

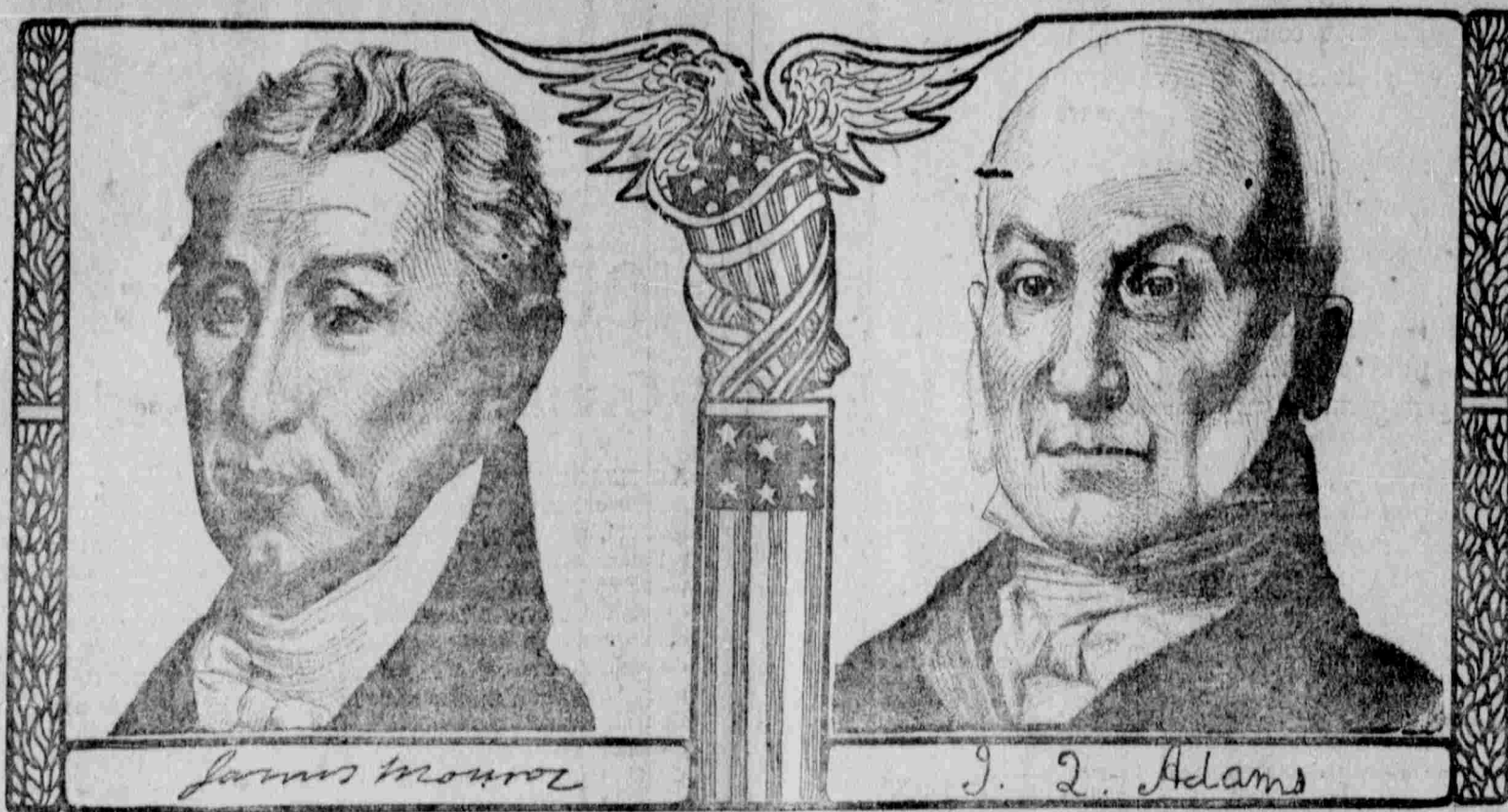
The Genesis of the Much Discussed Monroe Doctrine

Napoleon Bonaparte
Duke of Wellington

IF these two men had never lived, there would have been no Monroe doctrine; at least its official pronouncement would have been long delayed. Napoleon had been for a number of years engaged in his pet passion of turning Europe upside down, righting it and then reversing it again. When he had been finally repressed as the result of the battle of Waterloo, the various powers found to their horror that that mysterious something known as the "balance of power" had been seriously disturbed—in fact, that it was out of working order. This balance of power meant nothing less than the perpetuation of absolutism, all of the signatories agreeing to furnish the necessary aid whenever danger threatened a throne.

