













ENGLISH PAGES OF THE DIARIO DE LA MARINA

Havana, May 23 1907

HONOR THE IMMIGRANT!

Secretary Straus in his address delivered at the annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers paid a glowing tribute to the foreign immigrant who has aided manfully in developing the United States, and, incidentally, to the Yankee appreciation of the immigrant's worth which prevailed over anti-foreign prejudices rampant half a century ago, and secured to the United States, by admitting the immigrant, the great manufacturing and commercial development which the "know nothing" spirit would have been driven to other lands.

The immigrant brought with him a desire to make the most of the opportunities afforded him; he brought new industries and proceeded to develop them; he brought in himself the makings of a vast population which, as the immigrant himself did early, forgets it is of alien parentage and becomes enthusiastically American. Secretary Straus bears testimony to the value of the aliens and the native born of alien parentage:

"Twenty-five million workers have come to the United States to cooperate in our industries during the last century, and more than one-half of the persons to-day engaged in our manufacturing and mechanical industries are of alien birth or natives of alien parentage. The census of 1900 shows that over thirty per cent of the persons so engaged in that year were of foreign birth, and in addition twenty-five per cent were natives of foreign parentage, so large has been the draft that we have made upon other nations in building up our great manufacturing industries. We have always been short in the supply of labor, and but for the fact that this need could be supplied from beyond our borders our industries would to-day be in their infant stage."

The American census shows, the secretary declares, that those sections of the United States which contain the largest percentage of foreign birth are found to contain also the largest percentage of manufacturing industries.

"An unprejudiced study of immigration justifies me in saying that the evils are temporary and local, while the benefits are permanent and national. The flow of immigration to our shores is not alone an index of our prosperity, but also not an insignificant element of the causes of our prosperity."

And of peace, he might have added, had it not been an axiom too simple to need statement.

Had the secretary chosen to consider another phase of the benefit of immigration he would have remarked that the alien and the natives of alien parentage have done as much for the agriculture of the United States as they have done for its manufactures.

There is a lesson for Cuba in these facts. For instance, it is admitted that no revolution thrives in Cuba which is not supported by the country; the day that the country is populated with industrious farmers, aliens or natives, or natives of alien parentage, that day the American Army of Pacification may be homeward knowing that its work is in better hands than a soldier's.

CENTRAL AMERICAN GARDEN

News that a revolution has broken out in Salvador is confirmed by today's cables. We cannot say exactly how many previous revolutions have occurred in that lovely little republic, but we do remember one, in 1894 which overthrew the government of the Ezeta brothers.

In London that year, we had a view of Carlos Ezeta, the fallen president. His brother Antonio, universally considered a better fighter than he, and the man who really ruled the country, while Carlos posed as a figurehead, was at the time preparing an expedition in Guatemala or in Mexico, one or the other, with the intention of regaining control of Salvador. Meanwhile, he had sent Carlos to Europe with his purse well-lined to take a rest and issue a political manifesto.

Carlos was a handsome man, about forty years old, swarthy, with peculiar indian features and he dressed in the most extraordinary manner that can be imagined. His trousers were very tight at the ankles and very loose at the knees, like a French souave's. He wore a vest which exhibited all the colors of the rainbow. His black coat was the longest one ever seen at Pic-

caddilly. A pink tie, a broad gold chain with a locket set thick with diamonds, a broad cane with a gold and diamond handle, which he seized by the middle, yellow shoes and a tall silk hat, completed the strange aspect of the Salvadorian ex-president.

He had a good time. He did not care so much about wielding his pen in defence of his administration, as about a beautiful blond girl, a fiddler in one of the so-called Hungarian bands which played at supper time for the guests of the "Savoy". He finally ran away with her and they landed at Monte-Carlo where in a couple of months Don Carlos found himself broken and more sorely defeated than in his own country.

But his brother still hoped to win and sent him several thousand dollars to get out of the hole. Some of this money he did devote to his cause and he hired one of the most prominent journalists of South America, to write a book, on Salvadorian politics. The book cost him some 30,000 francs and it is a typical example of Spanish American literature, written in that bombastic, unintelligible style which is considered great and eloquent in these countries. There we learned that the brothers Ezeta, according to their enemies, had murdered President Menendez. They, naturally, said it was a slander, but they admitted having led a constitutional revolt which overthrew the tyrant Menendez.

Finally Antonio was defeated and the blond fiddler left Carlos in Monaco penniless. He pawed the cane, and the chain, we were told; we suppose nobody gave him a cent for the vest and the trousers. Since then we have read newspapers from Salvador calling the Ezeta brothers tyrants, and monsters. Now they want to overthrow there a certain President Figueroa, but he is nicely jailing all the enemies of his administration.

A trip of Secretary Taft to Central America is becoming more and more of a necessity.

WANT NO INCREASE

By Associated Press. Johannesburg, May 23.—Forty-three white men, laborers employed in the East Rand mines, have struck against a proposed increase in the hours of their working day.

NARROW VISIONED

There are some people who can not take a broad view of anything. It makes them cross-eyed.—Dallas News.

STRAUS ENUMERATES FACTORS OF PROSPERITY

Ability of Capital, Skill and Industry of Labor, and Advantages of Heavy Immigration.

BENEFITS OF PUBLICITY

Bureau of Corporations Believes in Drastic Exposure of Reprehensible Practices.

