

Original Monroe Doctrine And Roosevelt Version.

President Roosevelt's Message Regarded by Washington Diplomats as Making an Important Change in the Meaning of the Famous Doctrine—Think It Means Repression of Expansion—Pan-Americans Believe It Looks to United States Interference in South American Affairs in Case One Republic Seeks to Acquire Another's Territory.

The American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness, nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should withhold such intervention in any form without interference. President Monroe's Original Message, December 2, 1823.

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 on the American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one New World power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere. During the last century other influences have established the permanency and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanency for the lesser among the New World nations. President Roosevelt's Interpretation of Doctrine, December 3, 1901.

President Roosevelt's remarks on the Monroe doctrine in his message to Congress are regarded here as an announcement that the Monroe doctrine will hereafter be interpreted as discouraging and disfavoring territorial aggrandizement by one republic at the expense of another, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald.

This interpretation has aroused much interest among public men and diplomats, and efforts have been made to ascertain just what the President did mean by his declaration. The language of the message on this point is: "In other words, 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 on the American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one New World power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere. During the last century other influences have established the permanency and independence of the smaller states of Europe. Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be able to safeguard like independence and secure like permanency for the lesser among the New World nations."

A member of the cabinet said this afternoon that the President's declaration was simply a reiteration of views hitherto held by him and many other public men.

CABINET OFFICER'S DEFINITION.

"It is not," said the cabinet officer, "a declaration on the part of the President that the United States will not permit any aggression by any non-American power upon the territory of another. It is a declaration that this government would regard with great concern and great disfavor any conquest of an American power by another American power. It does not mean that the United States will form an alliance with a weaker power to prevent its conquest by a stronger one."

Senator Lodge, member of the Senate foreign relations committee, who listened to this statement, approved the interpretation given, adding: "The declaration simply repeats the traditional and uniform policy of this country. It is not a new departure."

Nevertheless, an examination of the former President's message shows no such interpretation as given by President Roosevelt. These positions have hitherto been taken with respect to the Monroe doctrine.

The declaration upon which Mr. Monroe consulted Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet related to the interposition of European powers in the affairs of American states.

The kind of interposition declared against was that which may be made for the purpose of controlling their political affairs or of extending to this hemisphere the system in operation upon the continent of Europe by which the great powers exercise control over the affairs of other European states.

The declarations do not intimate any course of conduct to be pursued in case of such interposition, but merely say they would be considered as dangerous to our peace and safety, and as the "manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States," which it would be impossible for us to "behold with indifference," thus leaving the nation to act at all times as its opinion of its policy or duty might require.

NEITHER ALLIANCE NOR PLEDGE.

The United States has never made any alliance with or pledge to any other American state on the subject covered by the declarations.

The declaration respecting non-colonization was on a subject distinct from European intervention with American states, and related to the acquisition of sovereign title by any European power by new and original occupation or colonization. Thereafter, whatever were the political motives for resisting such colonization, the principle of public law upon which it was placed was that the continent must be considered as already within the occupation and jurisdiction of independent civilized nations.

There is nothing in the message of President Monroe which refers in any way to the relations of the Spanish American States or to the imposition of any prohibition upon them to extend their respective territories. President Monroe asserted that "it is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties (Spain and the South American states) to themselves, in the hope that the other powers will pursue the same course."

These treaties were made for a specific purpose and constituted a true protective alliance between the United States and each of these republics. Nevertheless, they were made to form, with President Grant's declaration, the base upon which Mr. Roosevelt built his new doctrine.

DIPLOMATS INTERESTED.

In Pan-American diplomatic circles great importance is attached to Mr. Roosevelt's declaration. One diplomat stated that it meant nothing less than an announcement of the purpose of the Washington government to direct the foreign policies of American republics.

"The Monroe doctrine," he said, "defined the foreign policies of American republics with respect to Europe. The new doctrine promulgated by Mr. Roosevelt tells us that we will not be allowed to take the fruits of war provided they be in the shape of territory. If Brazil and Argentina were to become involved in war under Mr. Roosevelt's policy the conqueror would not be allowed to permanently occupy the territory of the conquered."

"In the case of Chile this is particularly unjust. She is progressive and industrious. Her country is now so small for her population, and expansion is necessary if she is to become a great power. President Roosevelt, however, steps in and says she cannot acquire additional territory. Does his doctrine apply to the Tacna-Arica dispute? Is Chile to be compelled to surrender the provinces which she has held as compensation for her expenses during the war with Peru?"

