

RELATIONS WITH OTHER NATIONS

Foreign Affairs Is Subject of Message From President.

IS FIRST ONE OF A SERIES

Merit System in Consular and Diplomatic Corps—Department of State's Good Work for Latin-American Republics.

Washington, Dec. 3.—President Taft submitted to congress today the first of several messages. It was devoted to our foreign relations and in part was as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The foreign relations of the United States actually and potentially affect the state of the Union to a degree not widely realized and hardly surpassed by any other factor in the welfare of the whole nation. The position of the United States in the moral, intellectual, and material relations of the family of nations should be a matter of vital interest to every patriotic citizen. The national prosperity and power impose upon us duties which we can not shirk if we are to be true to our ideals. The tremendous growth of the export trade of the United States has already made that trade a very real factor in the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country. With the development of our industries the foreign commerce of the United States must rapidly become a still more essential factor in its economic welfare. Whether we have a far-seeing and wise diplomacy and are not recklessly plunged into unnecessary wars, and whether our foreign policies are based upon an intelligent grasp of present-day world conditions and a clear view of the potentialities of the future, or are governed by a temporary and timid expediency or by narrow views befitting an infant nation, are questions in the alternative consideration of which must convince any thoughtful citizen that no department of national policy offers greater opportunity for promoting the interests of the whole people on the one hand, or greater chance on the other of permanent national injury, than that which deals with the foreign relations of the United States.

The fundamental foreign policies of the United States should be raised high above the conflict of partisanship and wholly dissociated from differences as to domestic policy. In its foreign affairs the United States should present to the world a united front. The intellectual, financial and industrial interests of the country and the publicist, the wage earner, the farmer, and citizen of whatever occupation must co-operate in a spirit of high patriotism to promote that national solidarity which is indispensable to national efficiency and to the attainment of national ideals.

The relations of the United States with all foreign powers remain upon a sound basis of peace, harmony and friendship. A greater insistence upon justice to American citizens or interests wherever it may have been denied and a stronger emphasis of the need of mutuality in commercial and other relations have only served to strengthen our friendships with foreign countries by placing those friendships upon a firm foundation of realities as well as aspirations.

Reorganization of the State Department.

At the beginning of the present administration the United States, having fully entered upon its position as a world power, with the responsibilities thrust upon it by the results of the Spanish-American war, and already engaged in laying the groundwork of a vast foreign trade upon which it should one day become more and more dependent, found itself without the machinery for giving thorough attention to, and taking effective action upon, a mass of intricate business vital to American interests in every country in the world.

The department of state was an archaic and inadequate machine lacking most of the attributes of the foreign office of any great modern power. With an appropriation made upon my recommendation by the congress on August 5, 1909, the department of state was completely reorganized. There were created divisions of Latin-American affairs and of far eastern, near eastern, and western European affairs. To these divisions were called from the foreign service diplomatic and consular officers possessing experience and knowledge gained by actual service in different parts of the world and thus familiar with political and commercial conditions in the regions concerned. The result is that where previously this government from time to time would emphasize in its foreign relations one or another policy, now American interests in every quarter of the globe are being

cultivated with equal assiduity. Merit System in Consular and Diplomatic Corps.

Expert knowledge and professional training must evidently be the essence of this reorganization. Without a trained foreign service there would not be men available for the work in the reorganized department of state. President Cleveland has taken the first step toward introducing the merit system in the foreign service. That had been followed by the application of the merit principle, with excellent results, to the entire consular branch. Almost nothing, however, had been done in this direction with regard to the diplomatic service. In this age of commercial diplomacy it was evidently of the first importance to train an adequate personnel in that branch of the service. Therefore, on November 26, 1909, by an executive order I placed the diplomatic service up to the grade of secretary of embassy, inclusive, upon exactly the same strict non-partisan basis of the merit system, rigid examination for appointment and promotion only for efficiency, as had been maintained without exception in the consular service.

Successful Efforts in Promotion of Peace.

