

# England Has a Monroe Doctrine of Her Own

LORD LANSLOWNE'S recent announcement that Great Britain will permit no power to establish a naval base or fortified port in the Persian gulf was of world-wide importance in that it served notice that the long slumbering lion had at last been aroused and realized that something must be done to re-establish his rapidly diminishing prestige. The "something" in this case was nothing more or less than the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Persian gulf. One of its immediate effects, unless the powers disregard the warning, will be the abandonment of the proposed Royal Ottoman Bagdad railway, which had for its terminus the gulf seaport Kuwait. It is certain that the construction of the road is at least temporarily checked, for British capitalists, aware of the changed attitude of their government, had already decided to withdraw from the enterprise, and under present conditions it will be practically impossible for the promoters to float their stock.

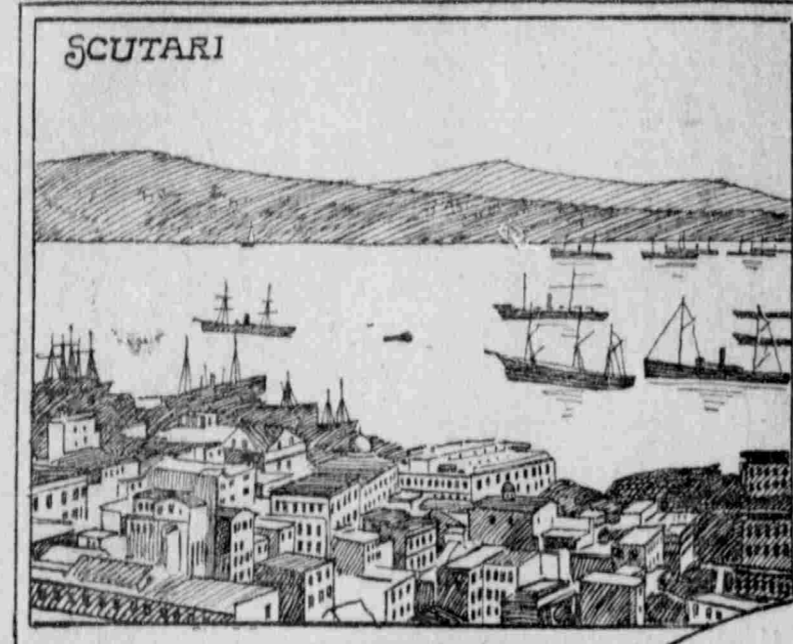
It goes without saying that Lord Lansdowne's statement, although ostensibly directed to all the powers, is primarily aimed at Russia, long a menace to British supremacy not only in Persia, but in India, and now displaying, as evidenced in the case of Manchuria, keener land grabbing proclivities than any other nation. By subsidizing the Shah Russia is already the paramount influence in northern Persia, but has been thwarted in her schemes for aggrandizement in the south owing to the fact that she had no outlet on the gulf. It is an open secret in St. Petersburg that she hoped to find such an outlet by means of the construction of the Bagdad railway and that in any event she was determined sooner or later to push a road from the Transcaspian railway, which runs parallel to Persia's northern border, and build at the head of the gulf a new Port Arthur.

It is this scheme which Great Britain has resolved at all hazards to nip in the bud, but it is not too much to say that her awakening is the result of not of diplomatic astuteness, but of public clamor against the Anglo-German entanglement which had as one phase the Venezuela force and was to have as another the building of the Asia Minor railway, which, so far as England was concerned, might easily develop into a tragedy.

The alliance has proved a source of never ending amusement in diplomatic circles, where it is considered that Germany has been pulling the wool over England's eyes in ludicrous fashion. It was pointed out by the German capitalists who were anxious to secure British co-operation that the Bagdad-Koweit scheme would not only be of incalculable benefit to British trade by providing a short cut to India, but that the road, joining Constantinople with Hongkong by way of northern Palae-

stine, Persia, India and Burma, might ultimately become to southern Asia what the Transsiberian railway is to northern Asia. It was further shown that, running as it largely would along

ter into an alliance with, for instance, Russia, nothing would be easier than the transformation of the road into an actual menace to Great Britain, affording as it would a means of transporta-



plains which might easily be restored to their pristine fertility, the road was bound to develop the country in a way undreamed of since the days when Babylon and Nineveh were in their pride, and that Mesopotamia would thus become once more the granary of the east.

