

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

ON SATURDAY NIGHTS The Real Estate columns of the "News" are closed by those interested in buying or selling Real Estate.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

YOU DON'T TELL the people through the newspapers what you have to sell, you can't sell your goods. Your subscribers read the ads.

PART TWO.

## MONROE DOCTRINE IS DEFINED ANEW

Roosevelt Dwells Upon it at Length.

## NOT INTERNATIONAL LAW

Necessary That It Should Be, So as to Remains a Cardinal Feature of American Foreign Policy.

Chicago, April 2.—Six thousand people filled the hall with a seating capacity of 10,000, to hear President Roosevelt when he stepped upon the stage of the Auditorium tonight. The building has held many a throng, but never one that was more unstinted in its applause for any man than the president. From the moment he stepped upon the stage, the president was the center of attention. Every seat was filled, and although the aisles were crowded, all the space in the lobby and the stairways was taken, and the passageways leading to the auditorium from the lower floor were jammed with people. The president was unable to hear a word of the speaker's address.

That came to them was the roar of applause from within, and with the president's address, twice the president was compelled to send word to the president of the police to clear the street outside, for more than 100,000 people were waiting for the president's address. The president's address was met with a roar of applause from within, and with the president's address, twice the president was compelled to send word to the president of the police to clear the street outside, for more than 100,000 people were waiting for the president's address.

with enthusiasm, the vast crowd rising to its feet and supplementing its hearty cheers with waving programs and fluttering handkerchiefs. The president acknowledged his reception with repeated bows, and took his seat between Franklin MacVeagh, chairman of the committee, and Mayor Harrison.

As soon as his voice could be heard Mr. MacVeagh, in a few words, announced that the nation's chief executive would be made welcome to the city by Mayor Harrison, who then spoke briefly, extending to the president a hearty welcome and expressing the pleasure felt by the people of Chicago at his visit and offering to him their best wishes for a happy and pleasant trip during his two months' vacation.

The president bowed his thanks to Mayor Harrison and to Mr. MacVeagh who introduced him to his audience. He then extended to him on the official reception of the president, the first stop of his long trip, and then, turning directly to the audience in front of him, proceeded in his peculiarly energetic manner to deliver his address.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Today I wish to speak to you not merely about the Monroe doctrine, but about our entire position in the western hemisphere—a position so peculiar and predominant that it has grown the acceptance of the Monroe doctrine as a cardinal feature of our foreign policy; and in particular I wish to point out what has been done during the last few years to make good our position in accordance with this historic policy.

Ever since the time when we definitely extended our boundaries westward to the Pacific and southward to the Gulf, since the time when the Spanish and Portuguese colonies to the south of us asserted their independence, our nation has insisted that because of its primary strength among the nations of the western hemisphere it has certain duties and responsibilities which obligate it to take a leading part thereon. We hold that our interests in this hemisphere are greater than those of any European power possibly can be, and that our duty to ourselves and to the weaker republics which are our neighbors requires us to see that none of the great military powers from across the seas shall encroach upon the territory of the American republics or acquire control thereover.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL

This policy, therefore, not only forbids us to acquiesce in such territorial acquisition, but also causes us to object to the acquisition of a control which would in its effect be equal to territorial aggrandizement. This is why the United States has steadily believed that the construction of the great isthmiian canal, the building of which is to stand as the greatest material feat of the twentieth century—greater than any similar feat in any preceding century—should be done by no foreign nation but by ourselves. The canal must of necessity go through the territory of one of our smaller sister republics. We have been scrupulously careful to abstain from perpetrating any wrong upon any of these republics in this matter. We do not wish to interfere with their rights in the least; but, while carefully safeguarding them, to build the canal ourselves under provisions which will enable

us, if necessary, to police and protect it, and to guarantee its neutrality, we believe the sole guarantee. Our intention was steadfast; we desired action taken so that the canal could always be used by us in time of peace and war alike, and in time of war could never be used to our detriment by any nation which was hostile to us. Such action, by the circumstances, was deemed to be necessary for the benefit and not the detriment of the adjacent American republics.

## CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

After considerably more than half of a century these objects have been exactly fulfilled by the legislation and treaties of the last two years. Two years ago we were so far advanced toward the construction of the isthmiian canal on terms that we had been during the preceding 40 years. By the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, ratified in December, 1901, an old treaty with Great Britain, which had been held to stand in the way, was abrogated, and it was agreed that the canal should be constructed under the auspices of the government of the United States, and that this government should have the exclusive right to regulate and manage it, becoming the sole guarantor of its neutrality.

## GUARANTY OF NEUTRALITY.

It was expressly stipulated, furthermore, that this guaranty of neutrality should not prevent the United States from taking any measures which it might deem necessary in order to secure by its own force the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order. Immediately following this treaty Congress passed a law under which the president was authorized to endeavor to secure a guaranty for security of the canal from the construction of, and to operate, the Panama canal, which had already been begun by the French company. The rights of this company were accordingly obtained and a treaty negotiated with the republic of Colombia. This treaty has just been ratified by the senate. It reserves all of Colombia's rights, while guaranteeing all of our own and those of neutral nations, and specifically permits us to take any and all measures for the defense of the canal, and for the preservation of our interests, whenever in our judgment an emergency may arise which calls for action on our part. In other words, these two treaties, and the legislation just enacted, have resulted in our obtaining on exactly the terms we desired, the rights and privileges which we had so long sought in vain. These treaties are among the most important that we have ever negotiated in their effects upon the future welfare of our country. They mark the triumph of American diplomacy—one of those fortunate triumphs, moreover, which redounds to the benefit of the entire world.

## VENEZUELAN TROUBLE.

About the same time trouble arose in connection with the republic of Venezuela because of certain wrongs alleged to have been committed, and debts overdue, by this republic to citizens of various foreign powers, notably England, Germany, and Italy. After failure to reach an agreement these powers began a blockade of the Venezuelan coast and a condition of quasi-war ensued. The concern of our government was of course not to interfere needlessly in any quarrel so far as it did not touch our interests or our honor, and not to take the attitude of protecting from coercion any power unless we were willing to expose the quarrel of that power, but to keep an attitude of watchful vigilance and see that there was no infringement of the Monroe doctrine—no acquiescence of territorial rights by a European power at the expense of a weak sister republic—whether this acquisition might take the shape of an outright and avowed seizure of territory or of the exercise of control which would in effect be equivalent to such seizure. This attitude was expressed in the two following published memoranda, the first being the letter addressed by the secretary of state to the German ambassador, the second

the conversation with the secretary of state reported by the British ambassador: MEMORABLE MEMORANDA.

"Department of State, Washington, Dec. 16, 1901. His Excellency, Dr. von Holleben, etc.: 'Dear Excellency—I enclose a memorandum by way of reply to that which you did me the honor to leave with me on Saturday, and am, as ever, 'Faithfully yours, 'JOHN HAY.'

## MEMORANDUM.

"The president in his message of the 3rd of December, 1901, used the following language: 'The Monroe doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power in the American continent or the islands adjacent. It is in no way intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. The president further said: 'This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.'

## EMPEROR'S DECLARATION.

"His excellency the German ambassador, on his recent return from Berlin, conveyed personally to the president the assurance of the German emperor that his majesty's government had no purpose or intention to make even the smallest acquisition of territory on the South American continent or the islands adjacent. This voluntary and friendly declaration was afterwards repeated to the secretary of state and was received by the president and the people of the United States in the frank and cordial spirit in which it was offered. In the memorandum of the 11th of December, the German government informs that of the United States that it has certain just claims for money and for damages wrongfully withheld from German subjects by the government of Venezuela, and that it proposes to take certain coercive measures described in the memorandum to enforce the payment of these just claims.

## GERMAN COURTESY APPRECIATED.

"The president of the United States, appreciating the courtesy of the German government in making him acquainted with the state of affairs referred to, and not regarding himself as called upon to enter into the consideration of the claims in question, believes that no measures will be taken in this matter by the agents of the German government which are not in accordance with the well known purpose, above set forth, of his majesty the German emperor.

## SIR MICHAEL HERBERT TO THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.

"Washington, Nov. 13, 1902. 'I communicated to Mr. Hay this morning the substance of your lordship's telegram of the 11th inst. 'His excellency stated in reply, that the United States government, although it regretted that European powers should use force against Central and South American countries, could not object to their taking steps to obtain redress for injuries suffered by their subjects, provided that no acquisition of territory was contemplated.'

