

## SENATOR RAYNOR ON MONROE DOCTRINE

Defends it as Promulgated in 1823. But New One is Strictly A Financial Doctrine.

### INTRODUCES A RESOLUTION.

U. S. Should Assume no Liability for American Republics—Should Not Prevent Europe Collecting Debts.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The senate today gave attention to the Panama canal, the situation in Santo Domingo and the merchant marine shipping bill. The canal question came up in connection with a message from the president, in which, among other things, he invited the closest scrutiny into all that had been done by the government in the isthmus of Panama.

Mr. Gorman made that attitude the text for a speech, in which he criticized the salaries paid for work in connection with the canal and urged congressional inquiry. He said that the president was not so much to blame as Congress for his assumption of control on the isthmus, and that the chief mistake had been made when Congress released its hold upon canal affairs.

Mr. Hale agreed with Mr. Gorman in urging the position of the rights of Congress in connection with the canal and said that while Congress had delegated the matter to the president, the latter practically had referred the whole matter back to Congress.

The Dominican discussion arose when Mr. Tillman offered a resolution making inquiry of the president concerning the status of affairs was made the basis for a speech by Mr. Raynor, which was his initial effort in the senate. He made an argument for non-interference by the United States in the affairs of other countries in the western hemisphere, except in cases involving efforts to appropriate territory, and closed with a plea for encouragement to the Russian Jews in their struggle for their rights in Russia. He had the closest attention from the floor and the galleries, and when he closed was warmly congratulated by many senators of both parties, his colleague, Mr. Gorman, being the first to offer him.

Mr. Gallinger opened the debate on the merchant marine shipping bill, presenting an extensive array of figures in support of that measure. He said that the entire cost of the proposed subsidy for the ten years contemplated would be about \$48,000,000.

Mr. Gorman, following the reading of the president's message, took the floor. He said, in part:

"I think the country should be highly gratified by the extraordinary statement the president makes in regard to this great work. It is true the individuals and press have circulated criticisms of the extraordinary orders and the work done, but the president has given a certificate of direct energy and great efficiency to all that have been connected with the canal construction. He has invited the closest scrutiny, and in doing so he has invited the employees to whom he has intrusted the work on the isthmus that invitation should be accepted.

Mr. Gorman has placed in the hands of the president the responsibility for carrying on this great work and I think this ought not to be done. Since the war with Spain Congress has gotten into the habit of placing in the hands of the president of the United States millions of dollars to be expended without any restriction whatever."

Mr. Raynor was given the floor. Although a frequent speaker when he was in the house, today a speech was Mr. Raynor's maiden effort as a senator. He offered the following as an amendment to Mr. Tillman's resolution:

**RAYNOR'S RESOLUTION.**  
Resolved, That in the opinion of the senate, the United States ought not to assume any liability for the payment of any indebtedness of republics of Central or South America to Europe or other powers and ought not to interfere with foreign governments asserting against these republics civil rights in accordance with the principles and procedure of international law, unless such assertion amounts to an attempt to permanently occupy their territory or to change their form of government or to subvert their political institutions; and

## "Incompatibility" loses its Significance in a home where Husler's Flour

is—Live where the "Dove" abides.

recognize it in its deformed and distorted shape.

"When the president issues a manifesto that is the product of his own genius, it ought to be circulated under the name of its author, and in vindication of the memory of the dead and in defense of their rights of protest against the use of their names to any instrument that does not bear their signatures and to any doctrine that was never promulgated by their authority."

Mr. Raynor denied that the president was enforcing a new policy and quoted from Jefferson, Adams and Monroe to sustain his contention. It was never intended that he should assume a protectorate, political or financial, over the islands of the Caribbean or the Latin-American republics. Referring to the comments of Jefferson on the Monroe message, he asked:

"Was he contemplating the probable bombardment of a Caribbean port to enforce the payment of a user's head? Was his mind perplexed by a vision of a war conducted by bailiffs and constables and collectors in the interest of foreign pawnbrokers, whose vendors are pious and debentures, and who, surging with each other in insolent chase for plunder, sweep down upon the pitiful revenues of these bankrupt and impoverished republics until they become prostrate supplicants at the exchequers of the world, and are willing to yield their resources and concessions at any price or sacrifice that may be dictated at the gambling dens of the stock market?"