In the field of work toward the ideals of peace this government negotiated, but to my regret was unable to consummate, two arbitration treaties which set the highest mark of the aspiration of nations toward the substitution of arbitration and reason for war in the settlement of international disputes. Through the efforts of American diplomacy several wars have been prevented or ended. I refer to the successful tripartite mediation of the Argentine republic, Brazil, and the United States between Peru and Ecuador; the bringing of the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica to peaceful arbitration; the staying of warlike preparations when Hayti and the Dominican republic were on the verge of hostilities; the stopping of a war in Nicaragua; the halting of internecine strife in Honduras. The government of the United States was thanked for its influence toward the restoration of amicable relations between the Argentine republic and Bolivia. The diplomacy of the United States is active in seeking to assuage the remaining ill-feeling between this country and the Republic of Colombia. In the recent Civil War in China the United States successfully joined with the other interested powers in urging an early cessation of hostilities. An agreement has been reached between the governments of Chile and Peru whereby the celebrated Tacna-Arica dispute, which has so long embittered international relations on the west coast of South America, has at last been adjusted. Simultaneously came the news that the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador had entered upon a stage of amicable settlement. The position of the United States in reference to the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru has been one of non-intervention, but one of friendly influence and pacific counsel throughout the period during which the dispute in question has been the subject of interchange of views between this government and the two governments immediately concerned.

China.

In China the policy of encouraging financial investment to enable that country to help itself has had the result of giving new life and practical application to the open-door policy. The consistent purpose of the present administration has been to encourage the use of American capital in the development of China by the promotion of those essential reforms to which China is pledged by treaties with the United States and other powers. The hypothecation to foreign bankers in connection with certain industrial enterprises, such as the Hukuang railways, of the national revenues upon which these reforms depended, led the department of state early in the administration to demand for American citizens participation in such enterprises, in order that the United States might have equal rights and an equal voice in all questions pertaining to the disposition of the public revenues concerned. The same policy of promoting international accord among the powers having similar treaty rights as ourselves in the matters of reform, which could not be put into practical effect without the common consent of all, was likewise adopted in the case of the loan desired by China for the reform of its currency.

Central America Needs Our Help In

In Central America the aim has been to help such countries as Nicaragua and Honduras to help themselves. They are the immediate beneficiaries. The national benefit to the United States is two-fold. First, it is obvious that the Monroe doctrine is more vital in the neighborhood of the Panama canal and the zone of the Caribbean than anywhere else. There, too, the maintenance of that doctrine falls most heavily upon the United States. It is therefore essential that the countries within that sphere shall be removed from the jeopardy involved by heavy foreign debt and chaotic

national finances and from the ever-present danger of international complications due to disorder at home. Hence the United States has been glad to encourage and support American bankers who were willing to lend a helping hand to the financial rehabilitation of such countries because this financial rehabilitation and the protection of their custom houses from being the prey of would-be dictators would remove at one stroke the menace of foreign creditors and the menace of revolutionary disorder.

The second advantage to the United States is one affecting chiefly all the southern and gulf ports and the business and industry of the south. The republics of Central America and the Caribbean possess great natural wealth. They need only a measure of stability and the means of financial regeneration to enter upon an era of peace and prosperity, bringing profit and happiness to themselves and at the same time creating conditions sure to lead to a flourishing interchange of trade with this country.

I wish to call your especial attention to the recent occurrences in Nicaragua, for I believe the terrible events recorded there during the revolution of the past summer—the useless loss of life, the devastation of property, the bombardment of defenseless cities, the killing and wounding of women and children, the torturing of non-combatants to exact contributions, and the suffering of thousands of human beings—might have been averted had the department of state, through approval of the loan convention by the senate, been permitted to carry out its now well-developed policy of encouraging the extending of financial aid to weak Central American states with the primary objects of avoiding just such revolutions by assisting those republics to rehabilitate their finances, to establish their currency on a stable basis, to remove the custom houses from the danger of revolutions by arranging for their secure administration, and to establish reliable banks.

Agricultural Credits.

A most important work, accomplished in the past year by the American diplomatic officers in Europe, is the investigation of the agricultural credit system in the European countries. Both as a means to afford relief to the consumers of this country through a more thorough development of agricultural resources and as a means of more sufficiently maintaining the agricultural population, the project to establish credit facilities for the farmers is a concern of vital importance to this nation. No evidence of prosperity among well-established farmers should blind us to the fact that lack of capital is preventing a development of the nation's agricultural resources and an adequate increase of the land under cultivation; that agricultural production is fast falling behind the increase in population; and that, in fact, although these well-established farmers are maintained in increasing prosperity because of the natural increase in population, we are not developing the industry of agriculture.