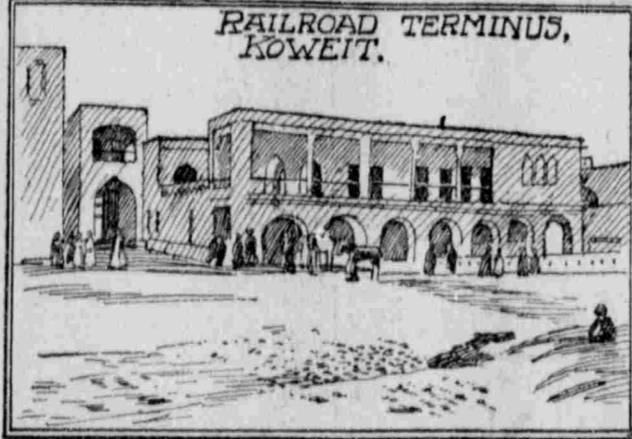
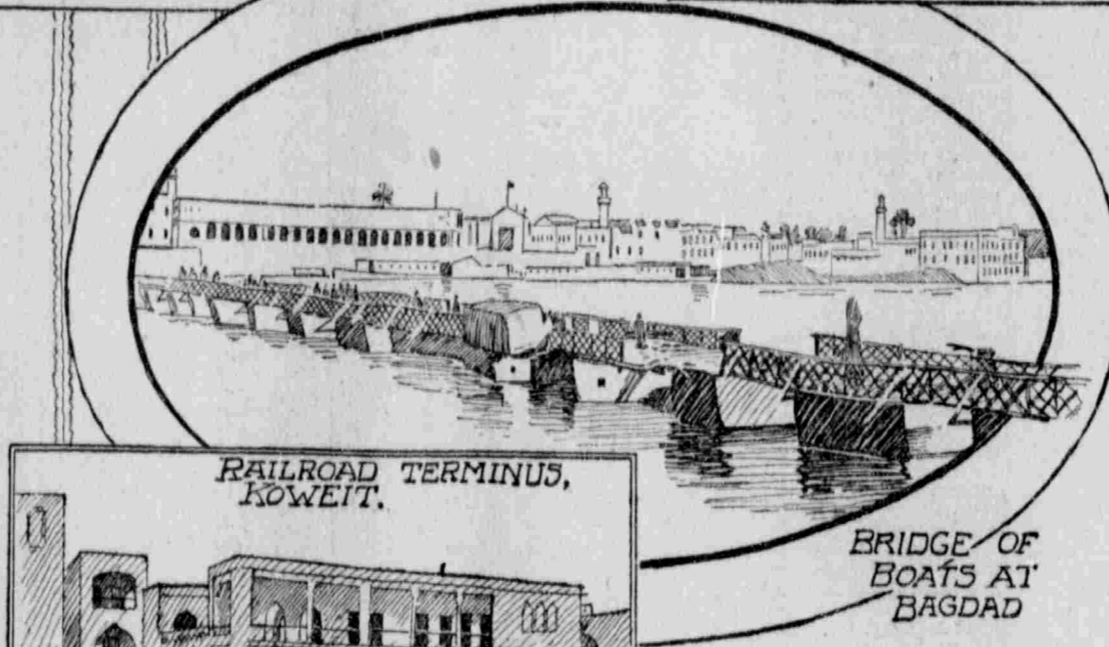
As the promoters were careful to point out, a line of rail already exists in Asia Minor, beginning at Scutari and running to Konieh, the ancient Iconium of St. Paul's time. It was proposed to bring the road from that point by way of Adana, Mosul, Bagdad and Bussora to Koweit, a total length of 1,440 miles, at a cost of \$100,000,000. The necessary concessions had been obtained from the sultan, who had also made certain guarantees of more or less value from the standpoint of security. Great engineering problems would be involved, especially in the section crossing the Taurus mountains, but statistics were available to prove that the game was worth the candle. The British money men hesitated, consulted their government, learned that the authorities were heartily in accord with the German scheme and gave a tentative consent.

What these selfsame authorities failed to see was that the railroad would be of benefit to their interests only so long as England and Germany were on friendly terms. On the other hand, should there be a severance of good relations and should Germany en-



tion for men and arms from Russian territory to the head of the gulf. Had Great Britain recognized this it is incredible to suppose that she would have fostered the project. Instead she would have opposed it bitterly, as she is now doing. As it is, she could not have delivered a more telling blow than Lord Lansdowne's ultimatum, for without a fortified seaport the military possibilities of the road would be well nigh destroyed, and with them would go much of the necessity for it.

