

Semi-Weekly Founded 1908 Weekly Founded, 1844

The



Citizen.

Way County Organ of the REPUBLICAN PARTY

66th YEAR.

HONESDALE, WAYNE CO., PA., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1909.

NO. 97

MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS

No Tariff Revision For the Present.

NICARAGUAN TROUBLE.

Irresponsible Nations Not Protected by Monroe Doctrine.

A DEFICIT OF \$73,075,600.

Legislation Urged Against Injunctions Without Notice.

Washington, Dec. 7.—In his annual message, read to congress, President Taft said:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding and are very generally satisfactory.

Europe. The American rights [in the fisheries on the north Atlantic coast] under the fisheries article of the treaty of 1818 have been a cause of difference between the United States and Great Britain for nearly seventy years.

Negotiations for an international conference to consider and reach an arrangement providing for the preservation and protection of the fur seals in the north Pacific are in progress with the governments of Great Britain, Japan and Russia.

The quick transition of the government of the Ottoman empire from one of retrograde tendencies to a constitutional government with a parliament and with progressive modern policies of reform and public improvement is one of the important phenomena of our times.

Latin America. One of the happiest events in recent pan-American diplomacy was the pacific, independent settlement by the governments of Bolivia and Peru of a boundary difference between them, which for some weeks threatened to cause war and even to entrain imbecilities affecting other republics less directly concerned.

This administration, through the department of state and the foreign service, is lending all proper support to legitimate and beneficial American enterprises in foreign countries, the degree of such support being measured by the national advantages to be expected.

At the date when this message is printed this government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Zelaya government for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaraguan charge d'affaires and is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligations to

the fact whether or not the government of the country in question is in its administration and in its diplomacy faithful to the principles of moderation, equity and justice upon which alone depends international credit in diplomacy as well as in finance.

The Monroe Doctrine. The pan-American policy of this government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared, and neither the doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States.

My meeting with President Diaz and the greeting exchanged on both American and Mexican soil served, I hope, to signalize the close and cordial relations which so well bind together this republic and the great republic immediately to the south, between which there is so vast a network of material interests.

I am happy to say that all but one of the cases which for so long vexed our relations with Venezuela have been settled within the past few months and that, under the enlightened regime now directing the government of Venezuela, provision has been made for arbitration of the remaining case before The Hague tribunal.

On July 30, 1909, the government of Panama agreed, after considerable negotiation, to indemnify the relatives of the American officers and sailors who were brutally treated, one of them having, indeed, been killed by the Panamanian police this year.

This government was obliged to intervene diplomatically to bring about arbitration or settlement of the claim of the Emery company against Nicaragua, which it had long before been agreed should be arbitrated. A settlement of this troublesome case was reached by the signature of a protocol on Sept. 18, 1909.

Many years ago diplomatic intervention became necessary to the protection of the interests in the American claim of Alsop & Co. against the government of Chile. The government of Chile had frequently admitted obligation in the case and had promised this government to settle it. There had been two abortive attempts to do so through arbitral commissions, which failed through lack of jurisdiction. Now, happily, as the result of the recent diplomatic negotiations, the governments of the United States and of Chile, actuated by the sincere desire to free from any strain those cordial and friendly relations upon which both set such store, have agreed by a protocol to submit the controversy to definitive settlement by his Britannic majesty Edward VII.

The Nicaraguan Trouble. Since the Washington conventions of 1907 were communicated to the government of the United States as a consulting and advising party this government has been almost continuously called upon by one or another and in turn by all of the five Central American republics to exert itself for the maintenance of the conventions. Nearly every complaint has been against the Zelaya government of Nicaragua, which has kept Central America in constant tension or turmoil. The responses made to the representations of Central American republics as due from the United States on account of its relation to the Washington conventions have been at all times conservative and have avoided, so far as possible, any semblance of interference, although it is very apparent that the considerations of geographic proximity to the canal zone and of the very substantial American interests in Central America give to the United States a special position in the zone of these republics and the Caribbean sea.

I need not rehearse here the patient efforts of this government to promote peace and welfare among these republics, efforts which are fully appreciated by the majority of them who are loyal to their true interests. It would be no less unnecessary to rehearse here the sad tale of unpeppared barbarities and oppression alleged to have been committed by the Zelaya government. Recently two Americans were put to death by order of President Zelaya himself. They were officers in the organized forces of a revolution which had continued many weeks and was in control of about half of the republic, and as such, according to the modern enlightened practice of civilized nations, they were entitled to be dealt with as prisoners of war.