"Carrying out the policy of Mr. Roosevelt, in case Costa Rica and Colombia become involved in war, an appeal from Costa Rica will result in the interference of the United States, because of Mr. Roosevelt's purpose to secure permanency for the lesser among the New World nations."

Senior Silva, Colombian minister, said Mr. Roosevelt's declaration was certainly a new interpretation of the Monroe doctrine.

"The idea Mr. Roosevelt probably had in mind," he continued, "was to disarm the suspicion unhappily harbored by some South Americans that the United States still contemplates expansion at the expense of the South American republics. He undoubtedly designed to lighten the bonds existing between Pan-American nations, and to this end he gave utterances to statements certain to inspire confidence and trust in the country which has always been our best friend."

"Mr. Roosevelt's declaration is new and it is important, but I am unable to state what its effect will be."

A TOUCHING TRIBUTE.

"The most touching compliment I ever received," remarked a well known soprano the other day, "was paid to me by a poor old woman, who must have amused those who heard her. I had sung two solos at the evening service of a fashionable church, after which I boarded a car. The old woman, whose clothes indicated great poverty, got in and sat down beside me, her face fairly shining with pleasure as she recognized me. 'Lady, I want to tell you how I like your voice,' she exclaimed in rather broken English. 'It goes right to my heart, and makes me so happy, just as if I'd heard the angels sing. I thank you.' Of course I thanked her, but the funny part was when the conductor came for our fares. The old lady counted out ten pennies before I could pass over my nickel. 'Two! two!'

she said to him, as she nodded to me. 'I don't like your voice.' So, while I felt that perhaps the poor old soul could ill spare her extra pennies, I let her make the sacrifice because of the evident pleasure it gave her, and no complaint I ever received has touched me more deeply than her oft-repeated words: 'I like your voice!'"—Philadelphia Record.

AT A RECENT dinner given in honor of a certain man of letters, Hamilton Wright Mabie, who was one of the speakers of the evening, said in the course of his remarks, that a pessimist might be defined as a person who has the choice between two evils and selects both. A Columbia student, who happened to attend the dinner, sat, the next morning, under Prof. Brander Matthews who delivered a characteristic lecture with statistics on everything in general. During the lecture Mr. Matthews remarked, with the air of a man conscious of tossing off an original level of epigrammatic wisdom, "You know gentlemen, we may define a pessimist as a man who has the choice between two evils and takes both."

The student, who was certain that Mr. Matthews had not been present the evening before, looked the professor up at the conclusion of the lecture, saying: "Your definition of a pessimist struck me forcibly, but I heard Mr. Mabie give the same one last night."

"Is that so?" replied Mr. Matthews suavely. "He forestalled me by half a day then. We both heard it from Mark Twain two evenings ago."—New York Sun.

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SALT LAKERS IN GOTHAM.

Breath-Taking Prices for Sips of Tea From Fair Actresses Hands—Lisle Leigh's Engagement.

Special Correspondence.

