

ARIONS TO CELEBRATE HALF A HUNDRED YEARS.

WITH GAYETY AND GLEE THE PARK-AVE. CLUB-HOUSE WILL RESOUND ON SATURDAY NIGHT.

The great building fronting in Park-ave., on the eastern side, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sts., is to be transported to Germany and then brought back again, next Saturday night.

No such extraordinary means of transportation as Prince Hohenhausen's were needed. Speech and song and wine will work the miracle.

On next Saturday evening the members of the Arion Society of New-York will celebrate their centennial anniversary. Dressed in caps of motley they will assemble in the ballroom of their clubhouse, which will be transformed by decorators into the court of some medieval palace.

Masters of ceremony, attired in the gorgeous livery of their office and carrying the wands of court officers, are to escort the speakers and singers to the "butte," or rostrum. On another platform the president of the carnival, surrounded by the august members of his council, the Kleine Rath, will act the part of an ancient emperor, as well as of a modern toastmaster.

Though similar in most of its details to former celebrations of the organization, the carnival of next Saturday night will excel all of its predecessors in its cost and elaborateness.

In its carriage the Arion Society has replanted the New-York World one of the most spectacular of the Old. Such a celebration is to the German in New-York what the Rhine carnival is to his brother in Cologne or Bingen.

Although limited to the walls of a building, instead of the streets of a city, and though profusely interlarded with Americanisms, the Arion carnival, like the carnivals of the Fatherland, is intended to revive the merry days of the minstrel and the court jester. Like the carnivals of Rome and Venice, the Arion carnival is to be a carnival of the Old World usher in the Lenten season and mark the culmination of worldly enjoyment on the eve of a period of abstinence.

But the Arion carnival is not limited to the few days before Ash Wednesday. It is celebrated whenever the time is most convenient. It is even split up, as it were, into four different celebrations, three of which are observed by members and their wives, and one by men only.

In order that the chief carnival this year should mark the fiftieth anniversary of the organization, it was set for January 23.

Unlike the great ball at Madison Square Garden or the exclusive masked ball at the clubhouse to which only members are admitted, an Arion carnival contains jousts of wit in which members break lances in knightly repartee. At such a time the man who shows himself the most humorous is the victor, not alone by the applause of the audience, but by gifts and trophies.

on which is painted an Arion adaptation of Malart's "The Five Senses." The bodies have each the nymphlike grace of the original, but the heads are the familiar faces of club members and of a club chef.

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF.

Some Characteristics of Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee.

Said a close friend of Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee, the new head of the army: "Chaffee is like Byron's Arion, the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled ship or cut a throat."

"Did you ever hear of what he did when the government sent him West to round up Indians?" "Well, the general was only a captain then—Captain Chaffee, of the 6th Cavalry. A band of Indians had left their reservation in Arizona. He had orders to get them back again.

"Before Chaffee started on his expedition he called at the telegraph office. "Have any orders for me come from Washington?" he asked the operator.

"No, sir." "Well, I wouldn't be surprised if you didn't get any. I think the wires are out," was the captain's reply.

"To prevent the government giving him orders such as were usually given to commanders on such missions as his, not to shoot until first fired upon, he had taken care that no such orders should reach him.

"Of course you have heard of Chaffee's reply to the commander of the German forces at Peking. That is history now. Some say his action was indiscreet. Perhaps it was, but it was more like the man than his picture. When President McKinley wanted a man to take charge of the American troops in China he picked out Chaffee.

When Field Marshal Waldersee arrived at Peking, where the forces of the allies were already in command, he proposed 'expeditions for the purpose of punishing' supposed Boxers. Then it was that Chaffee wrote that reply of his which startled the world.

He said in substance that perhaps the Germans, who had just arrived in Peking after the real fighting was over, might wish to engage in foot-

ing and killing in order to have something to do, but that the troops which had fought their way into Peking had no need to resort to such measures.

"Of course Waldersee was angered, and so was the German government. Chaffee was blamed for speaking the truth so plainly, but the proposed expedition was not carried out.

"The general is a born fighter, and he takes it for granted every one else is. You should have seen, yes, and heard, him at El Caney. It was in Cuba that Chaffee's great ability as a commander first became evident. Why, at El Caney he just made those volunteers fight. It was the pretty ticklish place up there on that firing line. Even some of the old soldiers were willing to admit that much afterward.