From the British point of view Lord Lansdowne's declaration that England will under no circumstances allow the



establishment of a naval base or fortified port in the gulf is justified, and many authorities on international law support this unique application of the Monroe doctrine. While it is true that the gulf is free to the trade of all countries, it is virtually a British possession, and British interests demand the protection of the sea route to India. Furthermore, it was owing to British

enterprise and to the expenditure of British life and British money that the gulf was thrown open to the commerce of the world. It stands to reason that Great Britain has a right to demand that the status quo be maintained. The only question is, Has she the power to maintain it?

What Russia will do in the face of this determined attitude on the part of the British government is difficult to say. She knows by experience that England when aroused is not to be trifled with, but it may be that, flushed in her new found strength as a world power, she will disregard the warning voiced by the foreign secretary and prepare with renewed energy to continue her scheme of territorial aggrandizement. Some diplomats incline to the opinion that she may even go to the length of endeavoring to compel Turkey to stultify herself in her attitude toward the Macedonian-Bulgarian muddle. Turkey would surely resist, in which case all Europe would be set by the ears and war would be the inevitable result. Others, again, deem it strongly probable that she will receive this latest rebuff in silence, the silence, however, of the man who does not forget and is only biding his time to carry into execution plans conceived in the long ago.

In the case of Russia these plans include the breaking into India. For a generation the bear has been angered at the figurative stone wall which England has erected about her empire colony. As has been pointed out, the Shah is bound to Russia body and soul, and the only remaining barrier between India and the Russian frontier is Afghanistan, through which the czar has time and again sought an entrance. The czar is still loyal to Great Britain, but it is a question how long he would remain so in the event of his ally's sea power being destroyed in the Persian gulf. This of itself is a powerful incentive to the Russian establishment of a gulf base. As things stand, however, in view of the entanglements in which the czar finds himself it is idle to attempt to conjecture just what he will do.

## THE CUCKOO PUZZLE.

Cuckoos are birds whose actions are a standing puzzle to naturalists. As is well known, the cuckoo lays its eggs in the nests of other birds. When they hatch, the young cuckoos throw out the young of other species and get all the attentions of the old birds for themselves.

Recent experiments show that the instinctive desire of the young bird to eject its foster brothers from the nest is much stronger than has been believed.

Two cuckoo eggs were placed in the same nest, and the fight that ensued after the chicks were hatched reads like an account of two champions wrestling.

## WHEELING HIS FAMILY AROUND THE WORLD.

Anton Hanslian of Vienna is entitled to credit for his pertinacity if for nothing else. He recently came to this country after a perambulating tour of Europe for the purpose of wheeling his wife and six-year-old daughter in the queer contrivance shown in the illustration as far as San Francisco, whence it was his purpose to head south for Montevideo, there taking steamer for At-



THE HANSLIAN FAMILY ON TOUR.

rica and gradually working his way through Asia to Europe and back to Vienna. It was announced that Hanslian was doing this stunt on a wager, but inasmuch as the immigration authorities sent him back to Europe because he had not enough money to make it probable that he would become a public charge, we shall have to consider the wager story a joke. But Hanslian is not easily discouraged, for he is shortly to come back here, and this time he says he will have plenty of money in his pocket.

## FIGURES ABOUT DOGS.

There are in France 2,394,000 dogs, an average of 73 to every 1,000 human beings. Irish dogs, curiously enough, come next, with a percentage of 73 per 1,000. England has only 38 per 1,000, Germany 31 and Sweden only 11. It is stated that Germany claims to have all 2,500,000 dogs, Russia only 1,500,000 and Turkey, oddly enough, only 350,000.

# Persons, Places and Things Worth Reading About

## FORAGING IN THE SOMALILAND CAMPAIGN.



The British are having troubles of their own in Somaliland, although they are said to be gradually bringing the recalcitrants to terms. One of England's greatest difficulties has been the provisioning of her army. She has been obliged to resort to a system of foraging which is most effective, though not just what the natives would prefer. The illustration shows a flock of sheep rounded up for the English army by the native scouts and hangers on. To the credit of the British officers, it should be mentioned that they never fail to pay for any animals they may feel obliged to take in this unceremonious manner, though the owners suffer a long period of bewailing their supposed ill fortune, as it is impossible for the average Somaliland to understand why anybody who is not required to pay his debts should be foolish enough to do so.