New York, Dec. 9, 1901.—The "Professional Woman's League," the largest women's club in the world, numbering five hundred, opened their bazaar in the Waldorf hotel last Monday, Dec. 2nd. For two years they rented the Astoria gallery, but last year and this they have taken the lower southwest parlor, where for one week is held their fair; everything being donated, the proceeds are held for the support of the club. They own a home on west 45th street, but it is not large enough to accommodate the immense exhibition—so much space being required. During the afternoon—excepting Wednesday and Saturdays, all the actresses who can attend are present in the stalls. Friday and Saturday evenings after the theater are closed the real crush begins. There are many of the greatest of footlight favorites pouring tea at five dollars a cup—raffish dolls, buttonholing every one to take a chance in cut glass punch bowls, pitchers, fancy glass shades, fur coats, dainty embroideries and knick-knacks of all descriptions. Among the booth most successful, were the exciting races, soda fountain and microscope, engineered by Mrs. James Ferguson (Mrs. Jammie Harris), who has always been a popular and prominent member of this organization, and an indefatigable worker in it. The "cup and saucer" booth was presided over by Miss Annie Russell, Lillian Russell and Adele Ritchie. This "cup and saucer" booth was most unique, every article being given by an actress or actress, and oftentimes being used by them in their homes. The most popular actors' cups were Faversham and Sotherton's. The most popular actresses' cups were Ethel Barrymore's, Virginia Harmon, May Robson and Annie Russell's. Yet every one was a poem in itself. All were tied with the card of the donor written in her own hand. In a rush moment the writer asked the price of Ethel Barrymore's cup. "Fifteen dollars, please," was the answer. Only the strong perfume from "Lillian's" bouquet of violets saved the question. It was a dear little cup, just the counterpart of its owner—like the price was miles away from the purse, and no one around seemed brave enough to ask for a sip of tea from that same cup again. The dolls booth came next in popularity, each one being dressed by some actress in the character best known to the public. Clara Bloodgood's doll went like a flash, an admirer capturing it and carrying it off over the heads of the crowd. This is a great show, the display of elegant dresses and among the actresses the fair "Lillian" carried off the prize. Her costume Saturday night was a dream in pale blue crepe, real lace and chinchilla fur; other actresses who were noticeable for their fine dresses were Clara Tanner, Adele Ritchie, Lisle Leigh, Anna Held and Edna Wallace Hopper, who, by the way, met the second Mrs. Hopper at the "doll booth" elevated eyebrow and a scornful downward glance from No. 2, then each went her way. Scores of others were seen and admired, but time will not permit mention of them. It is a wonderfully managed affair, and great credit must be given its devoted workers.

Agnes Rose Lane, who is leading lady with the Chase Comedy company, playing Richmond, Washington and Baltimore, has many fine notices in all the principal papers of those cities.

Miss Lisle Leigh, who, with her aunt, Miss Sam Alexander, has been in New York for several weeks, has been engaged for the part of "Ida Williams" in "Up York State," when that play returns to the city. It is the character created by Ada Dwyer Russell, who left the company to begin rehearsals with a "Gentleman of France." The company will play in New York for six weeks, at the 14th Street Theater. Miss Leigh will continue with them until spring. She is fortunate in being selected, as there were many names under consideration for the return production, but the management learning she was here, and disengaged, at once offered her a tempting salary, which is not to be disregarded in these days.

Mr. Selden I. Clawson is still here working hard to introduce his new invention. He has met with success with several business houses, and is promising many of the principal merchants a complete trial, and a chance to exhibit his "toy baby charmer" after the holidays.

Among the "society ladies" in the "Helm of Navarre," playing at the Criterion, Miss Clara Ferguson was seen.

Mr. Leslie Young, who returned from Paris not long ago, is taking a course in the Chase school for the winter. He reports M. M. Young as being able to make his way in Paris, if he is still a novice in the language.

At the Latter-day Saints' Sunday services the well known and genial faces of Miles Romney, Steve Love and Robert Patrick, Jr., were seen; Mr. Patrick returns home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Grosbeck, Sr., have moved from Brooklyn to New York, 320 Manhattan avenue. They are delightfully situated, just opposite Morningside Park. Their son John, Jr., and wife and family, have left for the West Tuesday, Dec. 10th.

The Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan opera house have begun in earnest. Josef Hoffmann, Jean Gerard and Esther Palliser were the soloists last evening, and with the "only" four orchestra, completed a program not to be excelled. Hoffmann's dainty, graceful style is well known to all lovers of the piano. Gerard, the greatest of all the vocalists, is a study when he is playing, to any one interested in his instrument. The moment he sweeps his hands over the strings, it assumes life under his magic touch; he is so arresting and fond of it that instinctively the idea comes to you, it is a child he is petting and humoring, and not a violin whose strings he is playing upon. Esther Palliser, late of England, is said by many to be the greatest of all the vocalists. It is a study when he is playing, to any one interested in his instrument. The moment he sweeps his hands over the strings, it assumes life under his magic touch; he is so arresting and fond of it that instinctively the idea comes to you, it is a child he is petting and humoring, and not a violin whose strings he is playing upon. Esther Palliser, late of England, is said by many to be the greatest of all the vocalists. It is a study when he is playing, to any one interested in his instrument. The moment he sweeps his hands over the strings, it assumes life under his magic touch; he is so arresting and fond of it that instinctively the idea comes to you, it is a child he is petting and humoring, and not a violin whose strings he is playing upon.

ONE OF WELLINGTON'S JANETS.

