

# WARNING TO BRITAIN.

## MUST KEEP HER HANDS OFF VENEZUELA.

A Matter in Which the Monroe Doctrine Holds Good—Principles Involved in the Venezuela Dispute Declared to be of the Gravest National Importance—A Message from President Cleveland.

### America's Firm Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Soon after both houses of Congress met to-day, the President sent, by Executive Clerk Pruden, the expected message in regard to the British-Venezuelan complication. It was at once read in both houses, as follows:

To the Congress: In my annual message, addressed to the Congress on the 3d inst., I called attention to the pending boundary 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 such 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, has since been received and, together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

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 observations on the Monroe doctrine and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this 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.

### THE MONROE DOCTRINE UPHOLD.

Without attempting extended arguments 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 national life 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 old world and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government.

Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without 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, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier or otherwise.

### CLEARLY INTERNATIONAL LAW.

It has been suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the present dispute, because it does not embody any principle of international law which "is founded on the general consent of nations," and that "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 since been accepted by the government or any other country." Practically the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may not have been admitted in so many words to the code of international law, but since, in international councils every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justly claim it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as it has if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

### CONCESSIONS MADE BY ENGLAND.

The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced. Of course this government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is this ignored by 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 declares: "Though 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 adequate authority in the code of international law." Again he says: "They (Her Majesty's government) finally concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions

on the part of any European state, would be a highly inexpedient change."

### ENGLAND DECLINES ARBITRATION.

In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our 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 and conclusive 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 lines 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 reasonable boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear. It will be seen from the correspondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government upon grounds which, under 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, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

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.

### BOUNDARY INQUIRY AND FIRMNESS.

Great Britain's present proposition 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 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 that end should 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.

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that Congress make adequate appropriation for the expenses of 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 lands or the exercise of government jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belonging to Venezuela.

### NO SUPINE SUBMISSION TO WRONG.

In making these commendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that while it is a greivous thing to contemplate the two great English speaking people of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can, invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

### GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1895.

### OLNEY'S DECLARATIONS.

The Contentions of the United States Set Forth by the Secretary.

Accompanying the President's message in regard to the Venezuela complication is the correspondence on the subject. It starts with Secretary Olney's note reopening the negotiations with Great Britain, looking to the arbitration of the boundary dispute. This bears date of July 20 last, and is addressed to Mr. Bayard.

The duty of America is summed up as follows: "In these circumstances, the duty of the President appears to him unmistakable and imperative. Great Britain's assertion of title to the disputed territory, combined with her refusal to have that title investigated, being a substantial appropriation of the territory to her own use, not to protest and give warning that the transaction will be regarded as injurious to the interests of the people of the United States as well as oppressive in itself, would be to ignore an established policy with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified. While the measures necessary or proper for the vindication of that policy are to be determined by another branch of the government, it is clearly for the Executive to leave nothing undone which may tend to render such determination unnecessary."

Mr. Bayard is directed to read the communication to Lord Salisbury and ask a definite decision regarding arbitration.

### Plotting to Kill the Czar.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—A special dispatch received here from Moscow says that a conspiracy against the life of the czar has been unearthed there. The dispatch adds that a number of bombs have been seized and that several men and women, including a prominent nihilist leader, have been arrested in connection with the plot.

# A WESTERN INTEREST

## IRRIGATORS GATHER IN STATE CONVENTION.

Third Annual Session of the Association at Sidney—Report of the Secretary—Results of Efforts That Have Been Put Forth—Number of Claims Filed for Public Waters—An Educational Society

### Irrigation in Nebraska.

The third annual Nebraska state irrigation convention opened at Sidney, Neb., under magnificent auspices, with nearly 1,000 delegates and visitors. The convention was called to order by Joseph Oberfelder, president of the local executive committee, who in a brief address, stated the object of the gathering and the hope that the question which would be presented would meet with a hearty co-operation, not only locally, but of the entire country.