## OFFER OF GOOD SERVICES.

Both powers assured us in explicit terms that there was not the slightest intention on their part to violate the principles of the Monroe doctrine; and this assurance was kept in honorable good faith which merits full acknowledgment on our part.

part. At the same time, the existence of hostilities in a region so near our own borders was fraught with such possibilities of danger in the future that it was obviously no less our duty to ourselves than our duty to humanity to endeavor to put an end to that accordingly, by an offer of our good services in a spirit of frank friendliness to all the parties concerned at a point in which they quickly and cordially responded, we secured a resumption of peace—the contending parties agreeing that the matters which they could not settle among themselves should be referred to the Hague tribunal for settlement. The United States had most fortunately already been able to set an example to other nations by utilizing the great possibilities for good contained in the Hague tribunal, a question at issue between ourselves and the republic of Mexico being the first submitted to this international court of arbitration.

## AMERICAN ALTRUISM.

The terms which we have secured as there under which the isthmiian canal is to be built, and the course of events in the Venezuela matter, have shown not merely the ever growing influence of the United States in the western hemisphere, but also, I think I may safely say, have exemplified the firm purpose of the United States that its growth and influence and power shall redound not to the harm but to the benefit of our sister republics whose strength is less. Our growth, therefore, is beneficial to human kind in general. We do not intend to assume any position which can give just offense to our neighbors. Our adherence to the rule of human right is not merely profession. The history of our dealings with Cuba shows that we reduce it to performance.

## NOT INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Monroe doctrine is not international law, and though I think one day it may become such, this is not necessary as long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective. This last point, my fellow citizens, is all important, and is one which a people we can never afford to forget. I believe in the Monroe doctrine with all my heart and soul; I am convinced that the immense majority of our fellow countrymen so believe in it; but I would infinitely prefer to see us abandon it than to see us put it forward and bluster about it, and yet fail to build up the efficient fighting strength which in the last resort can alone make it respected by any strong foreign power whose interest it may ever happen to be to violate it.

Boasting and blustering are as objectionable among nations as among individuals, and the public men of a great nation owe it to their sense of national self-respect to speak courteously of foreign powers, just as a brave and self-respecting man treats all around him courteously. But though to boast is bad, and causelessly to insult another, worse, yet worse than all is it to be guilty of boasting, even without insult, and when called to the proof to be unable to make such boasting good. There is a homely old adage which runs: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.'

## FOR A BIG NAVY.

If the American nation speak softly and yet build, and keep at a pitch of the highest training, a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe doctrine will go far. I ask you to think over this. If you do, you will come to the conclusion that it is more plain common sense, so obviously sound that only the blind can fail to see its truth and only the weakest and most irresolute can fail to desire to put it into force. Well, in the last two years I am happy to say we have taken long strides in advance as regards our navy. The last Congress, in addition to smaller vessels, provided nine of those formidable fighting ships upon which the real efficiency of any navy in war ultimately depends. It provided, moreover, for the necessary addition of officers and enlisted men to make the ships worth having. Meanwhile the navy department has seen to it

that our ships have been constantly exercised at sea, with the great guns, and in maneuvers, so that our efficiency as fighting units, both individually and when acting together, has been steadily improved. Remember that all of this is necessary. A warship is a huge bit of mechanism, well such as delicate and complicated as it is formidable. It takes years to build it, it takes years to teach the officers and men how to handle it to good advantage. It is an absolute impossibility to improvise a navy at the outbreak of war. No recent war between any two nations has lasted as long as it takes to build a battleship, and it is just as impossible to improvise the officers or the crews as to improvise the navy.

## MANILA AND SANTIAGO.

The ships that triumphed at Manila and Santiago had been built under previous administrations with money appropriated by previous Congresses. The officers and the men did their duty so well because they had already been trained to it by long sea services. All honor to the gallant officers and gallant men who actually did the fighting; but remember, too, to honor the men who built the ships, the armor plates, the gun turrets, the engines, the masts, the funnels, and the other parts of the ship. It was they who prepared for war when war has come, and if we only prepare sufficiently no war will ever come. We wish a powerful and efficient navy, not for purposes of war, but as the surest guaranty of peace. If we have such a navy—if we keep on building it—we may rest assured that there is but the smallest chance that trouble will ever come to this nation; and we may likewise rest assured that no foreign power will ever quarrel with us about the Monroe doctrine.