At the date when this message is printed this government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Zelaya government for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaraguan charge d'affaires and is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligations to

Central America and to civilization. It may later be necessary for me to bring this subject to the attention of the congress in a special message.

In the Far East. In the far east this government preserves unchanged its policy of supporting the principle of equality of opportunity and scrupulous respect for the integrity of the Chinese empire, to which policy are pledged the interested powers of both east and west.

By the treaty of 1903 China has undertaken the abolition of likin with a moderate and proportionate raising of the customs tariff along with currency reform. These reforms being a manifest advantage to foreign commerce as well as to the interests of China, this government is endeavoring to facilitate these measures and the needful acquiescence of the treaty powers. When it appeared that Chinese likin revenues were to be hypothecated to foreign bankers in connection with a great railway project it was obvious that the governments whose nationals held this loan would have a certain direct interest in the question of the carrying out by China of the reforms in question. The administration deemed American participation to be of great national interest. Happily, when it was as a matter of broad policy urgent that this opportunity should not be lost, the indispensable instrumentality presented itself when a group of American bankers of international reputation and great resources agreed at once to share in the loan upon precisely such terms as this government should approve. The chief of those terms was that American railway material should be upon an exact equality with that of the other nationals joining in the loan in the placing of orders for this whole railroad system. After months of negotiation the equal participation of Americans seems at last assured.

In one of the Chinese-Japanese conventions of Sept. 1 of this year there was a provision which caused considerable public apprehension in that upon its face it was believed in some quarters to seek to establish a monopoly of mining privileges along the South Manchurian and Antung-Mukden railroads and thus to exclude Americans from a wide field of enterprise, to take part in which they were by treaty with China entitled. After a thorough examination of the conventions and of the several contextual documents the secretary of state reached the conclusion that no such monopoly was intended or accomplished. This government made inquiry of the Imperial Chinese and Japanese governments and received from each official assurance that the provision had no purpose inconsistent with the policy of equality of opportunity to which the signatories, in common with the United States, are pledged.

Our traditional relations, with the Japanese empire continue cordial, as usual. The arrangement of 1903 for a co-operative control of the coming of laborers to the United States has proved to work satisfactorily. The matter of a revision of the existing treaty between the United States and Japan which is terminable in 1912 is already receiving the study of both countries.

The Department of State. I earnestly recommend to the favorable action of the congress the estimates submitted by the department of state and most especially the legislation suggested in the secretary of state's letter of this date whereby it will be possible to develop and make permanent the reorganization of the department upon modern lines in a manner to make it a thoroughly efficient instrument in the furtherance of our foreign trade and of American interests abroad.

Under a provision of the act of Aug. 5, 1909, I have appointed three officials to assist the officers of the government in collecting information necessary to a wise administration of the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909. As to questions of customs administration they are co-operating with the officials of the treasury department and as to matters of the needs and the exigencies of our manufacturers and exporters with the department of commerce and labor in its relation to the domestic aspect of the subject of foreign commerce.

As a consequence of section 2 of the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909, it becomes the duty of the secretary of state to conduct as diplomatic business all the negotiations necessary to place him in a position to advise me as to whether or not a particular country unduly discriminates against the United States in the sense of the statute referred to. Government Expenditures and Revenues.

Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration is that of economy in expenditures and sufficiency of revenue. The report of the secretary shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by \$34,075,620. If to this deficit are added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama canal, amounting to \$38,000,000, and \$1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of \$73,075,620. This deficit the secretary proposes to

meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama canal. I approve this proposal.

(Continued on page 2.)

OBITUARY.

Margaret (Maudsley) Young, wife of Coe F. Young, Jr., died of Bright's disease, at her home near Braman Nov. 21, 1909. She was born near Lookout, Pa., in September, 1880. Mrs. Young was a bright and ambitious young woman. Having a talent for music she spent four winters in Honesdale perfecting herself in the art. She was well and favorably known throughout the county, having taught music for about eight years. On May 15, 1907, she was united in marriage to Coe F. Young, Jr., of Braman. Besides her husband and their fifteen-months-old daughter, Ada, she is survived by her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Maudsley, seven brothers and four sisters.

Several years ago she joined the M. E. church at Lookout and has since been a consistent and faithful member and organist of that church until her removal to this place. She was of a genial and happy disposition and will be greatly missed in the home and by a host of friends. The funeral, which was held at the Braman M. E. church, Wednesday, Nov. 24th, was largely attended and unusually sad. The six-day-old son of the deceased, who died on Tuesday, Nov. 23d, was buried in the casket with his mother.