Napoleon figures in the "genesis" of the Monroe doctrine for the reason that he created the conditions which rendered its enunciation an absolute necessity to us. The Duke of Wellington figures in it because when at the Verona congress it was decided to send the allied armies to suppress the rebellion in Spain he protested vigorously. If, he asked, the allied powers have the right to do this, why have they not also the right to send armies to suppress the revolutionists against Spain's authority in South America? And the allied powers thereupon ingeniously admitted that there was no reason why they should not do this.

It goes without saying that the protest of the Duke of Wellington was inspired by his government just as certainly as it also goes without saying that the government was not actuated by motives of parental interest in the young country across the seas which had won its independence from her and then in 1812, as a sort of guarantee of good faith, had demonstrated that her



former victory had not been in the nature of a "bribe." England at the time had built up an enormous trade in South America, and the probable action of the "holy alliance" was an ominous menace to her commercial supremacy there.

Turning her eyes westward, she discerned promise of relief from what bade fair to become an intolerable situation in the "greenness" of the men at the head of affairs in the United States. That that "greenness" was how-

ever, greatly overestimated was amply demonstrated by succeeding events. Mr. Canning, the British minister of foreign affairs, suggested to Richard Rush, American minister to London, that their governments should issue a joint note against the designs of the "holy alliance." In this it was proposed that what is now practically the Monroe doctrine should be laid down as a rule of conduct for European governments. But England was included with the United States in the suggested self-

constituted guardianship. Mr. Rush did not "bite." Though Mr. Canning severely announced to his friends that "Rush will come around all right." Instead the man who had been trained in the direct American method of doing things suspected the sincerity of Canning's solicitude for this country and determined to find out what was beneath the generous offer. The short and long of it was that when Rush made his report to Washington John Quincy Adams, then secretary of state, urged that it was absurd to imagine that England was actuated by any but the most sordid motives toward the country which had inflicted upon her the greatest humiliations of her history.

Canning off his feet by declaring that the United States would agree to that upon one condition and almost felled him completely when he explained that that condition was the following of the example of this country in acknowledging the independence of the South American republics.

Canning thereupon promptly declared himself out of the game so far as the United States was concerned, but he notified the representative of the "holy alliance" that England would not permit European intervention in Spanish-American affairs. Thus it happened that the Monroe doctrine in the rough was first enunciated by an Englishman. The allies disclaimed any intention of interfering in Spanish-America. The incident was temporarily closed.

But those intellectual and farseeing individuals John Quincy Adams and James Monroe had long perceived that the matter of the attitude of Europe toward the western hemisphere must be definitely settled sooner or later; so, taking advantage of the dispute between England, the United States and Russia over the northwestern boundary, Mr. Adams wrote on July 2, 1823, as follows to Mr. Rush in London:

"These independent nations (meaning those of South America and Mexico) will possess the rights incident to that condition, and their territories will, of course, be subject to no exclusive right of navigation in their vicinity or of access to them by any foreign nation. A necessary consequence of this state of things will be that the American continents henceforth will no longer be subject to colonization. Occupied by civilized nations, they will be accessible to Europe and each other on that footing alone, and the Pacific ocean, in every part of it, will remain open to the navigation of all nations in like manner with the Atlantic."

This clear statement really comprised the essential principles of the Monroe doctrine, and it is therefore not

surprising that President Monroe's official executive expression of it in following words, now so familiar to the people everywhere and, incidentally, greatly dreaded by them:

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not, we declare that we regard the independence of the same as entirely consistent with the principles of justice and equity, and that we have no objection to their free trade with the United States."