## Jenks on Mexican Silver Plans.

Utica, N. Y., April 3.—Prof. Jeremiah Jenks, head of the department of political economy at Cornell university, who has been in Mexico for the last month making a special study of the monetary conditions there upon invitation of that government, says: 'I am of the opinion that the plans suggested by the Mexican government, by which stability will be given to rates of exchange with gold using countries, will be carried out, while at the same time, silver will continue to be the leading currency employed within that country. Silver will be kept at par by careful government control of the amount coined, by the gold exchange funds in some of the leading financial centers and possibly by other means.'

## Germany's New Loan.

Berlin, April 3.—Germany's new 3 per cent loan amounting to 112,500,000 will be subscribed for April 17. The subscription price is 92. A meeting of a syndicate of bankers was held today to arrange the details. The reichsbank heads the syndicate, which includes 16 Berlin banks, banking houses of Frankfurt and Cologne and the North German Bank of Hamburg. The German capitalists do not expect foreign subscriptions, in view of the cheapness and abundance of money in Germany and its dearer in other countries. The price which the syndicate pays for the loan is not stated but it is understood to be only slightly below the subscription price.

## EIGHT CATTLE THIEVES CAUGHT

Captured in Their Cabin by Arizona Rangers.

## THEY MADE A HOT FIGHT,

But Were Compelled to Yield—Landed in Jail After Ending the Officers for Years.

Tucson, Ariz., April 3.—Capt. Rynning of the rangers has just been advised that Fred Barfoot, assisted by Rangers Felton and Peterson and several army officers, attacked the Davis cabins in the Black Rock country on Monday and captured the eight men who, it is alleged, have been stealing cattle in the vicinity for a time, but have always eluded the officers. They were surrounded and after a hot fight were compelled to yield. The men were taken to Holomontville, where they were placed in jail.

## Will Study Forestry.

Highland Falls, N. Y., April 3.—Some time ago Col. Mills, superintendent of the West Point military academy, applied to the United States forestry commission, bureau for landscape plans, having in view the improvement of the woodland on the reservation, which includes about 1800 acres. It was arranged through the war department that a class of students from the department of forestry of Yale university undertake the work. Accordingly in Yale undergraduates in order to qualify themselves for the degree to be conferred in June, have reported here. They are John B. Adams, Cambridge, Mass.; Edward A. Brainin, Kansas City; George L. Clothier, Cera, Kansas; Arthur W. Cooper, Boston; Wallace L. Hutchinson, Nova Scotia; Wesley L. Gardner, Helena, Mont.; Austin W. Tower, Somerville, Mass.; Elers Gray, Bozeman, Mont.; Francis G. Miller, Oak, Iowa; Ellis S. Moore, Bozeman, Mont.; C. G. Peters, Baltimore; Sam N. Spring, Chicago; William Dean Sterrett, Washington, D. C.; P. G. Stevens, Detroit, Mich.; Henry D. Taernan, Brooklyn, and Theodor Woolsey, New Haven, Conn.

These young men under the tutelage of Prof. H. S. Graves and R. L. Marston, field assistant, will take up the work at once and expect to complete their duties in about three months. The plans when completed will be submitted to a committee for adoption.

# AUCTION SALE!

To enable W. M. McConahay to buy the Sharp interest of the McConahay-Sharp Jewelry Co., we will offer without LIMIT OR RESERVE the entire stock of this firm to the highest bidder at PUBLIC AUCTION—Sale will begin Saturday April 4th, at 2:30 and 7:30 continuing each day until we have realized \$10,000. This stock consists of such goods as are kept by first class jewelers. No inferior or trashy goods in it. WE NEED THE MONEY. Come and buy the goods at your own price. Watches, Diamonds, Clocks, Jewelry, Cut Glass, Sterling and Silver Plated Ware, Ebony Goods, Novelties, Etc., everything goes. We must raise \$10,000 out of this stock REGARDLESS of what the goods cost. W. M. McConahay will continue the business at the old stand after this sale. The quality of every article sold guaranteed as represented. No customer allowed to go away dissatisfied.

Sales 2:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.

# McConahay-Sharp Jewelry Co., 41 W. Second South St.

The Celebrated Jewelry Auctioneer, J. F. Turner, of Chicago, will conduct this Sale. Ladies especially invited.