

ALL PRAISE

The Country Wild Over Cleveland's Message.

PATRIOTS FORGET POLITICS.

Men of All Political Views Congratulate His Stand.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE UPHOLD.

The Message Sent to Congress With the Correspondence Concerning England's Dispute With Venezuela—Olney's Letters Satisfactorily Explaining Refusal to Arbitrate and Declaring That the Monroe Doctrine Is Not Applicable to the Present Dispute—The Venezuelan Minister Cables the Message to His Government—The President Suggests a United States Commission to Decide Which Country Is Right, So We Will Know Where We Stand.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question has created a sensation, and is receiving the praise of men of all parties.

In the dignified United States senate it was received with hand-clapping, never before seen in that body, by senators of all parties, Senator Chandler leading the outburst. It was also enthusiastically received throughout the country, in the pension building the employees gathered and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

Into the White House have poured messages from men of all parties, congratulating the president.

The Venezuelan minister has cabled the message to his government. He is enthusiastic in its praise.

The Irish National Alliance of America has sent a manifesto to the president, offering the services of its members in case of war with England.

The newspapers throughout the country, irrespective of party, approve the message.

The English newspapers, in their comments, back up Lord Salisbury's stand.

Interviews with leading men all over the country team with approval.

Warlike notes are heard from different sections of the country in letters telegraphed to the president of a readiness to fight in case of trouble.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Upholds the Monroe Doctrine and Suggests a Boundary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Cleveland's message, accompanying the correspondence with England on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, says:

"TO THE CONGRESS:—In my annual message addressed to the congress on the 3rd instant, I called attention to the pending controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela and recited the substance of a representation made by this government to her Britannic majesty's government suggesting reasons why the dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

"The answer of the British government, which was then awaited but has since been received with the dispatch which is a reply, is hereto appended.

Lord Salisbury's Criticism.—"Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to objections against the Monroe doctrine and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and deformation of the doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable to the state of things in which we live at the present day, and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

"Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our government and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the world, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observation of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government.

Monroe Doctrine Applicable.—"Accordingly, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine in regard to the state of things in which we live, or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

"If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, or by the acquisition of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of the Monroe doctrine, the way is run that extends the Monroe doctrine to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its sphere of government to that portion of this continent which is the territory of the United States. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be dangerous to our peace and safety, and we can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

"It is also suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the pending dispute, because it does not embody any principle of international law which is founded on the general consent of nations upon that subject. No statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are competent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not been accepted by the government of any other nation.

"Practically, the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, application to the present controversy. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since the Monroe doctrine is a principle which is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is in some way or manner a violation of international law, the question to be determined is whether or not the present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

"The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in the principles of international law which are based upon the fact that the sovereignty of nations is not to be sold or bartered, and that the rights and property of a nation are not to be sold or bartered.

undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored in the British reply. The prime minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states: "In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated, President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire sympathy of the English government of that date. He further declared: 'Through the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary.' It is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any authority in the code of international law. Again he says: 'The (her majesty's) government fully concurs with the view which President Monroe emphatically entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisition of territory on the part of a European state would be a highly inexpedient change.'

"In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend is clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, that it is fully applicable to the present conditions and to the state of the world's progress and that it was directly related to the pending controversy and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory manner whether Great Britain sought, under a claim of boundary, to extend her possessions on this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her line of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the question, to the end that a vexatious controversy between two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

England Refuses to Arbitrate.—"It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government, upon grounds which, in the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, and that a vexatious controversy might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

"The course to be pursued by this government in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly.

"The British government has never thus far been regarded as admissible by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot of course be objected to by the United States.

"Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.

"The inquiry to be made, and of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

Suggests a Commission.—"In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggested that the congress make an adequate appropriation for the purpose, and a commission, to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay.

"When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests the appropriation by Great Britain of any portion of the territory of the United States over any territory which in the present instance we have determined to belong to Venezuela.

"In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility involved in this course, and I am ever ready to accept the consequences that may follow.

"I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that the only course which is thing to contemplate, the two great English speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the struggle for the maintenance and strenuous and rival rivalry in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can suffer which equals that which follows a senseless submission to wrong and injustice and national degradation.

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OLNEY'S VIGOROUS NOTE.

His Demand on England to Arbitrate Written in Strong Terms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Secretary Olney's letter addressed to Ambassador Bayard is dated July 29.

The secretary begins by stating that the president has given much anxious thought to the subject and has not reached a conclusion without a lively sense of its great importance as well as of the serious possibility involved in any action now to be taken. He then comments on the long duration of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain, and the continuous growth of the undefined British claims.

"The fact is that the various attempts at arbitration by the United States, and the part in the matter heretofore taken by the United States. He shows that the British claims are clearly identified with the measures necessary or proper for the vindication of that policy are to be taken by another branch of the government it is clearly for the executive to leave nothing undone which may tend to render such determination unnecessary."