"Well, some of the volunteers lost their nerve, fell back from the firing line and slid off toward the road. The general spied them. He was upon them in an instant. Where were they going? What for? He wanted to know all about their plans, and finally sent them to the extreme front. There he lined them up, kept watch of them for a time and told them many things soldiers should know. His language was not exactly drawing room talk, but it was right to the point, anyway."

Colonel Arthur Lee, British Military Attaché to the American Army, and now Under Secretary for War, describes that incident in his book on the Cuban campaign in this style:

"The situation was a trying one for the nerves of the oldest soldier and some of the younger hands fell back from the firing line and crept toward the road. In a moment the general pounced upon them, inquiring their destination in low, unheeded accents, and then, taking them persuasively by the elbow, led them back to the extreme front, and, having deposited them in the extreme front, stood over them while he distributed a few last words of pungent and unambiguous advice."

"General Chaffee, when he was a boy," says one of his intimates, "was always the leading spirit in mock battles or some real forage. His character has not changed radically. Then he was a quiet, unassuming youth, even as he is now an earnest, thoughtful man, but for some years he was the greatest daredevil in the Ohio town where he was born. He was a born soldier, and it was the most natural thing in the world that he should be in the regular army. That was about the time the Civil War broke out. He was only nineteen years old then, a mere slip of a boy. You never hear him speak of those days now, but I tell you it was rough work—midnight marches, and battles that were battles. But Chaffee was never deterred by the man's dogged determination to get ahead, and he was not deterred by the man's dogged determination to get ahead, and he was not deterred by the man's dogged determination to get ahead."

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GENERAL CHAFFEE. Photograph taken in a Philippine camp of the new lieutenant general of the United States army. He is seated in the picture. (From copyright stenograph by Underwood & Underwood, New-York.)

DECLARATION OF WAR.

Sometimes Formally Made, and Again Hostilities Begin Without.

The daily recurring rumors and press reports of impending war between Japan and Russia, between Colombia and Panama on one side and this country on the other side, and between other nations, have prompted the War Department authorities at Washington to closely and extensively study history for the specific purpose of determining the question how great wars were declared in the past.

The result of this investigation is highly interesting from many points of view, but particularly so in regard to the radical change which the act of "declaring war" has experienced from time to time.

Among the Romans, a college of twenty priests known as the Fetiales, was maintained for the express purpose of declaring war. They often travelled great distances to demand reparation from nations who had injured the Roman state, and, if this was refused, to denounce war against them.

At a rather later date verbal proclamation through a herald was substituted for these fetial letters of defiance. This continued to be practiced till the sixteenth century, and there are two instances of it so recent as the middle of the seventeenth. In 1653, Louis XIII sent a herald to Brussels to declare war against Spain, and twenty-two years afterward Sweden declared war against Denmark by the mouth of a herald sent to Copenhagen. But even prior to this time influence had been at work which undermined the old usage. After the close of the Hundred Years' War, the civil wars in England, the consolidation of the great European states, and above all, the fierce rancor engendered in the religious wars, had all contributed to discredit the old forms of feudal chivalry. Written declarations were substituted for proclamation by heralds, and as early as 1538 the Great Armada attacked England without any declaration at all. The great legal writers still lent their support to the older usage, as where Gratius declares that the voice of God and nature alike order men to renounce friendship before embarking in war. But, in spite of their influence, practice became very loose. On the one hand, there are the two cases already cited, and England's war with the Dutch, in 1672, where there was solemn proclamation. On the other, there are the war of Gustavus Adolphus with the Empire, and an English expedition against the Spanish West Indies in 1654, carried through without declaration; and the English-Dutch wars of 1665 and 1666; and the war between Portugal and the Dutch, in 1642; and, finally, the war between France and the Empire in 1688—in all of which hostilities were in an advanced state before any declaration was issued.

In far the greater number of the struggles of the eighteenth century no declaration was issued until a state of war had been constituted de facto, and had even in some instances existed for many years. During the latter part of the century the custom sprang up, and was generally adopted, of issuing a manifesto or notice of the commencement of war, not necessarily to the enemy, but to the diplomatic agents of the other nations, who were required to observe the laws of neutrality. The opinions of the great jurists of this and the last century, since the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1815, have been more equally divided on the necessity of declaration. Several of the leading Continental authorities still maintain that some form of notice to the enemy is imperative. Others, along with the more influential British and American authorities, take the opposite view. In neither the war with England in 1812 nor with Mexico in 1846 did the United States issue either manifesto or declaration. Of the smaller wars down to 1870 in which a European power was engaged on one side or the other, England's unimportant contest with Persia in 1838 affords what seems to be a solitary instance of declaration. The Opium War of 1839, the Italian War of 1857-59, the Anglo-Persian War of 1856, as well as the Danish struggle about Schleswig-Holstein in 1863, and the war between Brazil and Uruguay, in the following year, all began by acts of

hostility, preceded, indeed, in several instances by diplomatic notes and manifestoes, but in no case heralded by a declaration of war.