The address of welcome by Mayor Pease was a masterpiece of humor and characteristic of a true western welcome. After the report of the committee on credentials the chairman, on motion, appointed a delegate from each county on the committee on resolutions.

The report of the secretary was presented, from which the following is taken:

One year ago, by the gracious courtesy of the representatives of this association, the writer became invested with the powers and duties of secretary. The only records accessible were the books, papers and documents containing the report of the second annual convention, and these have been carefully preserved. The history of the first year of our organization, though familiar to all officers and many members, has not been committed to my official care.

"No regular printed report of the last convention has ever been made, for the reason that no funds whatever were at hand to defray the expenses. Many calls have been made for copies of the official report, but aside from condensed newspaper sketches of the convention, the demand has remained unsupplied. Such literature as has been furnished has been distributed at my own expense. Every letter of inquiry has been answered during the year, and no week has passed without correspondence. All expenses for postage, telegrams, stationery, etc., have been paid by the secretary personally, except only such stationery and postage as has been furnished by the convention committee in connection with preparations for this meeting."

"The treasurer, Hon. James Whitehead, writes me that he has not received a cent of funds during his entire term of office, and it goes without saying that the president and secretary, as all officers of our association, serve without salary. If the work that has been performed during the past year and during the past two years by your president should seem to you to merit public approval and support, it may not be out of place here to suggest that the actual necessary printing and postage bills at least should be assured and paid by this organization."

"It would not be strange, under existing circumstances, if little had been accomplished during the year's administration just closed. But fidelity to history requires that a few things be set down to show the effort that has been put forth. The president, Hon. I. A. Fort, has carried on an agitational and educational campaign, extending over every congressional district in this state, and has gone forth as a missionary for the cause of irrigation to Illinois, Indiana and other states. He has kept the public press alive with irrigation information and interviews on the progress of the movement at home and abroad. Every member of our state executive committee favored and worked for the passage of the present Nebraska irrigation law, introduced and championed in the legislature by Senator William R. Akers, now a member of our state board of irrigation."

The resolutions that were adopted by the Kearney convention relating to the passage of the district and general irrigation law have been answered by legislation in accordance therewith. Under the new code of irrigation law, pronounced by eminent critics to be one of the most carefully framed and practically adapted statutes of recent years in irrigation development, the face of our state has been changed in many places as if by the hand of a master magician. Before one year has passed since the law went into effect forty-five counties have irrigation works of some kind under operation, and before the spring seed time has come again the record will most certainly show the scientific application of water to the soil in more than sixty of our eighty counties of the state.

"Somewhere between 800 and 900 persons have filed their claims to the public waters of the state with the State Board of Irrigation and the coming year will show a large increase over this number. Over 900,000 acres of Nebraska productive soil have been placed under ditch, reservoir or windmill irrigation. The cost of the works already constructed amounts to nearly \$1,500,000, and the total cost when completed will be not less than \$2,500,000. The result has naturally been a large increase in the value of the land brought under the beneficial operations of the new system. Careful estimators now place the increase in land values already apparent from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. If one year of active work can produce such a result, only the realm of the reckless dreamer can undertake the unfolding of the coming decade in the advancement of scientific agriculture in the new empire of the west.

"A delegation of eleven, five of whom were appointed by the governor, represented Nebraska in the fourth National Irrigation convention at Albuquerque, N. M., last September. The resolutions adopted by the second annual convention of our state association relating to future legislation by congress relative to the supervision and control of interstate waters was urged by our delegation and adopted by congress. The congress also adopted a resolution asking an appropriation of \$250,000 for the purpose of paying the cost of a thorough and systematic irrigation survey of the arid and semi-arid areas of the United States, and calling for legislation providing for said survey under the direction of governmental efforts.

"Nebraska was honored by the presi-

dent of the National Irrigation congress, who appointed your secretary one of the five delegates to represent the congress in the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress at Omaha last month. The last named organization adopted unanimously the resolutions on irrigation presented by the Nebraska delegates and increased the recommendation to the United States congress for an appropriation of \$500,000. "This organization of ours has exerted a tremendous educational effect during the past year in spite of all its difficulties. Greater undertakings and far more important duties are before us for 1896. The decisions of the courts are not at all discouraging and the outlook is constantly brightening.