The need of capital which American farmers feel today had been experienced by the farmers of Europe, with ago. The problem had been successfully solved in the old world and it was evident that the farmers of this country might profit by a study of their systems. I therefore ordered, through the department of state, an investigation to be made by the diplomatic officers in Europe, and I have laid the results of this investigation before the governors of the various states with the hope that they will be used to advantage in their forthcoming meeting.

Increase of Foreign Trade.

In my last annual message I said that the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, was noteworthy as marking the highest record of exports of American products to foreign countries. The fiscal year 1912 shows that this rate of advance has been maintained, the total domestic exports having a valuation approximately of \$2,200,000,000, as compared with a fraction over \$2,000,000,000 the previous year. It is also significant that manufactured and partly manufactured articles continue to be the chief commodities forming the volume of our augmented exports, the demands of our own people for consumption requiring that an increasing proportion of our abundant agricultural products be kept at home. In the fiscal year 1911 the exports of articles in the various stages of manufacture, not including foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured, amounted approximately to \$907,500,000. In the fiscal year 1912 the total was nearly \$1,022,000,000, a gain of \$114,000,000.

Advantage of Maximum and Minimum Tariff Provision.

The importance which our manufacturers have assumed in the commerce of the world in competition with the manufacturers of other countries again draws attention to the duty of this government to use its utmost endeavors to secure impartial treatment for American products in all markets. Healthy commercial rivalry in international intercourse is best assured by the possession of proper means

for protecting and promoting our foreign trade. It is natural that competitive countries should view with some concern this steady expansion of our commerce. If in some instances the measure taken by them to meet it are not entirely equitable, a remedy should be found. In former messages I have described the negotiations of the department of state with foreign governments for the adjustment of the maximum and minimum tariff as provided in section 2 of the tariff law of 1909. The advantages secured by the adjustment of our trade relations under this law have continued during the last year, and some additional cases of discriminatory treatment of which we had reason to complain have been removed. The department of state has for the first time in the history of this country obtained substantial most-favored-nation treatment from all the countries of the world. There are, however, other instances which, while apparently not constituting undue discrimination in the sense of section 2, are nevertheless exceptions to the complete equity of tariff treatment for American products that the department of state consistently has sought to obtain for American commerce abroad.

Necessity for Supplementary Legislation.

These developments confirm the opinion conveyed to you in my annual message of 1911, that while the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law of 1909 has been fully justified by the success achieved in removing previously existing undue discriminations against American products, yet experience has shown that this feature of the law should be amended in such way as to prevent a fully effective means of meeting the varying degrees of discriminatory treatment of American commerce in foreign countries still encountered, as well as to protect against injurious treatment on the part of foreign governments, through either legislative or administrative measures, the financial interests abroad of American citizens whose enterprises enlarge the market for American commodities.

I can not too strongly recommend to congress the passage of some such enabling measure as the bill which was recommended by the secretary of state in his letter of December 13, 1911. The object of the proposed legislation is, in brief, to enable the executive to apply, as the case may require, to any or all commodities, whether or not on the free list from a country which discriminates against the United States, a graduated scale of duties up to the maximum of 25 per cent. ad valorem provided in the present law. Flat tariffs are out of date.

The message told what the government has done in connection with the Balkan war and in placing the government of Liberia in position to pay its debts. The new condition of affairs in China was set forth, and then our relations with Central and South American governments were set forth in more detail. It concluded as follows:

Congress should fully realize the conditions which obtain in the world as we find ourselves at the threshold of our middle age as a nation. We have emerged full grown as a peer in the great concourse of nations. We have passed through various formative periods. We have been self-centered in the struggle to develop our domestic resources and deal with our domestic questions. The nation is now too mature to continue in its foreign relations those temporary expedients natural to a people to whom domestic affairs are the sole concern. In the past our diplomacy has often consisted, in normal times, in a mere assertion of the right to international existence. We are now in a larger relation with broader rights of our own and obligations to others than ourselves. A number of great guiding principles were laid down early in the history of this government. The recent task of our diplomacy has been to adjust those principles to the conditions of today, to develop their corollaries, to find practical applications of the old principles expanded to meet new situations. Thus are being evolved bases upon which can rest the superstructure of policies which must grow with the destined progress of this nation. The successful conduct of our foreign relations demands a broad and a modern view. We can not meet new questions nor build for the future if we confine ourselves to outworn dogmas of the past and to the perspective appropriate at our emergence from colonial times and conditions. The opening of the Panama canal will mark a new era in our international life and create new and world-wide conditions which, with their vast correlations and consequences, will obtain for hundreds of years to come. We must not wait for events to overtake us unawares. With continuity of purpose we must deal with the problems of our external relations by a diplomacy modern, resourceful, magnanimous, and fittingly expressive of the high ideals of a great nation.

WH. H. TAFT.
The White House,
December 3, 1912.

SNAPSHOTS AT STATE NEWS

All Pennsylvania Gleaned for Items of Interest.

REPORTS ABOUT CROPS GOOD

Farmers Busy in Every Locality—Churches Raising Funds for Many Worthy Objects—Items of Business and Pleasure that Interest.

Silk mill workers of the anthracite field will be unionized by agents from New England, and higher pay sought.

For lack of funds the Allentown School Board will be unable to establish an open-air school.

Tag day receipts amounted to \$800 toward a maternity ward in the Chambersburg Hospital.

A hunter's bullet barely missed striking Mrs. W. H. Peters as she stepped outside the door in Waynesboro.

Farmers around Bloomsburg have been working by moonlight to get in the corn crop, anticipating a storm.

A new laundry building, costing \$25,000, at the Easton Hospital, is completed.

The Lehigh Valley station at Mauch Chunk has been refurbished throughout.

Property transfers in Allentown last week represented investments of \$140,000.

Dauber's Mill, a landmark near New Ringgold, has been sold to Benjamin Hollar, of Selbertsville.

The late W. Irving Tragle, of Reading, bequeathed to the Home for Friendless Children, Reading, \$500.

After the first of the year union miners of the Lehigh field will get their buttons quarterly, instead of monthly.

Given shelter by Peter Albright, at York, Wesley E. McSwine, an aged fiddler, died suddenly in his host's home.

Stepping out of the way of one train, Clarence Helm, 24 years old, was killed by a train coming from the other direction, at Sergeant.

Reading's oldest plasterer, William Diehl, 78 years old, still smooths mortar with a trowel that he has used for 40 years.

The Reading Fellowship Farm Association has purchased 48 acres near Lorane, to be divided into acre plots for the use of its members.

A large number of arrests were made by Allentown police, following Chief Bernhard's decree that corner loafing must be broken up.

Mauch Chunk will observe the third Thursday of May annually as Mary Packer Cummings day in honor of her public park bequest to the town.

It seems certain that the Fitzpatrick glass plant at Falls Creek, which has been idle for several years, will resume operations within a few months and will be controlled by the Pennsylvania interests, manufacturers of bottles.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fletcher, of Bloomsburg, aged 87 years, while visiting her brother, Charles Jones, of Summer Hill, picked enough ripe red raspberries to make three jars of jam. The berries were goodly-sized and had a delicious flavor.

While the congregation was filing into the East Bangor M. E. Church lightning struck the belfry and tore a huge hole in it, doing damage estimated at \$500. The sexton had left the belfry only a moment before the bolt struck.

The Rev. H. R. Bixell, who recently resigned as pastor of the First Christian Church, Bloomsburg, has been selected to preach a special sermon at the second World's Christian Citizenship Conference to be held at Portland, Ore., next summer.

Desirous of keeping the street car tracks off Ridge row and away from his home, W. W. Seranton, of Scranton, is willing to pay \$10,000 if the Council will enter into a building agreement not to award a contract or franchise to build on the street in any time hereafter.

Reuben Wildasin, one of the successful farmers of near Littlestown, from 4 acres of land raised 7,200 bushels of corn. A two and three-quarters acre field produced 550 bushels.

As a memorial to their father, grandfather and great-grandfather, James Elmer Keiser and John Elwood Keiser placed in the corner-stone of the new Old Fellows' Temple at Reading a panel upon 12 silver and copper coins representing the date of the institution of the local lodges.