In November, 1853, after prolonged negotiations had already taken place, the Ottoman Porte protested against Russian claims, and intimated its intention of going to war. To this the Emperor Nicholas responded in a very elaborate formal declaration, issued at Moscow. Hostilities did not actually begin till November 23, three days after the Czar's proclamation, of which the Sultan had thus time to become aware. Relations between the Czar and the English and French courts became more and more strained during the next few weeks. On February 8, 1854, the Russian Minister left England. On the 21st Nicholas issued a manifesto, complaining of the unfriendly attitude of England and France. On the 27th Captain Blackwood was sent to St. Petersburg with an ultimatum, his instructions being to wait six days for an answer. Before this time had elapsed the Emperor declared to give any reply, but the Russian Foreign Minister stated privately that his master would not declare war. On March 22 a message from the Queen was read in the House of Lords declaring war. On the 31st, according to a quaint old custom, the High Sheriff and other chief dignitaries of London attended in their robes and proclaimed the war from the steps of the exchange. In the Austro-Italian War of 1859 the Emperor's ultimatum was presented on April 23, and two days afterward Victor Emmanuel announced to the army the outbreak of war, and on the 28th operations began. Our Civil War presents an interesting instance of the modern tendency to depend on facts rather than forms.

As the North never recognized the Southern States as being other than rebels, of course they were proclaimed as the unfriendly attitude of England and France. Large war credits were asked, as in the case of the Crimean War, and the British Government was also properly enough apprised of the facts. The Southern movement, which began in South Carolina on December 20, 1860, spread rapidly to the other States, and on January 9, 1862, the first shot was fired from the batteries of Fort Sumter on the Star of the West attempting to deliver a salute to the fort. The Southern States, standing this, Lincoln, on March 4, still characterized the movement as insurrectionary. Nine days later Charleston surrendered to the Confederates and war votes were then asked for. On April 15 letters of marque were issued by the South, and a blockade proclaimed by the North. On May 13, 1861, a larger war vote was asked, and Mr. Seward announced in a letter to the American Minister at Paris that the government had "accepted the Civil War as an inevitable necessity." England and France thereupon recognized the rights of the South as a belligerent state and issued proclamations of neutrality. This action they justified on the ground that, though there had been no declaration of war, the facts consisted only with a state of war, not with mere insurrection.

The Seven Weeks' War of 1866 began with the rupture on June 12 of diplomatic relations between Prussia and Austria, and on July 11, 1866, a declaration of war by the former power against

Arthur, and just now has a brisk trade in American goods for the Asiatic forces. Dainy is on the eastern shore of the Lao-Tung Peninsula, about twenty miles from Port Arthur, and within the territory leased by the Chinese to Russia on

hostility, preceded, indeed, in several instances by diplomatic notes and manifestoes, but in no case heralded by a declaration of war.

In November, 1853, after prolonged negotiations had already taken place, the Ottoman Porte protested against Russian claims, and intimated its intention of going to war. To this the Emperor Nicholas responded in a very elaborate formal declaration, issued at Moscow. Hostilities did not actually begin till November 23, three days after the Czar's proclamation, of which the Sultan had thus time to become aware. Relations between the Czar and the English and French courts became more and more strained during the next few weeks. On February 8, 1854, the Russian Minister left England. On the 21st Nicholas issued a manifesto, complaining of the unfriendly attitude of England and France. On the 27th Captain Blackwood was sent to St. Petersburg with an ultimatum, his instructions being to wait six days for an answer. Before this time had elapsed the Emperor declared to give any reply, but the Russian Foreign Minister stated privately that his master would not declare war. On March 22 a message from the Queen was read in the House of Lords declaring war. On the 31st, according to a quaint old custom, the High Sheriff and other chief dignitaries of London attended in their robes and proclaimed the war from the steps of the exchange. In the Austro-Italian War of 1859 the Emperor's ultimatum was presented on April 23, and two days afterward Victor Emmanuel announced to the army the outbreak of war, and on the 28th operations began. Our Civil War presents an interesting instance of the modern tendency to depend on facts rather than forms.

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