

**"IMPERIAL DEMOCRACY".
DUTCH COLONIZERS IN
MALAYSIA, ANNEXATION
OF THE PHILIPPINES**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9781760573430

"Imperial democracy". Dutch colonizers in Malaysia, annexation of the Philippines by John J. Valentine

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

JOHN J. VALENTINE

**"IMPERIAL DEMOCRACY".
DUTCH COLONIZERS IN
MALAYSIA, ANNEXATION
OF THE PHILIPPINES**

25-

12/93

200-4

"IMPERIAL DEMOCRACY"

DUTCH COLONIZERS IN MALAYSIA

ANNEXATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

BY

JOHN J. VALENTINE

PRESIDENT OF WELLS FARGO & COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

FEBRUARY 28, 1899

E
713
•V151

PRESS OF
THE HICKS-JUDD COMPANY
SAN FRANCISCO

PREFACE.

The United States of America is confronted by a crisis the most grave and serious since the dawn of its history. We are brought face to face with the portentous significance of the maxim "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." In short we have come to a parting of the ways, and the problem to be solved is whether we shall remain an American Democracy, or become a new-born Hydra of Plutocratic Imperialism.

In presenting my own views on this issue, I have, as is my practice in writing, drawn freely from any source elucidative of my subject, and amongst those not directly credited I wish to make thankful acknowledgements to Mr. Chas. Francis Adams, Mr. George Gunton and Mr. Carl Schurz.

JNO. J. VALENTINE.

SAN FRANCISCO,
February 18, 1899.

"Whoever hesitates to utter that which he thinks the highest truth, lest it should be too much in advance of the time, may reassure himself by looking at his acts from an impersonal point of view. Let him duly realize that his opinion is a unit of force, constituting, with other such units, the general power which works out social changes. It is not for nothing that he has in him these sympathies with some principles and repugnances to others. He, with all his capacities, and aspirations, and beliefs, is not an accident, but a product of the time. He must remember that while he is a descendant of the past, he is a parent of the future; and that his thoughts are as children born to him, which he may not carelessly let die."—*Herbert Spencer.*



CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SIDE LIGHT FROM HISTORY.

The Romans were at war with the Tarentines, who, not being able to go on with the war, nor yet, through the foolhardiness, and the viciousness of their popular speakers, to come to terms and give it up, proposed now to make Pyrrhus their general, and engage him in it, as of all the neighboring kings the most at leisure, and the most skilful as a commander. The more grave and discreet citizens opposing these counsels, were partly overborne by the noise and violence of the multitude; while others, seeing this, absented themselves from the assemblies; only one, Meton, a very sober man, on the day this public decree was to be ratified, when the people were now seating themselves, came dancing into the assembly like one quite drunk, with a withered garland and a small lamp in his hand, and a woman playing on a flute before him. And as in great multitudes met at such popular assemblies, no decorum can be well observed, some clapped him, others laughed, none forbade him, but called to the woman to play, and to him to sing to the company, and when they thought he was going to do so, "'Tis only right of you, O men of Tarentum," he said, "not to hinder any from making themselves merry, that have a mind to it, while it is yet in their power; and if you are wise, you will take out your pleasure of your freedom while you can, for you must change your course of life, and follow other diet when Pyrrhus comes to town." These words made a great impression upon many of the Tarentines and a confused murmur went about that he had spoken much to the purpose; but some who feared they should be sacrificed if a peace were made with the Romans, reviled the whole assembly for so tamely suffering themselves to be abused by a drunken sot, and crowding together upon Meton, thrust him out. So the public order was passed, and ambassadors sent into Epirus, not only in their own names, but in those of all the Italian Greeks, carrying presents to Pyrrhus, and letting him know they wanted a general of reputation and experience; and that they could furnish him with large forces of Lucanians, Messapians, Samnites, and Tarentines, amounting to 20 thousand horse and 350 thousand foot. This did not only quicken Pyrrhus, but raised an eager desire, for the expedition in the Epirota.