Mr. Raynor paid high tribute to former President Cleveland, but he could not agree with his views on the Venezuelan boundary question. He denominated the present policy as the "Roosevelt doctrine," which, he said, embodied the following propositions:

First, the only way, except by actual war, that one nation can forcibly collect a money claim against another is by blockade, bombardment or the seizure of its custom houses and under the doctrine accepted of nations foreign governments are within their rights if they choose to exercise it, when they actively intervene in support of the contractual claims of their subjects.

"Second, the United States then becomes a party in interest, so far as American claims are concerned, because under the Monroe doctrine it could not see any European power seize and occupy the territory of any of these republics."

"Upon the first proposition," continued Mr. Raynor, "I respectfully deny that foreign nations are within their rights when they actively intervene in support of the contractual claims of their subjects. With great deference to the president, this proposition is at war with the elementary principles of international law. There are some exceptions to this statement, in the case of nations where anarchy or a failure to administer justice prevail, but with an exception in cases that are sui generis, the rule is an inextinguishable and binding one, precisely to the contrary of what the president states it to be."

"In this country nearly every secretary of state, including Madison, Adams, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Seward and Blaine, have given the broad denial to suggestions of this character, so that until this new doctrine was promulgated it was considered a postulate and a fundamental maxim of international law that governments would not interfere in behalf of the contractual claims of their citizens, except through the channels of diplomacy and the proper presentation of the claims by their ministers."

"It seems to me that the president is equally in error when we are at all to be controlled by usage or precedent in stating that the seizure of a custom house and a blockade are equivalent to the seizure of territory, within the meaning of the Monroe doctrine, and that it is our duty to interfere in Central and South America, if foreign governments attempt to enforce their rights in this method. If the citizens of foreign governments are subjected to a tortuous invasion of their rights with the connivance of any of the republics of Central or South America, and after every effort made to obtain indemnity without avail, foreign governments proceed to place the revenues of the offending government under their control so as to obtain redress, deny that there is any seizure of territory within the meaning of the Monroe doctrine to invoke our interference."

Mr. Raynor referred to the seizure of Santo Domingo by Great Britain, to compel the payment of the debt which did not summon the specter of Monroe. "The new Monroe doctrine," he said, "is strictly a financial doctrine. The theme is money, the legend is cash and the foreign hordes who are advancing into the state department are a syndicate of relentless mercenaries and money-lenders who traffic in calamity, look upon national misfortunes as so much merchandise and who for a venal profit would call a venue and auction to the highest bidder the liberties of mankind."

Quoting from a speech of Secy. Aft, in which he said this government should take temporary possession of Santo Domingo as a receiver, Mr. Raynor declared he found no clause in the Constitution empowering the government to act as a receiver, and continued:

## DR. MINOR MORRIS MAKES STATEMENT

Severely Arraigns Those Responsible for Wife's Removal From White House.

### WOMAN OF HIGHEST CULTURE.

Her Attainments the Highest—Devoted to Family and lofty Ideals—Nations Sense of Decency Shocked.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Dr. Minor Morris, whose wife was ejected from the White House last Thursday, tonight gave a public statement in which he severely arraigns those responsible for her removal, denounces the imposition of a fine in her case as adding to her humiliation, and replies to the statement of her brother, Representative Hull of Iowa regarding the will and codicil of her father. The statement is addressed "To Whom It May Concern," and begins as follows:

"A woman of the highest culture, of the rarest attainments, who has devoted her life to her home, her family and her ideals, whose only thought has been to do good, and who has always considered others before herself, a wife and mother—has been seized from behind, in the waiting room of the White House and maltreated with a brutality which humanity would revolt at seeing accorded to its lowest type. The details of the sickening thing, unnameable, are now known to the whole country."

Dr. Morris alleges that an effort was made to hold Mrs. Morris at the house of detention until her arrival two days later, to make it appear that she was "friendly and humane." He says that the physicians sent to examine her manifested their indignation and that as it "became dangerous to press the insane charge she stands today recorded as the disturber of the peace to the extent of \$5."

Dr. Morris says her suffering will not have been in vain, "if the larger purpose of truth and justice are strengthened in the community." His wife did not scream, he says, until "the violent seizure by secret service men surprised her with the command to 'come on.'" The statement makes sarcastic allusions to Asst. Secy. Barnes, who it says, after ordering her removal tried to defend himself.

Dr. Morris says that the mental and physical bruises which Mrs. Morris has sustained would be dreadful in any environment, but the portals of the National residence of executive authority the pains is intended a thousand times.