"As yet there are thousands who have little or no information on the subject of irrigation and the objects for which our association was organized, the development of the arid and semi-arid areas of Nebraska were never so important and pressing as now. The secretary desires, personally, to thank every officer of the association and every irrigator with whom he has come in contact during the year, either at long or short range, for their uniform courtesy and unflinching patience in conveying information and assistance rendered in what has been confessedly on your humble servant's part a weak, but honest effort to serve the common cause of all. Fraternally submitted.

"A. G. WOLFENBARGER."

### THE MESSAGE APPROVED.

It Created a Great Sensation in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The message of President Cleveland to Congress transmitting the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury relative to the Venezuelan boundary dispute created a real sensation in Washington. Nowhere was there a voice lifted in dissent from the doctrine so firmly laid down by the President, but on the contrary there was an outburst of patriotic feeling that must have been highly gratifying to the chief executive.

On the streets, the message was discussed and old veterans of the late war talked exultingly of what they were prepared again to undertake at the call of their country.

In the great hall of the pension building, the employes gathered and sang with great gusto the "Star Spangled Banner," and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

At the White House messages poured in from every quarter of the country, congratulating the President upon his message. They came from men of all parties and stations.

The matter, of course, was of the greatest interest in diplomatic circles, and the general impression, on a sober second consideration of the notes, was that the matter has not reached a stage where war is imminent, and that the hint of Great Britain's purpose to reopen negotiations with Venezuela, looking to settlement of the dispute between themselves, perhaps may be regarded as the indication of how the whole matter will end.

### Minister Andrade of Venezuela

secured a copy of the message early in the day, and cabled it, by way of Cuba and Hayti, to his government. The time of transmission is eight hours, and it is felt that its reception at Caracas will be the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration. Mr. Andrade's satisfaction was almost beyond the power of expression. "The message is superb," he said with much enthusiasm. "It is even a surprise to me in its vigor, in the nobility of the sentiments expressed, and in the masterly exposition of the Monroe doctrine. There can be no doubt or misconception of its meaning. In my country it can not but arouse the keenest appreciation on the part of the government and the people for this powerful expression of friendship from a strong country in behalf of a comparatively weak one."

Mr. Andrade was asked what the next step of Venezuela would be. "There is nothing further for us to do. We have announced our policy, and in that we have the co-operation and support of the United States. We are a little more than spectators now."

"Is the plan of a commission to investigate the question and fix the line feasible?" the minister was asked. "Perfectly so," he replied. "The evidence can readily be furnished, so far as Venezuela is concerned. It will be a laborious work, as the documents and maps are very voluminous, and from many sources, including those of Holland, Spain and other countries, as well as those of Venezuela."

### POLICE GUARD CARS.

Philadelphia Street Railway Service in Bad Shape.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Last night not a street car of the Union Traction company was running, though that company controls every line in the city with the exception of two comparatively short cross-town lines. The police were absolutely unable to control the mob violence during the day and the company concluded to shut down at nightfall. Five hundred extra policemen were sworn in by Mayor Warwick last night, and added to the regular force of 2,100.

This morning all of the branches were in effect tied up, although cars with formidable escorts of police made their circuits nearly everyone of them without molestation. While this enabled the officials to declare that the lines were "open" it did not help the situation much as far as the convenience of the riding public was concerned.

The officials of the company declare that they have plenty of men to run the cars if they can get protection for them. On the other hand, the strikers declare that enough skilled men to take their places cannot be obtained.