There was one Cineas, a Thessalian, considered to be a man of very good sense, a disciple of the great orator Demosthenes, who of all that were famous at that time for speaking well, most seemed, as in a picture, to revive in the minds of the audience the memory of his force and vigor of eloquence, and being always about Pyrrhus, and sent about in his service to several cities verified the saying of Euripides, that

* * * "the force of words
Can do what e'er is done by conquering swords."

And Pyrrhus was used to say, that Cineas had taken more towns with his words than with his arms, and always did him the honor to employ him in

SIDE LIGHT FROM HISTORY.

his most important occasions. This person, seeing Pyrrhus eagerly preparing for Italy, led him one day when he was at his leisure into the following reasonings: "The Romans, sir, are reported to be great warriors and conquerors of many warlike nations; if God permit us to overcome them, how should we use our victory?" "You ask," said Pyrrhus, "a thing evident of itself. The Romans once conquered, there is neither Greek nor barbarian city that will resist us, but we shall presently be masters of all Italy, the extent and resources and strength of which any one should rather profess to be ignorant of than yourself." Cineas, after a little pause, "And having subdued Italy, what shall we do next?" Pyrrhus, not yet discovering his intention, "Sicily," he replied, "next holds out her arms to receive us, a wealthy and populous island, and easily to be gained; for since Agathocles left it, only faction and anarchy, and the licentious violence of the demagogues prevail." "You speak," said Cineas, "what is perfectly probable, but will the possession of Sicily put an end to the war?" "God grant us," answered Pyrrhus, "victory and success in that, and we will use these as forerunners of greater things; who could forbear from Libya and Carthage then within reach, which Agathocles, even when forced to fly from Syracuse, and passing the sea only with a few ships, had all but surprised? These conquests once perfected, will any assert that of the enemies who now pretend to despise us, any one will dare to make further resistance?" "None," replied Cineas, "for then it is manifest we may with such mighty forces regain Macedon, and make an absolute conquest of Greece; and when all these are in our power, what shall we do then?" Said Pyrrhus, smiling, "we will live at our ease, my dear friend, and drink all day, and divert ourselves with pleasant conversation." When Cineas had led Pyrrhus with his argument to this point: "And what hinders us now, sir, if we had a mind to be merry, and entertain one another, since we have at hand without trouble all those necessary things, to which through much blood and great labor, and infinite hazards and mischief done to ourselves and to others, we design at last to arrive?"

Such reasonings rather troubled Pyrrhus with the thought of the happiness he was quitting, than any way altered his purpose, being unable to abandon the hopes of what he so much desired—the innate disease of Princes being ambition of greater empire.—*Pistarch's "Life of Pyrrhus."*

Pyrrhus passed three years in Sicily but though want of political tact gave offense to the Greek cities, which he treated too much in the fashion of a despot, not paying any respect to their local constitutions, customs, usages, etc., or harmonizing their democratic tastes and love of freedom. He was killed at Argos at forty-six years of age.

"IMPERIAL DEMOCRACY."

DUTCH COLONIZERS IN MALAYSIA.

American occupation of Manila very forcibly brings to our attention the question of reputed benefits accruing to Orientals in the appropriation of their lands and the enslavement of their peoples by European powers. The advocates of expansion, who, by the way, are actuated more by motives of prospective pecuniary gain than by sentiments of loyalty to our Republic or solicitude for the Filipinos or Cubans, cite for strikingly convincing arguments the Dutch as "peaceful colonizers," and their gem possession, Java.

While in the Orient last spring among other books of travel I came upon one descriptive of Java by Miss Seidmore, containing many facts concerning the alleged civilizing influence of Dutch rule, a few of which I think may not be uninteresting, considering the mad craze for expansion, so-called Imperialism, now prevailing in the United States.

The history of Netherlands India—the Dutch Colonies in Malaysia—is a light and shadow picture. Its bright side depicts the wealthy plantation owner in Europe surrounded by every luxury of his home land, annually in receipt of millions of guilders from his East Indian plantations. The contrast is found in the humid tropic lands, where some 30,000,000 patient, cowed Malays, working under the harsh supervision of agents, produce the wealth that rightfully is theirs, because earned by them on lands which have been wrested or tricked from them and held by the foreigners at the expense of thousands of lives annually among the white troops sent out to maintain a usurped supremacy, gained grad-