On good authority soldiers like best to be offered by gentlemen, but they have their choice of the type. Of the right kind was Gen. Crawford, the leader of the Light Division.

An incident in his career during one of the Wellington wars shows him to have been rich in that justice which commands respect from equals and loyalty from inferiors; in a word, he kept discipline without regard to rank.

His division was crossing a ford on one of the Spanish marches, and an officer to keep his breeches dry, rode through on a soldier's back. Crawford observed the thing with disgust, and in a minute was scolding through the water after them both.

"Put him down, sir!" he shouted. "Put him down!" I desire you to put that officer down instantly!

The soldier dropped his burden and went on.

"Return back, sir," Crawford said to the officer, and go through the water like the others. I will not allow my officers to ride upon the men's backs through the rivers; all must take their share alike here."—Youth's Companion.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN AT THE VATICAN WHEN HIS HOLINESS DIES.



catafalque, where many tapers burn in the chapel of the holy trinity. Through the grille the faithful kiss the feet.

After three days the corpse is lapped in lead. Two and fifty cardinals of the pope's creation will put in gold and silver medals, having the effigy of their dead benefactor on one side and some notable act of his on the other.

The leaden coffin is placed inside a casket covered with cypress wood and walled up in some part of the basilica, from among whom Pope Leo's successor will probably be chosen, will not be considered inopportune. The following is an authoritative account of what will happen at the Vatican when Pope Leo XIII breathes his last.

Rome, December—When the doctors certify his holiness to have ceased to live in this world the cardinal camerlengo, robed in violet, and the clerks of the chamber, robed in black, will approach the corpse and, tapping him three times on the forehead with a silver mallet, they will invoke the dead pope by the name which his mother called him in his boyhood. "Giacchino!" "Giacchino!" "Giacchino!"

If no sign of life is given after this strange summons the apostolic protonotaries draw up the act of death. From the lifeless finger the chamberlain draws the fisherman's ring of inactive gold, worth a hundred golden crowns, and, having broken it up, divides the fragments among the six masters of ceremonies.

The apostolic datary and his secretaries carry all the other seals to the cardinal camerlengo, who breaks them also in the presence of the auditor, the treasurer and the apostolic clerks. No other cardinals may assist at this function.

The pontifical nephews and the cardinal patron must quit the palace now. The camerlengo takes possession in the name of the apostolic chamber, making an inventory of what furniture has survived the spoliation.

Twelve penitentiaries of St. Peter's church with chaplains see the body shaved and embalmed with new perfumes. They vest it in the pontifical habits, crown it with a miter and place a chalice in the hands.

After four and twenty hours the penitentiaries and the chaplains bear the corpse upon an open bier to St. Peter's church. Canons meet them. The ordinary prayers for one dead are chanted. The dead pope lies in state on a lofty

side watch every avenue. The cardinal camerlengo and the cardinal dean attend to this. The apostolic protonotaries write it as an act of the conclave.

One door is not walled up in case some cardinal or conclave must needs return on account of illness. Such may not return. There is a lock on each side of this door. The outside key is with the prince savelli, hereditary marshal of the church. The cardinal camerlengo holds the inside key.

To every cardinal are allowed two conclavists for his attendants, a chaplain and a squire. A cardinal-prince or a cardinal aged or infirm may add a third. In addition to their conclavists and these conclavists there are included a sacristan (always an Augustinian friar) and his sub-sacristans, a secretary and his sub-secretaries, five masters of ceremonies, a Jesuit for confessions, two doctors, a surgeon, two barbers, an apothecary and their respective boys, a mason, a carpenter and sixteen servants for menial work. Great care is taken in choosing these lay persons lest any of them should be secret agents of the ministers of the secular powers.

There are five ways by which a pope may be elected.

1. By compromise—i. e., when the cardinals appoint a committee of themselves with power to name the pope.

2. By inspiration—i. e., when a body of cardinals put themselves to shout: "The Jesuit cardinal is pope!" or "The cardinal of Westminster is pope!" by which method other voices are attracted and the minimum majority of two-thirds plus one is attained.

3. By acclamation—i. e., when a minimum majority of two-thirds plus one of cardinals go spontaneously to adore a certain cardinal of their college.