By Associated Press

New York, May 23.—At a banquet last night given by the National Association of Manufacturers, the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, delivered a notable address in the course of which he traced the rise and prosperity of commerce, and enumerated the factors which have worked to constitute American prosperity, giving due credit, in the course of his speech, to capital, labor, immigration and the interest the government takes in the most important matter of the country's economic welfare.

Mr. Straus in this address lauded "the spirit of commerce," which, he added, "is as far from 'commercialism' as patriotism is from the spoils system." "The spirit of commerce is," he said, "the most wholesome stimulus that has yet pervaded the nations, because it rests upon mutuality and upon economic laws; it is constructive and not destructive, and it promotes the welfare and happiness of nations, as well as international peace and good will."

Continuing he praised the accomplishment of the great captains of American industry who, he said, "within comparatively few years have brought the industries of our country to the front rank of the great manufacturing nations of the world. Less than half a century ago our nation ranked fourth among the manufacturing nations, while to-day it stands at the head of the list."

"The investments of capital in these industries have grown from a billion dollars in 1860 to about fourteen billions in 1905. The wages and salaries paid have risen in that period from little more than one-third of a billion to over three billions, and the value of the manufactures produced from less than two billions to practically seventeen billions."

"Our total exports in the fiscal year 1906 will aggregate nearly two billions of dollars, and of that enormous sum more than seven hundred millions, or about forty per cent of the total, will be composed of manufactures. In developing this great industry, in which such rapid strides have been made in comparatively few

years, we have enjoyed peculiar advantages, in the plentiful supply of materials furnished by nature, such as cotton, iron, copper, wood, and coal, and in our remarkable transportation facilities. But all these, would not have enabled us to develop such marvelous results were it not for another factor equally as important, namely, the brawn and muscle of our laboring classes, which are equipped with such intelligent skill by reason of the opportunities afforded to rich and poor alike in this free and liberty-loving land. While we had abundance of raw material, we have always been short in the supply of labor, and but for the fact that this need could be supplied from beyond our borders our industries would to-day be in their infant stage."

"We should not fail to recognize the enormous advantages we have drawn from immigration. Twenty-five million willing workers have come to the United States to cooperate in our industries during the last century, and more than one-half of the persons to-day engaged in our manufacturing and mechanical industries are of alien birth or natives of alien parentage. The census of 1900 shows that over thirty per cent of the persons so engaged in that year were of foreign birth, and in addition twenty five per cent were natives of foreign parentage, so large has been the draft that we have made upon other nations in building up our great manufacturing industries. Another consideration should not be lost sight of. Not only have we attracted this large and needful supply of labor, but with them have come hundreds of new industries from other countries, which their skill has planted and their industry has developed."

"As an example of many, let us take the silk industry, now ranking among the first in the world, now employing eighty thousand workmen, paying twenty-seven million dollars annually for wages, and bringing in each year sixty million dollars' worth of raw materials from Japan and elsewhere, and turning out annually from its factories one hundred and thirty-three million dollars of finished products. The same may be said of the cotton-mill industry, which only a little over a century ago was established by the Englishman Samuel Slater, and so was the first wool-carding machinery by Arthur Scofield. The confectionery industry, which now turns out nearly one hundred million dollars' worth of products from its factories annually, and pays twelve million dollars a year for wages, was largely, if not entirely, developed by men of foreign birth, and so was the glass cutting and staining industry, which turns out products amounting to over thirteen millions a year and pays four and one-half millions a year wages to its employees. The same may

be said of many other of our industries, not a few of which have been brought over in more recent years by immigrants who come from countries that are often characterized as the undesirable.

"Our census shows that those sections of our country which contain the largest percentage of foreign birth are found to contain also the largest percentage of manufacturing industries."

"An unprejudiced study of immigration justifies me in saying that the evils are temporary and local, while the benefits are permanent and national. The flow of immigration to our shores is not alone an index of our prosperity, but also not an insignificant element of the causes of our prosperity. Had the anti-foreign or "Know-Nothing" spirit prevailed half a century ago, our great manufacturing and commercial development would have been driven to other lands. The restrictions that have been incorporated in our laws, due to the conservative judgment of the members of our last Congress, are salutary and wise. So was the law enacted raising the standard required for the acquisition of the high privileges of American citizenship, by demanding that no one shall be permitted to receive the boon of citizenship by naturalization who is unable to speak and understand our language, and have an elementary knowledge of our Constitution and form of government. This law, as well as the immigration laws, are entrusted for their administration to the Department of Commerce and Labor, and you can rely on it they will be administered equitably and justly, in the true American spirit, as embodied in our laws, with good will to all and with malice toward none."

Mr. Straus turned then to a consideration of the functions of the Department of Commerce and Labor. He set forth its relations to commerce and labor in their broadest acceptation, remarking that since in the great growth of industry the old personal responsibility that obtained in business when managed by individuals or partnerships had been lost, the department endeavored to "eliminate the evils that flow from this lack of personal responsibility and to restore the equivalent for it by insuring publicity, not superficial publicity, which can only be had through governmental agency."

He referred to the work of the Bureau of Corporations in the case of the Standard Oil Company and in the matter of railway rebates, and in conclusion pointed out that the Department of Commerce and Labor has set before it as its main purpose, the aim of obtaining a fair treatment alike for labor and capital throughout the whole of the United States.

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