# ENGLAND'S WHEAT.

## BUYS MORE FROM RUSSIA AND ARGENTINE THAN US.

No Decrease in the Quality That England Imports but She Seeks Other Markets Than the United States—This Country No Longer Important

England increased her imports of wheat in 1894 by 9,800,000 bushels over her 1893 imports, but bought 17,000,000 bushels less from the United States and increased her purchases from Russia by 23,000,000 bushels, from the Argentine by 18,000,000 bushels and from Australia by 3,500,000 bushels. In 1894 she bought less wheat from Chile, Turkey, Roumania, Egypt, India and Canada.

France grew more of her own wheat supply in 1894 than in 1893, buying less from all countries, except Russia, and Northern Africa. She bought upward of 25,000,000 bushels less from the United States, practically the total amount of her diminished imports. Germany also bought about 8,000,000

bushels less wheat in 1894 than in 1892, taking 12,000,000 bushels less from the United States, but buying considerably more from Roumania, Russia and Argentina, her purchases from Argentina increasing by nearly the same quantity that her purchases from the United States decreased.

Don't Be Deceived. The free-trade papers are starting their old war-cry that tariff agitation will unsettle business. That depends upon the kind of tariff agitation it is. Tariff that will afford proper protection has never checked or injured business in any respect. It is the threat of a free-trade tariff that unsettles mercantile and industrial conditions. When the people know that a protective tariff will be passed, they know that there will be more factory fires lighted, more work for labor, more demand for goods, more general trade and more prosperity. When the people know that a free-trade tariff is to be passed, they know that the factories will be working abroad, that labor here will be idle, that wages here will be lower, that the demand for goods will be less and that business will be at a standstill. Protective tariff talk does good. Free-trade tariff talk does harm. The business of the country to-day is not so active as the free-traders promised it would be and they are looking round for an excuse. They are trying to shut it on to the talk of a tariff for protection. It is one of the regular shuffles of these "placid old fogies." Don't be deceived by it.

The Condition of Farmers. The demand for the products of our factories is not as good as it should be, articles of manufacture are not passing freely into consumption. Thus with the greater influx of foreign goods it is impossible that the conditions of our home industries can be a healthy one. As for agriculture the frauds practiced by the Free-Trade party upon our farmers have been exposed time and again. Farmers are deeply in debt and without money. The demand for their products has dwindled away under the present administration almost to nothing, and the outlook for our agriculturists is possibly more gloomy even than it is to those interested in manufacture.

"Between Seasons" is Good. The volume of general trade for two weeks has hardly reached expectations and now assumes the character of between seasons.—Bradstreet's. Yes; "between seasons." Between the season of prosperity and of Protection in 1892 and the season of prosperity that will follow the absolute control of National administration by the friends of protection in 1897.

Ridiculous as it sounds for the United States at this period of their existence, we are on the straight road to bankruptcy. The situation is such that with congress in Republican control, a president of the opposition must accept the revenue bill which is laid before him. There is a deficiency in the national revenue, and we must have money. It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory.—The New York Sun.

# Industrial Evolution of the Japanese.



Lands in America.



Learns Our Language.



Enters Our Factories.



Studies Business Methods.



Who's Capturing the Wheat Market of England? bushels less wheat in 1894 than in 1892, taking 12,000,000 bushels less from the United States, but buying considerably more from Roumania, Russia and Argentina, her purchases from Argentina increasing by nearly the same quantity that her purchases from the United States decreased.



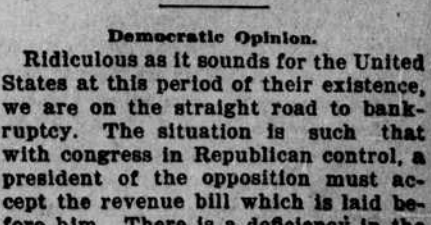
Returns to Japan.



Becomes a Manufacturer.



And Supplies Our Market.



Democratic Opinion.

Ridiculous as it sounds for the United States at this period of their existence, we are on the straight road to bankruptcy. The situation is such that with congress in Republican control, a president of the opposition must accept the revenue bill which is laid before him. There is a deficiency in the national revenue, and we must have money. It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory.—The New York Sun.