John Quincy Adams, as secretary of state, having been intrusted with the negotiations leading up to this communication, President Monroe assigned him the work of preparing that version of the message relating to the Spanish-American republics. He it was who wrote the now famous words. Monroe, an unusually conservative man, though a patriot to the core, objected to the language on the ground that it was rather strong.

"That is just what I tried to make it," replied Adams, "and the sooner Europe understands that it is purposefully so written as to admit of no misinterpretation or equivocation the better for all concerned."

Monroe gave way, the message was sent to congress, and the principle which has more greatly affected the politics of the world than any ever enunciated had passed into history to become not, as was feared, an incentive, but a preventive of wars.

WALTER N. LESTER.

King Swearoffski: A Touching Ballad of Old Time New Year's Vows

Once on a time there lived a king,
 Who vowed a wide reform to bring
 Within his ample state.
 "That man," with solemn voice he cried,
 And then an oath he swore,
 "Who makes a vow at New Year's tide
 Must keep it evermore!"

His word was law. From shore to shore
 The edict was proclaimed,
 So that the realm should nevermore
 With broken vows be shamed.
 But, as of old, when New Year's came
 Throughout that happy land
 Men viewed their daily lives with shame
 And took the same old stand.

The nargles aside were cast,
 The demijohns went dry,
 And virtue much too pure to last
 Burned bright in every eye.
 But when some dreary weeks had run
 Their irritating way
 The feebler souls began to shun
 The pleasant light of day.

In corners dark they skulked and hid,
 But soon their sins were known.
 Spies overlooked the things they did
 And dragged them to the throne.
 The virtuous king, with righteous ire,
 Upon their failings pounced
 And punishments both just and dire
 Upon their sins pronounced.

He chopped off heads and boiled in oil,
 But still the trouble grew.
 Until at last, overcome with toil,
 He cried, "This will not do!
 My land I'll soon depopulate
 And hold a useless throne;
 Concerning vows I yield to fate
 And hereby break my own."

And yet his work was not in vain;
 The lesson sank so deep
 His subjects from all vows refrain
 Save those they mean to keep.

PETER M'ARTHUR.

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Dr. Lorenz the Man, and His Efforts in Behalf of Suffering Humanity

It is given to but few men to be able in a marked degree to relieve the suffering of humanity, and it too often happens that when such a one has attained a pre-eminent professional position the best portions of his brain and energy are bent toward the conversion of his God given gifts into money.

