

UNREST AT THE HAITIAN CAPITOL

Prominent Government Officials Resign Rather Than Accept Treaty Offered by the United States

Port au Prince, October 22.—Despite the fact that the news is being spread broadcast in the United States that the Haitians have cheerfully acquiesced in the demands made by the American government there is considerable unrest here. Many Haitians say that the United States is trying to ram the treaty down the throats of their people and that they are expected to agree to every demand made by the American government.

This feeling that the United States contemplates complete mastery of the situation here has been growing since Woodrow Wilson became President. His administration refused to send a colored minister to this country, thus breaking up the custom that has been generally adhered to since President sent Ebenezer D. Bassett here forty years ago.

American capital is invested in the railroad being built here and other enterprises are being pushed with American money. The opening of the Panama Canal and the era of "dollar diplomacy" are helping to make the United States try to put the "screws" to Haiti, according to current belief.

President Dartiguenave is regarded as echoing whatever demands the United States makes through Admiral Caperton. American authority is everywhere in evidence. It is said that should President Dartiguenave fail to get the treaty satisfied by the Haitian Congress that things will be fixed so that J. N. Leger, former Minister to the United States, will succeed him as chief executive.

MINISTERS RESIGN

The treaty has been ratified by the House of Deputies by vote of 76 to 6. Several provisions of the treaty were vigorously fought in the cabinet. M. Sannon, Minister of War, and M. Sarcaring, Minister of the Interior, resigned rather than see the treaty forced on their government.

Most of the opposition was voiced against the following provisions:

1. That the President of the United States will name the Receiver General of Customs, who shall name his assistants with the aid and advice of Washington.
2. That all customs duties must be paid to the Receiver General.
3. That Haiti may not increase its debt or assume any financial obligation unless it is shown that the income is sufficient to pay interest and sinking fund charges.
4. That the public debt shall not be increased without the consent of the United States.
5. That the Haitian tariff laws shall not be modified without the consent of the United States.
6. That Haiti shall not undertake the development of any of its economic sources unless it is in the interest of the public health from the standpoint of the United States and if the President of the United States agrees to the same and to the appointment of the engineers therefor.

The last provision is believed to be in the interest of white capitalists of America, who see millions in exploiting Haiti.

Certain members of the Haitian Senate will make a vigorous fight against the ratification of the treaty and it is hoped that the Congress of the United States will see that no treaty is ratified that will enable that country to rule with an iron hand here for the next ten years.