LORD SALISBURY'S NOTES.

Denies Our Right to Apply the Monroe Doctrine in the Present Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Lord Salisbury answers Secretary Olney in two notes, both of date July 26.

The first is devoted entirely to a reply to that portion of the note relating to the Monroe doctrine, which he says the United States has never written about to any government before.

Lord Salisbury says that this doctrine has no foundation in international law, and that it is a mere invention of the United States government. He says that the United States has never written about to any government before.

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It does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over the American states. It does not relieve any American state from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power from enforcing its rights in the internal affairs of any American state or in the relations between it and other American states. It does not justify any attempt on our part to change the established form of government of any American state or to prevent the people of such a state from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure. The rule in question is not a single subject of object. It is that no European power shall forcibly deprive an American state of its territory, or of its government and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies.

Congress Must Have Sanctioned It.—The secretary says it is manifest that a rule which has been openly and uniformly acted upon by the executive branch of the government for years must have had the sanction of congress. Nor, he adds, if the practical results of the rule be sought for, is the record either meager or obscure. The effect was indeed momentous and far-reaching. It was the component factor in the emancipation of South America and the independent states of that region are largely indebted for their very existence. Since then the most striking single achievement of our policy has been the evacuation of Mexico by the French. But we are also indebted to it for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty neutralizing any inter-oceanic canal across Central America and excluding Great Britain from any dominion there. It has been instrumental in the case of Cuba, as if justifying the position that, while the sovereignty of Spain will be respected, the island must be permitted to become the possession of any other European power. It has been influential in bringing about the definite relinquishment of our supposed protectorate by Great Britain over the Mosquito coast. President Polk refused, though he was urged to do so, to prevent the transfer of Yucatan; General Grant, in the same spirit, declared that existing dependencies were no longer a subject of transfer from one European power to another; and another development is found in the objection to recognizing South American controversies by a European power, and Secretary Bayard resisted the enforcement of the Heligoland claim against Haiti, declaring that "serious indeed would be the consequences if European hostile foot should be planted on the soil of the new world which have emancipated themselves from European control."

Interest Secured by Blood.—The secretary then says that the people of the United States have a vital interest in the case of popular self-government, which they have secured at the cost of infinite blood and treasure. It is that view, more than any other, that will not tolerate the political control of the American states by the single assumption of a European power. The United States is today practically sovereign on this continent, and that is its law. All the advantages of this superiority are at once imperiled if the principle be admitted that European powers may convert American states into colonies of their own. The principle could be easily availed of and any power doing so would immediately secure the military aid of the United States, and it is not inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of the Florida territory would be transferred to some other American state. The consequence to the United States would be disastrous. Loss of prestige would be the least of them. The military aid would maintain a large army and navy.

Said he: "Our just apprehensions are not to be allayed by suggestions of the good will of European powers towards us, for the people of the United States have learned in the school of experience to what extent the relations of states depend, not upon sentiment or principle, but upon selfish interests.

"The military aid of the United States has been demonstrated in the case of the British claim against Haiti, and it is not inconceivable that the struggle now going on for the acquisition of the Florida territory would be transferred to some other American state. The consequence to the United States would be disastrous. Loss of prestige would be the least of them. The military aid would maintain a large army and navy.

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be understood as accepting the Monroe doctrine. The general law of nations, no statesman and no nation, however powerful, can inject a novel principle acceptable to any other government, and Secretary Olney's principle that American questions are for American settlement, is a principle which cannot be sustained by international law. The United States cannot affirm that its interests are concerned in American states because they are American, no more than if they were Japan or China. Monroe's language was never admitted to international law, and the danger of such admission is shown by the "strange developments" which the doctrine has received at Secretary Olney's hands. A fair inference from Mr. Olney's arguments, Lord Salisbury says, is that the Monroe doctrine means that the union between Great Britain and her colonies in America is "inexpedient and unnatural" something disclaimed by Monroe and emphatically denied by her majesty's government and the American people subject to the crown.

In the American view that a disturbance of territorial distribution in the western hemisphere would be inexpedient and unnatural, the Monroe doctrine means that the union between Great Britain and her colonies in America is "inexpedient and unnatural" something disclaimed by Monroe and emphatically denied by her majesty's government and the American people subject to the crown.

Lord Salisbury's second note, dated also July 26, deals entirely with the Monroe doctrine. It begins with a statement that Great Britain does not recognize that any other country has a right to interfere in the controversy, yet makes the statement in this fashion because, owing to the rupture of diplomatic relations, it is not otherwise possible to communicate it to the Venezuelan government. Lord Salisbury asserts that Secretary Olney's language is "inexpedient and unnatural" and that the Monroe doctrine is "inexpedient and unnatural" and that the Monroe doctrine is "inexpedient and