## GEORGE MEREDITH, NOVELIST.

Not much is now heard of George Meredith, the novelist, whose portrait herewith appears, for in his old age he is now nearing seventy-five—he has withdrawn himself to the environment of his charming home, Flint cottage, Boxhill, in Surrey. Here lives in dignified retirement the famous contemporary of Tennyson, Browning and George Eliot, who was once held to be

## THE PRESIDENT'S SECRETARY.

What a capable stenographer can do if he attends strictly to business is shown in the brief but bright career of Mr. Cortelyou, recently promoted to a cabinet position, and in that of the



original of this illustration, Mr. William Loeb, Jr., at present President Roosevelt's secretary. Mr. Loeb is a native of Albany, the Empire State's capital, and is of German extraction. As private secretary of Senator J. Sloat Bassett he attracted the attention of the politicians, and when Mr. Roosevelt became governor of New York Loeb was made his confidential secretary, following him all through to the present high position which he occupies at Washington.

## A NATURAL MONUMENT.

One of the most remarkable natural curiosities on the earth is to be seen in a rugged and almost inaccessible part of the newly opened but already famous Thunder mountain gold region in Idaho. This strange freak of nature is called "Sheep Eater's monument" and is said to have derived its name from a tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting the district. The monument is seventy feet high and consists of a rough shaft composed of boulders and gravel tapering slightly upward and capped by a huge, irregular



rock whose weight is estimated at not less than fifty tons. The cap rests on slender projections from the shaft, which are gradually being worn away by the elements, threatening the eventual fall of the great stone. The monument stands on the slope of a ridge which rises 1,000 feet and descends 500 feet from the site. It was undoubtedly formed by erosion.

## NEW KIND OF STEAMER.

A new type of steamer invented by a Danish captain is attracting much attention at Copenhagen. The screw is placed amidships instead of at the stern, thereby securing greater steadiness and increased speed.



This picture should convince any one that Americans are not the only ingenious people in the world and that they may sometimes take a hint from the off-shore. The Bosnian steamer in the illustration must have a brain unusually blessed with gray matter, else he would never have thought of utilizing the river as a culinary adjunct. As will be seen, he is roasting a whole sheep and has so cleverly connected the spit, by which it is transfixed, with the wheel in the river that he makes the water do the work of turning which would otherwise fall on him.

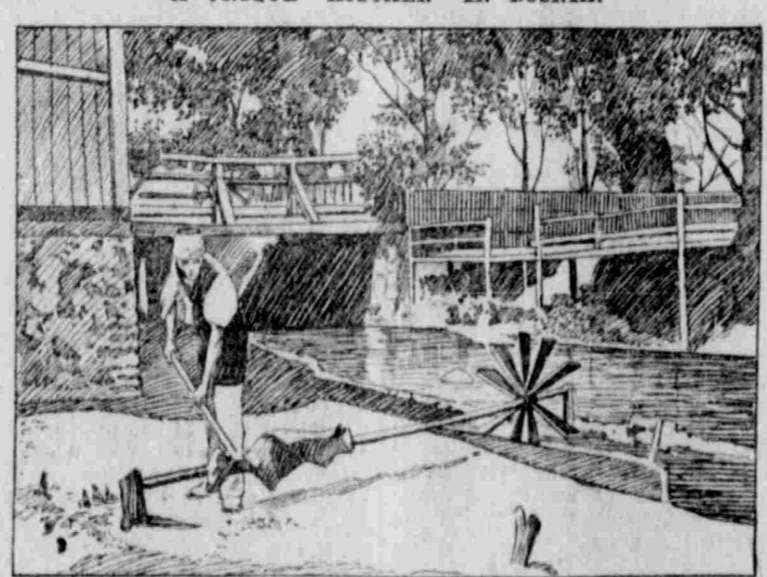
## MISS VIOLET LANGHAM'S FAME.

