over our Order and thereby perpetuate the usefulness of our institution. Too recent is the experience of the French Revolution and the attempted abolition of the Sabbath Day of rest, with its harmful and anarchistic teachings following so close behind and destroying the very foundations itself of integrity, justice, society and civilization, for any man or set of men, even claiming to be of sufficient intelligence as to be an American citizen, to even dream of such idle thoughts, much less to be guilty of attempting to put them into practice in this enlightened age of the world. For such we have neither place nor position.

"Our little systems have their day; They have their day and cease to be; They are but broken lights of Thee, And Thou, O Lord, art more than they."

The home of a brother we are taught to protect as our own, and to guard jealously the family, that divinely instituted establishment, which is the very foundation as well as the cornerstone of our civilization and social fabric, and without which it could not exist. Can an order with such tenets be working for evil, even if some men unworthy of its membership do not live up to its teachings?

The idea of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks originated in New York City thirty-six years ago (although the present name was not adopted until a year later.) Its first origin was as a social club, whose members assembled every Sunday evening, composed as it was of a set of congenial men, engaged in similar pursuits in life, whose daily avocations occupied their afternoons and evenings during the week, and the day of rest was taken as the day of their gatherings. With a considerable num-

ber of its members whose bread-winning work was the entertainment of others during the week days, it is no surprise to learn that their evening gatherings partook largely of the nature of an in-expensive social assembly, at which the various members in turn assumed the part of entertaining each other by recitation or song. The young Englishman, (the son of a clergyman) Charles Vivian, who was the originator of the Order, fell an early prey to disease, and in 1880 (thirteen years after he had organized the so-called social club) he died from pneumonia in Colorado, far from home and friends, far from the ministrations and assistance of those who should have been ready to make his declining days peaceful and have relieved his suffering. He builded far better than he knew, when he originated the institution of this Order, and the secret of his success was that he tried to relieve the isolation of his fellow men, by making them realize that they were creatures of the same God, members of the same human family and bound together by numerous ties. Buried as Charles Vivian was by another secret order, of which he was a member, at Leadville, Colorado, his grave rudely marked by a wooden slab, on which the name had been scratched with a nail, it was almost scant justice, to say the least, which our Order did him later, when under a resolution his body was exhumed, carried to Boston and there interred with honors befitting those due him and his grave decently marked by the Order for which he did so much.

How such a life work, cut short as was the career and earthly existence of the founder of our Order at the early age of thirty-four years, must appeal to us young men now in the flower of youth with our golden opportunities open before us. His life work is completed and he is released from sufferings.

To any one needing inspiration for work and achievements, let him consider the triumph of this Order, its humble beginning and the obscurity of its founder. He did not live to see his great masterpiece crowned with the great success it has achieved in recent years, nor did he living receive from the Order the laurel wreaths justly due him.

Hence in silence and in sorrow—tolling still with busy hand. Like an emigrant, he wandered seeking for the Better Land. Emigravit, is the inscription on the tombstone where he lies. Dead he is not! But departed—for the artist never dies."

Early restricted as our Order was to only American citizens and to those only who owed allegiance to the government of the United States, it is no surprise that it has in an almost incredibly short period extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific to be bounded only by the Canadian and Mexican frontiers. In every state or territory, excepting the isles of the sea, there is one or more Elk lodges, and these lodges stand for the teachings of our Order, and through their numerous membership, now over one hundred and thirty thousand members, they are spreading thoughts and ideas of law-abiding, God-fearing and man-loving citizenship.

Within our closed doors meet men of all political faith; their political ideas and opinions, outside of good citizenship and obedience to lawful authority, we do not attempt to control or hamper, and would not if we could. We teach moderation and freedom of ideas and thoughts so long as those ideas and thoughts can be measured by the golden rule of "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you" and as long as an Elk measures his action and conduct by that rule he cannot stray far from the peaceful green feeding grounds of truth and upright living. To all people, who, in dealing with their fellowmen, act upon the assumption that they are dealing with a set of Ishmaelites, and that the mediæval idea of might making right, the victory always being to the strong and the race to the fleet, which existed when the barons of England lived in their castles surrounded by their retainers and never associated with their fellowmen, this Order offers no inducements or even temptation for them to join.

While the cloistered halls and the silence of the monastery develop the intellectual ideas of scholars, and through the intellectual progress has our civilization advance very greatly, yet intellectual advancement is not everything. Rome with her intellectual strength, which produced a Horace, a Cicero as well as a Virgil, and Athens, with her Homer and her other learned men, who have immortalized their names by their work, both retrograded when their intellectual progress was stopped as it was their sole dependency.

"While stands the coliseum, Rome shall stand. When falls the coliseum, Rome shall fall."

(Continued on page 11)



GEORGE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

midst of the truly brave. The Cossack of doubtful fame as a cavalry soldier would not today muster against the intellectual force of the American, English or Japanese soldier in courage or endurance. In truth the Cossack has been always a good buttock to be pushed by the aid of the knout, rather than by any spirit suggestive of a patriotism inspiring bravery.

The Jews who have been the money gatherers of the world have been most fearfully scourged by Russia. What ever may be said of the Jews nobody has doubted their energy, thrift, general honesty and ability to take care of themselves without cost to the community. I never saw a beggar Jew. They have been in this world before, with and after Christ. It is in their power today to still further bankrupt the Russian government—did they possess the average human resentment they could destroy the Russian government without Japan's burning a ounce of powder—in retaliation for the

say they acquitted themselves most honorably in gentlemanly conduct and creditably in the course of study. President Geo. T. Winston was in my class at the same time and will verify this statement.

The soil of Japan is not naturally fertile, but careful husbandry has enabled the people to eat at home. Rice is the staple product and the general diet. Some sugar is raised and a considerable quantity of tobacco, although the latter is of inferior quality.

Japan has a complete system of education. In fact we could learn much from her on educational lines. Only seven per cent of her population cannot read and write.

Shintoism and Buddhism are the predominant religions, but full and complete toleration and respect is extended to all other forms of religious worship. This is the new Japan.

The Jesuit Francis Xavier introduced Christianity in 1549, but the meddling

when color cuts a very poor figure. England, the oldest colonizer among nations, is also the greatest possessor of colored people. The United States perhaps ranks next in the latter respect. While Germany seems to want to fear a yellow alliance she also is trying to own some negroes in South Africa. She was never a successful colonizer, her people losing their national identity away from the fatherland, unlike British, Spaniards and Portuguese. France could colonize such places as Devil Island, where a human being can not live longer than two years on the stretch. Russia has heretofore conquered everything colored on her eastward march from the Ural Mountains to the Yellow Sea.

The vast territory of Manchuria which, with Corea, Russia seeks to own, needs to be clothed in our cotton goods, and we of the south are especially interested in the success of Japan if we would have an open market (Continued on 11th page.)