4. By scrutiny—i. e., when each cardinal records a vote in writing secretly. A pope is rarely found by scrutiny.

5. By accession—i. e., when the scrutiny having failed to give the minimum majority of two-thirds plus one to any cardinal, the opponents of him whose tally is highest split off and form a new majority of two-thirds plus one, and these two scrutiny and accession—these need be considered.

Blank papers are handed to the cardinals. Each voting paper is a palm leaf in length and half a palm in breadth.

Each cardinal in turn takes his folded voting paper between the thumb and index finger of his right hand, holding it aloft in view of all. So, and alone, he goes to the altar, makes his genuflection on the lowest step; on the highest step he swears his oath aloud that his vote is free.

On the paten which covers one of the great golden chalices he lays his voting paper. He tilts the paten until the paper slides from it into the chalice. He replaces the paten as a cover and returns unattended to his throne.

When every vote has been recorded thus the Augustinian sacristan sings the mass of the Holy Ghost. The two great golden chalices, one empty and the other full of voting papers, stand upon the altar. Three prelates, called scrutineers, wait on these.

At the end the last scrutineer takes the folded voting papers one by one, high and slowly, so that all may count them, and puts them from the full into the empty chalice.

If there be fewer or more voting papers than there be cardinals present he burns them all, and their conclavists must vote again.

But when the number of voting papers equals the number of cardinals present, the first cardinal bishop, the first cardinal priest and the first cardinal deacon bring the chalice full of voting papers from the altar to the table of scrutiny. They retire and the scrutineers approach the table and face the sacred college.

The first scrutineer empties the chalice on to the table. One by one he opens the folded papers, looks at the name of the cardinal on each and passes the paper to the second scrutineer. This one also looks and passes the paper to the third scrutineer, who reads the name aloud.

When the scrutiny brings forth no pope with a majority of two-thirds plus one, the sacred college tries election by accession.

Fresh voting papers are used on which the cardinals who wish to vote in favor of him who tallied highest in the scrutiny will write. "I accede to Lord Soriano, Lord Cardinal of Frascati," or "I accede to Lord Dominic of

inals. Each voting paper is a palm leaf in length and half a palm in breadth.

Each cardinal in turn takes his folded voting paper between the thumb and index finger of his right hand, holding it aloft in view of all. So, and alone, he goes to the altar, makes his genuflection on the lowest step; on the highest step he swears his oath aloud that his vote is free.

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Fresh voting papers are used on which the cardinals who wish to vote in favor of him who tallied highest in the scrutiny will write. "I accede to Lord Soriano, Lord Cardinal of Frascati," or "I accede to Lord Dominic of

Mary, Lord Cardinal of Tyre." These accessions are placed in the chalice on the altar with the ceremonies of the scrutiny, but the oath is not re-sworn.

If no one yet attains minimum majority of two-thirds plus one—that is to say, 27 votes—the conclavists will retire from the sistine chapel until the following day, and the ineffectual votes are burned.

This procedure obtains day after day until all cliques are broken down, until all doubts have disappeared, until the minds of men that they may see the will of God and give it force.

When at last a pope has been elected three apostolic protonotaries record the act of the conclavists and all the cardinals sign and seal it. The cardinal dean demands the new pope's consent to his own election and the new name by which he wishes to be known.

The first and second cardinal deacons conduct his holiness to the rear of the altar with the master of ceremonies and the Augustinian sacristan; they take away his cardinal's scarf and vest blue in a cassock of white tulle with collar, a fair white linen rochet and papal stole, a crimson almanac, and shoes of crimson cloth embroidered in gold.

The new pope sits upon a chair before the altar in the sistine chapel and the cardinal dean, followed by other cardinals in their order, kneel to adore his holiness, kissing the cross upon his forehead, the ring upon his hand, whereas the sovereign pontiff makes the kneel rise and accords him the kiss of peace on both cheeks.

Then the master mason breaks open the walled-up door. The first cardinal deacon goes to the balcony of St. Peter's and to the city and to the world proclaims: "I announce to you great joy. We have a pope."

This adoration must not be misunderstood. It is rendered to God whose earthly vicar, according to the Roman faith, is the pope, the successor of St. Peter and the Roman emperor, to whom formerly divine honor was paid.

In St. Peter's church "Te Deum laudamus" is chanted now. The papal benediction is imparted and the pope is borne away by twelve carriers, clad in scarlet, to his private chamber.