Every one is familiar with the old saw concerning the vagaries of that subtle something known as fame. Miss Violet Langham is just at present a victim of fame. In short, the German embassy in its recently printed list gave her name as one of its members, thus



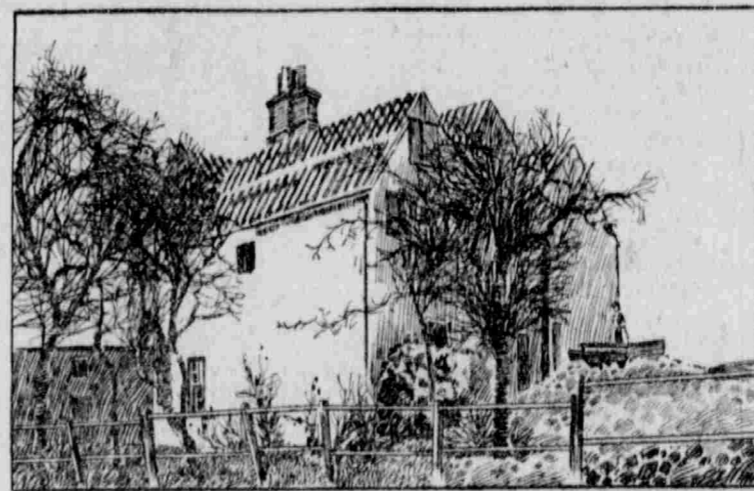
assuring her of certain social privileges, or something equally important or unimportant, as one may regard it. There was as much discussion over this statement as though the fate of nations hung upon it. Miss Langham is the sister of the wife of Baron Speck von Sternburg, the representative of Germany at Washington, which explains the whole matter.

## A UNIQUE 'KITCHEN' IN BOSNIA.



consequence of restrictions and discriminations against them, the number is but 737. While an Edinburgh woman was chopping wood a nail flew out and completely buried itself in her throat. It was located by the aid of X rays and removed. It is reported from Coburg, Germany, that a cheap substitute has been found for celluloid. It has been derived by dissolving 16 parts of glacial acetic acid, 1.8 parts of the bitter celluloids and adding 5 parts of gelatin. The volcano Vesuvius rises on the mainland about fifteen miles from the coast. It is encircled by a railway at the base and up to the height of 1,900 feet is covered with cities, villages, farmhouses and vineyards. At least 80,000 people live in the midst of continual danger. The council of the Cherokee Nation has decided to erect a monument to mark the grave of George Lowrey, who played an important part in the affairs of the nation from 1796 to 1850 or thereabout. Lowrey served as captain of horse under Andrew Jackson throughout the war of 1812, and he and his

## THE FORMER HOME OF ANTHONY TROLLOPE.



Anthony Trollope may not have been the greatest novelist the world has ever seen, but it is certain that he had an enormous circle of readers and admirers, persons who do not admit that most of his work bears the stamp "machine made." At any rate he was a man of sufficient prominence in the world of letters to make anything with which his life was closely connected a matter of general interest. The illustration shows the residence on Wendstone farm, in which the novelist passed many of the pleasantest years of his life. The edict has now gone forth that this old house is to be demolished and a movement is on foot looking to the purchase of the place and its maintenance in its present form. On an old oak beam in the garret may still be seen, deeply cut with a knife, the words "Anthony Trollope."

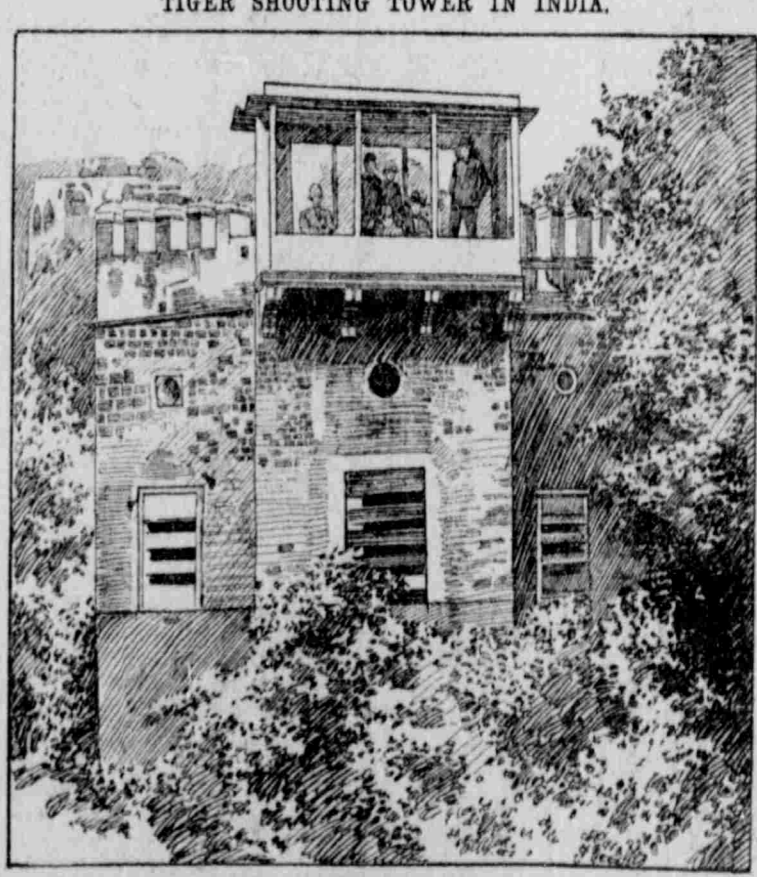
## CRACK SHOTS OF THE NAVY.