The Real Problem.
"Well, dear," said the young husband to his bride, "I'll make out the deposit slip in your name and all you have to do is to take it to the bank."
"Yes," she responded, "but suppose I want to draw out some money some day, how will they know which is my money?"—Harper's Bazar.

His Successor.
"I suppose you expect your son to step into your shoes when you retire."
"No, I hardly expect that; but he has already taken my seat in the front row."

Kind to Watch.
"Dibbs apparently has no bad habits."
"Beware of that man!"

Whenever You Use Your Back



It's a sign of sick kidneys, especially if the kidney action is disordered. Too passages scanty or too frequent or off-color. Do not neglect any little kidney ail for the slight troubles run into Dropsy, Gravel, Stone or Bright's disease. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. This good remedy cures bad kidneys.



Clears bad complexions

The regular use of Resinol Soap, with an occasional light application of Resinol Ointment, stimulates the skin, permits natural, healthy action, and rids the complexion of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, quickly, easily and at little cost. Try Resinol at our expense.

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.
In this age of research and experiment, all nature is searched by the scientist for the most comfortable and healthiest means. Science has indeed made giant strides in the past century, and among the most important discoveries in medicine is that of Therapion, which has been found to be the most effective French Lipothion and that it is worthy the attention of those who suffer from kidney, bladder, nervous, chronic weakness, urinary, skin eruptions, piles, etc. There is no doubt. In fact it seems evident from the big stir created amongst specialists, that Therapion is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. It is of course impossible to tell whether all we should have to tell in this short article, but those who would like to know more about this remedy that has effected so many—no slight ones—cures, should send addressed envelope for FREE book to Dr. Le Clerc, Med. Co., Haverlock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng., and decide for themselves whether the New French Remedy "THERAPION" No. 1, No. 2 or No. 3 is what they require and have been seeking in vain during a life of misery, suffering, ill health and unhappiness. Therapion is sold by druggists or mail \$1.00. Fringers Co., 40 Brookman St., New York.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN
Relieve Feverishness, Constipation, Colds and correct disorders of the stomach and bowels. Used by Mothers for 25 years. At all Druggists 25c. Sample mailed FREE. J. B. ALLEN, Disp. All. St. Paul, Minn.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Clears the scalp, cures itching, dandruff, promotes a luxuriant growth of hair. Sold by Druggists. Price 25c. Sample mailed FREE. J. B. ALLEN, Disp. All. St. Paul, Minn.

OLD SORES CURED
Allen's Ulcer Salve cures chronic sores, Boils, Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Venereal Ulcers, Ulcers of the Leg, Fever Sores, Abscesses, Stomach Sores, etc. J. B. ALLEN, Disp. All. St. Paul, Minn.

DROPSY TREATMENT. Give quick relief and short breath in a few days and entire relief in 10-15 days, trial treatment FREE. DR. GERRARDSON, Box 4, Littleton, Colo.

Pettit's Eye Salve
RELIEVES SORE EYES

PISO'S REMEDY
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

Accomplishing.
It is very important that the young man select his life work early and bend every energy toward accomplishing something. One of the most common causes of failure in this life lies in the fact that men do not see the importance of being thorough until it is too late.—Florence Vidette.

Desire for Long Life.
There appears to exist a greater desire to live long than to live well! Measure by man's desires, he cannot live long enough; measure by his good deeds, and he has not lived long enough; measure by his evil deeds, and he has lived too long.

Hard Luck.
First Actor—Things didn't seem to work together in your series of dramatic representations.
Second Actor—They didn't. When we played tragedy the box office receipts were a farce, and when we played farce they were a tragedy.—Tatler.

Discriminating Sparrows.
An Atchison man planted lettuce, but as fast as it came through the ground the English sparrows ate it off. He finally got a few small flags and stuck them in the lettuce bed and not a sparrow would consent to touch that lettuce as long as Old Glory floated over it.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Getting the Best of It.
The wisest man would make a good bargain if he could trade off what he knows for what he doesn't know.

Logic of Facts.
"Dukfutz married an optimist."
"Why do you think so?" "Any woman would be an optimist who accepted Dukfutz."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

No Escape From Them.
Even when the expected happens there are people who will insist on saying "I told you so."