A young life is finished and the bereaved husband has the sympathy of a large circle of friends. Rev. W. S. Empleton officiated at the funeral, and interment was made in the Braman cemetery.

FLAW IN GAME LAW.

If Deer Was Shot With Buck Shot no Crime was Committed.

It develops that it is no crime in Pennsylvania for a person to have in his possession after a season the carcass of a deer providing the deer has been killed with buck shot. George C. McKean was arrested at his home at McKean's Valley, Pike county, for having a deer in front of his house. McKean told four game wardens that he shot the deer with a rifle, but he could not explain the appearance of buck shot in the carcass. At the hearing before Justice Ludwig in Milford, McKean and R. Jacob Westbrook testified how the former had shot the buck and followed it six miles, before it was found dead. Attorney C. W. Bull summed up for the defense and W. S. Leash of Delaware Water Gap, for the Commonwealth, and while the latter admitted that it had not been proven that McKean shot the deer with buckshot, he contended that he nevertheless was guilty of having the illegally killed game in his possession, and should be fined. After considerable discussion, Mr. McKean was discharged and the wardens turned over the deer to him. They failed to find anything anywhere in the Act of assembly which makes it a crime to have in possession a buck deer shot with buck shot, and it was buck shot and not a rifle ball that they claimed McKean used.

Port Jervis Man Under a Cloud.

Robert Davidson Muir was cashier of the National Bank of Port Jervis, from the time of its reorganization in March, 1900, to January, 1905. He came to Port Jervis on the recommendation of National Bank Examiner I. C. Moore of Washington, who was appointed receiver by the comptroller when the bank was compelled to suspend because of the Goldsmith defalcation. He was born in Missouri and later the family moved to Lincoln, Neb. At the age of nineteen years, Muir entered the First National Bank of Lincoln, as messenger, and rose to the position as assistant cashier. From this office, he was made a national bank examiner and was the assistant of Bank Examiner C. E. Hanna for the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington territory.

In January, 1905, he was forced to resign his position because of his irregularity. He also attempted to wrest the control of the bank from Dr. W. L. Cuddeback, its president since the reorganization by securing proxies of stock, but was unsuccessful. Later he attempted to organize a trust company in Port Jervis, but failed in that also. From Port Jervis, Mr. Muir went to New Haven. He became cashier of the Peoples' Trust Company. He has now unaccountably disappeared and it is rumored a shortage of \$23,000 is the cause of his going away.

Members of the Russian Royal Family Hasten to Livadia. St. Petersburg, Dec. 7.—The czarina is seriously ill at Livadia. She has had several attacks, from which she has recovered with great difficulty. She is greatly depressed. Several members of the Russian imperial family have received urgent requests from Livadia and have gone to see her majesty.

BRIBE FOR KILLING

Witness Testifies Mrs. Wilhelm Offered \$1,000.

TO GET RID OF HER HUSBAND

He Swears That Woman on Trial For Murder Told Him She Herself Had Made Attempt, but Had Failed.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 7.—At the trial here of Mrs. Mary J. Wilhelm for the murder of her husband in February William Levy, a painter, testified that on two occasions Mrs. Wilhelm had offered to give him \$1,000 if he would kill her husband.

He swore that she had also told him about an attempt she had herself made to do away with her husband. The witness said that Mrs. Wilhelm told him that she had on one occasion put ground glass in her husband's tea, but that he had felt the glass on his



MRS. MARY J. WILHELM.

tongue when about to swallow a mouthful of the tea and had spat it out.

Levy said that the first time Mrs. Wilhelm had tried to bribe him to kill her husband was at her home four years ago. The second occasion was two years ago, when he was painting a factory at Academy and Silk streets. There, he testified, she made an offer similar to that made in her home.

In opening for the state Prosecutor Mott said he would show that Mrs. Wilhelm was in love with Nicholas S. Sica and that she had repeatedly expressed a desire to marry him. He would show that Sica, who was indicted with Mrs. Wilhelm, was at the Wilhelm home on the day of the tragedy, that there was a quarrel over a proposed real estate deal and that the defendant sided with Sica to prevent her husband from "sticking" him. He would also show that after Sica left the house she remained alone with her husband.

Mrs. Wilhelm sat between Chauncey H. Beasley and E. S. Black, her lawyers. She was dressed in black. Although her face showed traces of the strain she has undergone in prison since her indictment, she did not appear alarmed as to the outcome of the trial. She has all along expressed the utmost confidence that she would be acquitted.