The question of the disputed will is then taken up and the expressions given out by Representative Hull in recent interviews denouncing as forgetful of the most sacred relationships of life "in the hour of her crucifixion." The statement alleges that while the testator, Mrs. Morris's father, said "I owe no debts," a debt of almost the entire estate was put through a court and that a removal from the war department of Dr. Morris, who mentions himself as the beneficiary husband, was made in connection with the pressing of the latter's claims.

In conclusion Dr. Morris declares that the nation's sense of decency has been shocked, that one woman has been maltreated and that the "vital fact in the line of light is that this outrage is the gravest insult to the politeness of American life within the memory of men and women now living."


### CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA ALUMNI MEETING.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The Alumni association of the Catholic University of America will hold its twelfth annual meeting and banquet at the Ten Eyck hotel this city Monday, Feb. 13. Charles J. Bonaparte, secretary of the navy, and trustee of the university, will deliver an address at the banquet. Gov. Higgins and Mayor Charles H. Gaus of New York; Rev. John J. Lynch, S. T. L. of Albany; Lawrence O. Murray, assistant secretary of the department of commerce and labor, and Francis P. Canavan, assistant director of the New York. Other dignitaries of the church in the United States are expected to attend.

### SECEDE FROM PANAMA.

San Blas Indians Notify Prest Amador Of Renewed Allegiance to Columbia.

New York, Jan. 9.—A cable dispatch to the Herald from Panama says: Capt. Lovelace of the Panama gunboat Oriente, Monday brought a letter to President Amador, written by Innasquima, a grand chief of the San Blas Indians, notifying him of their renewed allegiance to Columbia.




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**MURPHY'S.**

Indians on the lower Atlantic coast of Panama, announcing their accession from Panama and the renewal of their allegiance to Columbia.

There are about 30,000 of these Indians along 110 miles of the most fertile part of the coast of Panama, and in all the villages the Colombian flag is being displayed.

This revolt against Panama is said to be fomented by Columbians, and as these Indians have never been conquered or subjected the matter of bringing them back under this country's flag, unless accomplished diplomatically, may prove serious. No announcement has yet been made of Panama's intended course, but the matter was discussed last night.

Among the reasons given for the secession are said to be the promises made by Huertas, a former general of the Panama army, which have not been fulfilled.

### JOHN HUSTON, M. P. RETURNS.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 9.—John Huston, M. P. for Nelson, who disappeared a few months ago, and was later located at Goldfields, Nev., returned yesterday to claim his seat in the provincial legislature. As a member of that body Huston is unable to proceed against Huston for a month prior, a month after, or during the session of the house.

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### NOTICE.

"Any family wishing to adopt four bright children, two girls and two boys, apply to the Presiding Bishop's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah."

### NEW HYMN BOOK AND PSALMODY.

A new edition of the L. D. S. Hymn Book (the twenty-fourth), revised under the direction of the Church Authorities, has just been issued by the Deseret News. Many improvements have been made. The names of the authors, as far as they could be ascertained, have been appended to each hymn. Special type was selected for the edition, to secure a large, plain and bold print, without increasing the size of the book. Thirteen new selected hymns have been added to the collection, among which are "Onward, Christian Soldier," "Peace Be Still," "Rock of Ages," "Abide With Me," the two National anthems, "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner," and several others.

### NEW PSALMODY.

A new edition of the L. D. S. Psalmody has been issued to correspond with the revised Hymn Book. It also contains the music for the additional thirteen hymns. New plates have been made throughout. The book, though enlarged in its number of pages, has been somewhat reduced in form, making it compact and convenient for use. The price has also been reduced in the various binds, as follows: Cloth, \$1.25; half leather, \$1.50; limp leather, \$1.75; and full morocco gilt, \$2.50. Both Hymn Book and Psalmody are now ready at the Deseret News Book Store.

### EXCURSION TO MEXICO via Oregon Short Line.

Only \$5.30 from Logan, Ogden, Salt Lake and intermediate points to Mexico City. Tickets on sale January 10th, 50 days limit. Diverse routes allowed to Denver. See Short Line agents. City Ticket Office, 201 Main St.

### 6 BEST SELLING BOOKS

For Month of November.  
1. The Gambler, Thurston.....\$1.50  
2. Nedra, McCutcheon.....1.50  
3. The House of Mirth, Wharton.....1.50  
4. Rose of the River, Wigham.....1.25  
5. My Friend the Chauffeur, Wilkerson.....1.50  
6. The Man of the Hour, Thant.....1.50  
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