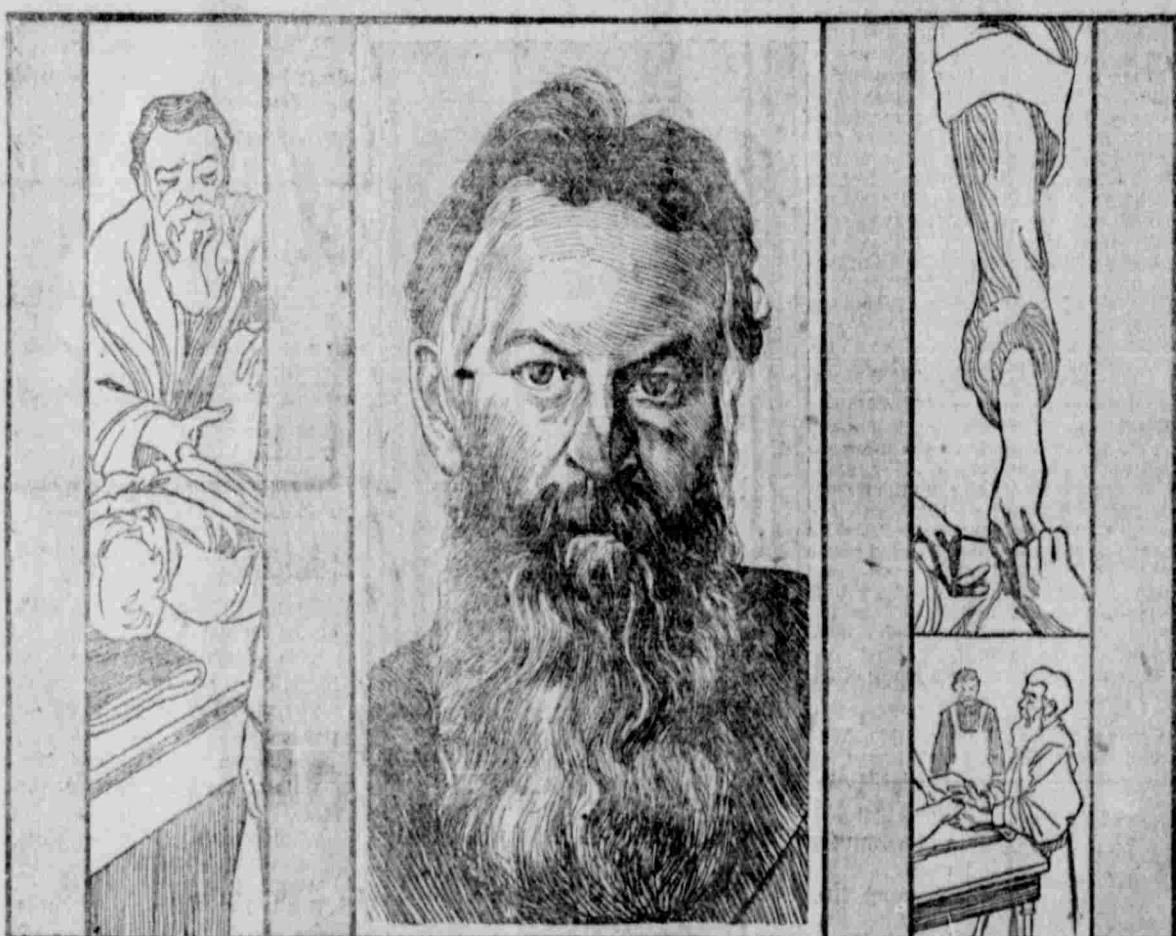
In his particular branch of medical science, which an ardent admirer has designated "bloodless surgery," Professor Adolf Lorenz stands without a peer. It is said that even as a student he conceived a violent aversion to the practice of seeking to cure practically every malformation with the aid of the knife.

Not that the young physician failed to avail himself of the "bloody surgery," which he had learned at college in Vienna—on the contrary, he became one of the most skillful operators with the knife in Europe—but he always detested the idea of sinking the steel into the soft, quivering flesh of the little ones and was ever studying a plan to obviate the necessity of doing that which was so repugnant to him and so often fatal, while being always painful and seldom successful. Out of 500 dangerous operations with the knife performed during a certain period by Dr. Lorenz there were but four deaths, but in the opinion of the great hearted surgeon there were four too many.

Orthopedic surgery as represented by Dr. Lorenz was slow in its development, and it was not until about nine years ago that he was ready to announce to the scientific world that for the correction of certain malformations it was destined eventually to supersede the knife. He was ridiculed by the most eminent surgeons of Europe, his methods were referred to as another form of massage, and, if the truth must be told, Dr. Lorenz really lost caste in the world of healing through his announcement. But about four years later his triumph came, and such a triumph! He had announced his intention of demonstrating to the cynics in a manner susceptible of no doubt the value of his method. The most prominent medical men of Europe were present, and most of them were confident as some of them were hopeful that his demonstration would be a failure. The patient treated was afflicted with an exceptionally aggravated case of congenital hip malformation. Lorenz operated, and when the significant "click" which spoke success was heard he became in a moment the most admired professional man in Europe.

As is well known, Lorenz's method consists in stretching the malformed limb until it is placed in its socket or, if there is no socket or the socket is too small, of putting the upper extremity of the femur where it ought to be, when humane nature proceeds to do her portion of the work by furnishing that which is needed.

Physical strength is an important element



ment of Dr. Lorenz's success. He is a powerful man, standing more than 6 feet 3 inches in his stocking feet, and frequent calls upon his great strength while performing his operations have enabled him to apply that strength in so even a manner as to make successful many a case which in the hands of a weaker man would prove, temporarily at least, a failure.