Edwin J. Hill, boatswain, second class, and Richard W. Riedel, cook, swain, are two members of the United States navy who are worthy of honorable mention for they have demonstrated in an unmistakable manner that they are the best shots in the world with big cannon. Their recent record of eight consecutive hits with a 13 inch



gun at a target nearly a mile away while the ship, the Indiana, was bouncing along at sea at the rate of about twelve miles an hour bids fair to long remain the world's best for heavy artillery marksmanship. It is said that they will soon be promoted. Hill comes from Bellefonte, Pa., and has been in the service five years. Riedel hails from Chicago and has been in the navy but three years. Neither had fired a 13 inch gun before their record with it was made.

## TIGER SHOOTING TOWER IN INDIA.



Many Americans who have hunted big game in India will recognize this picture, which shows the famous tiger shooting tower of the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior. The maharajah is deservedly popular with sportsmen, for he is a very dense piece of jungle, and here the hunters await the coming of the monarch of the Indian wilds, who is slowly but surely being driven in their direction by the maharajah's native hunters. Once he comes within range of their rifles there is little chance for him to escape, as a wall runs up the edge of the cliff behind the tower.

## MAY WED FUTURE KAISER.

It is currently rumored that the engagement of the German crown prince, Frederick William, to the sister of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin will shortly be announced. The young



duchess, whose photograph is herewith reproduced, will not be seventeen until next September, but the German royal family believes in early marriages; so her youth is not likely to prove a barrier to the union. Her prospective spouse is three years older.



second to few writers of his time. Born in 1828, Mr. Meredith was educated in Germany and produced his first work, a book of poems, in 1851. His latest book, "Selected Poems," was published in 1900, but between the two he has written powerful romances that have fascinated thousands of readers.

## INTERESTING PARAGRAPHS.

The first life insurance society was started in London in 1698 and another in 1700. Neither was successful. Judge Dick of Columbus has discharged Eva Earle, a woman who was prosecuted for accepting a fee to pray at the bedside of a sick person. He declared that any invalid had the right to

hire another to pray for him if he wished to do so. A year before Philadelphia rang joyous bells on account of the Declaration of Independence she made the first piano ever produced in this country. A year ago 1,352 women were enrolled in the German universities. Now, in

hire another to pray for him if he wished to do so. A year before Philadelphia rang joyous bells on account of the Declaration of Independence she made the first piano ever produced in this country. A year ago 1,352 women were enrolled in the German universities. Now, in

hire another to pray for him if he wished to do so. A year before Philadelphia rang joyous bells on account of the Declaration of Independence she made the first piano ever produced in this country. A year ago 1,352 women were enrolled in the German universities. Now, in

hire another to pray for him if he wished to do so. A year before Philadelphia rang joyous bells on account of the Declaration of Independence she made the first piano ever produced in this country. A year ago 1,352 women were enrolled in the German universities. Now, in

hire another to pray for him if he wished to do so. A year before Philadelphia rang joyous bells on account of the Declaration of Independence she made the first piano ever produced in this country. A year ago 1,352 women were enrolled in the German universities. Now, in

hire another to pray for him if he wished to do so. A year before Philadelphia rang joyous bells on account of the Declaration of Independence she made the first piano ever produced in this country. A year ago 1,352 women were enrolled in the German universities. Now, in