Behind the accused woman sat her sister, Miss Bertha Stafford, and their gray haired mother, Mrs. Harriet Stafford.

HOUSE BILL CLERKS BUSY.

174 Public and Between 1,500 and 2,000 Pension Bills Presented.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The bill clerks of the house are doing a land office business. One hundred and seventy-four public measures—most of them reintroductions of bills thrown into the hopper in the special session of the Sixty-first congress, during which no general business was considered—and between 1,500 and 2,000 private pension bills have been already presented. The government printing office has put on the regular congressional night and extra shift and expects to get rid of the whole batch by tomorrow.

The Rev. H. E. Mott Not Reinstated. Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 7.—The Elizabeth presbytery has denied the petition of the Rev. Henry Elliott Mott for reinstatement to the Presbyterian ministry. He was suspended a year ago for unbecoming conduct.

ESTIMATES FOR CONGRESS.

Total is \$103,270,303 Less Than Appropriations For Current Year.

Washington, Dec. 7.—That there has been a careful scrutiny of the estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, is shown by the figures submitted to the house of representatives by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh.

The grand total of estimates for 1911 is \$732,223,075, which is \$103,370,303 less than the appropriations for the current fiscal year and \$123,806,493 under the estimates submitted a year ago.

The estimates in detail for the various departments are:

Table with 2 columns: Department and Amount. Includes Legislative (613,109,679), Executive (473,379), State department (4,776,302), Treasury department (136,938,630), Territorial governments (37,359), Independent offices (2,400,035), District of Columbia (11,884,828), War department (300,423,514), Navy department (117,023,514), Interior department (12,234,132), Postoffice department proper (1,555,695), Deficiency in postal revenues (10,824,132), Department of agriculture (17,831,196), Commerce and labor (14,137,312), Department of justice (9,518,640).

Expenses of the postal service are paid from the postal revenues and are not estimated for.

McGann Beats Toledo Giant. Philadelphia, Dec. 17.—Hugh McGann, the Rochester light heavyweight boxer, gave Jack Reed, the Toledo Giant, a terrible beating in four rounds at the West End club here. McGann displayed championship caliber. His manager is anxious to match him against Stanley Ketchel.

SPECIAL MESSAGES COMING.

President to Discuss Conservation and Interstate Commerce Legislation.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Within the next week President Taft will send two special messages to congress. One will be on the conservation of natural resources and the other on interstate commerce legislation and the Sherman antitrust law. The president has informed callers that he will give his views on these subjects to congress within that time, and he has made it plain also that he does not purpose for the present at least to have the antitrust law disturbed.

The president contemplated mentioning his desire for amendments to the interstate commerce act in his annual message, but refrained because of the fact that the subject was too big to be dealt with in company with the many others contained in that document.

In the special message on the interstate commerce legislation the president will suggest to congress the creation of a commerce court of five members, and he will also ask that the interstate commerce commission be given the power of initiative in rate making.

MAY BLOCK SUGAR INQUIRY.

Leaders in Senate and House Are Opposed to Investigation.

Washington, Dec. 7.—A congressional inquiry into the crooked operations of the sugar trust at the port of New York will not be countenanced by the responsible leaders in the house and senate unless the administration indicates that it approves of such an investigation.

President Taft and his advisers are very much shocked over the recent revelations in the New York custom house, but they take the position that it would be unwise for congress to probe into the sugar scandal because of a fear on the part of prosecuting officers that their plans would be divulged and possibly a measure of immunity gained by officials through compulsory appearance before a committee of congress.

If the leaders can prevent it no action will be taken for some months to come on resolutions offered providing for an inquiry into the operations of the American Sugar Refining company, but nearly all the Democrats and a considerable number of Republicans insist that the sugar company should be brought to justice and the methods by which it has made enormous profits through a system of corruption laid bare to the public.

Two resolutions have been introduced in the house calling for an investigation of the activities of the sugar trust. One is offered by Representative Campbell of Kansas and the other by Representative Garner of Pennsylvania, both Republicans.

KING MUST LOOK ELSEWHERE.

American Girl Says He's Only a Boy and She Won't Marry Him.

New York, Dec. 7.—Miss Yvonne Townsend, daughter of Lawrence Townsend, former minister to Portugal, arrived from Europe and denied that she was going to be married to young King Manuel of Portugal.

She said that the rumor was absurd, as the king was merely a "boy of nineteen or twenty." When the king was a little prince of nine Miss Townsend and he were playmates, and she renewed her acquaintance with him in England recently.