Dr. Lorenz's weight is in the neighborhood of 240 pounds, but as he is so tall he is in no sense corpulent. Thoroughly self contained and with a nerve of steel, this physical and intellectual giant is as active and as keen in walk and gesture as any man weighing 100 pounds less.

But if one would fully appreciate the nobility of Lorenz's character he must hear him utter tender sentiments about children and their mothers, must see the fine eyes kindle and the benign face light up as he tells of the joy which has so often been his when he has been enabled to return to loving parents in place of the unfortunate, misshapen creature confided to him a normal child in the full possession of all its faculties and in perfect control of all its functions. As the great surgeon himself puts it: "I love little children, and they love me. You should see the little pale faces when they know that help has reached them. And the mothers—ah, what a memory I have of them!"

With his knowledge of orthopedic surgery, Dr. Lorenz might easily become a multimillionaire, even though

he should freely indulge his desire to perform operations for those who are unable to pay and have thereby subjected into a dogged conviction of their uselessness with reference to their wealth it would be possible of his wealth as much as possible of his knowledge from the world. This Dr. Lorenz is unwilling to do. It is not his ambition to profit by his skill in the way of money or fame. His reward, as he often declares, is found in the knowledge that he is enabled to do much to alleviate the sufferings of humanity. Therefore, instead of making a fortune of the means by which he accomplishes such marvelous results, Professor Lorenz devotes as much of his time as possible to the elucidation of his methods by giving clinics to which surgeons are invited. This great man has left America, but his work will go on, for he has left behind him a number of eminent medical men who have thoroughly mastered his methods.

Dr. Lorenz is not a child of luxury. His forty-eight years of life have been spent in the most frugal manner. His father's farm near Vienna was his hand he held a medical book in the other and in this way laid the foundation for the magnificent store of knowledge which was destined later to make him the most conscientious figure in the world's noblest profession.

ELBERT O. WOODSON.

A TOUR OF THE WORLD.

The problem of the conveyance of electrical power is no barrier to the California electrician. San Jose has just been equipped with a system of electric lighting the current for which is carried for a distance of 125 miles from a point in the heart of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

There is in Buffalo a young Irishman who possesses such a keen sense of smell that he draws a large salary from the Buffalo Gas company as an expert leak hunter. Recently he located a leak in the city hall that other men had unsuccessfully sought for eight years.

Perhaps no country presents a more interesting phase to the student of social problems than little Belgium.

where workmen accept a minimum wage of from 5 to 8 cents an hour. Their noonday meal consists of slices of bread and oleomargarine, washed down with black coffee minus milk and sugar.

A western railroad man says it costs a railroad passing through the mountains a great deal of money in the course of ten years to keep the tracks in line. Drive a stake on the side of a

mountain, take the location with the greatest care and return after a few months. The stake is not in the same location. The whole side of the mountain has moved.

New York was not always the first city of America. In 1790 Philadelphia had a population of 32,000, Boston 11,500 and New York 4,000. Twenty years later Philadelphia's population had risen to 18,000, Boston's to 14,000 and New

York's to 10,000. In 1790 the Quaker City still led with 41,000. New York had jumped into second place with 33,000, while Boston stood at 18,000.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were sixteen cities in the country which had a population of more than 1,000. Philadelphia was first in the list with 63,000, with New York a close second, while Baltimore had taken third place from Boston by 25,000 to 25,000.

At the same period the population of the country was 5,308,483, of which only 5 per cent was urban.

President Schurman contemplates the erection of a new hall of the liberal arts at Cornell and suggests that it be named after Goldwin Smith, whom he calls "the most illustrious exponent of liberal culture who ever sat in the Cornell faculty."

As early as 1670 there was a merchants' exchange in New York. It was founded by Colonel Richard Nicolls, who was governor of the province of New York at the time. The exchange was met at Friday evenings for the purpose of exchange and barter. At these meetings the mayor presided. Over a thousand benches of grocers have appeared on a vine now growing near Boreen, in the Tyrol.