

T.C. DAWSON WAS GREAT PACIFIER

Late Diplomat Had Success In Latin American Republics.

COUNTRY LOST TRUSTED AGENT

His Life Was Often In Peril While on Difficult Missions—Served Seven Years in Brazil—Appointed Traveling Diplomatic Specialist in 1907.

Thomas Cleveland Dawson, resident diplomatic officer of the state department at Washington, who died recently, had won by his singular success in dealing with the Latin American republics the reputation of being the "great pacifier." He seemed to have such a thorough insight into the character of the South and Central American peoples that he was employed again and again by the federal government on difficult missions, always with conspicuous success. For this reason he received the appointment of resident diplomatic officer at Washington, a sort of handy man who could be dispatched at short notice to settle any troubles that might arise in the Latin American republics.

Born in Hudson, Wis., in 1855, Mr. Dawson was graduated from Hanover college and the Cincinnati law school. Then he took up the practice of law in Iowa, and for a time he went into newspaper work in the same state. Returning to the law, he served as assistant attorney general of Iowa from 1891 to 1894. In 1897 he entered the diplomatic service by becoming secretary of legation at Rio de Janeiro, where he met his wife, Miss Luiza Guerra Duval of Porto Alegre.

His Service in Brazil.
He stayed in Brazil till 1904, and during his seven years of service was five times charge d'affaires. He was then appointed minister resident and consul general to Santo Domingo. This appointment gave him his chance of distinction. In 1906 and 1907 the island was in turmoil, and President Roosevelt proposed an arrangement with the revolutionary government by which the United States should undertake the supervision of the customs. Then he asked Mr. Dawson to obtain some kind of popular indorsement of the plan, and this the minister resident did with much skill.

A story is told of these perilous times when Mr. Dawson's life was often in danger. He was sitting one day at the palace with President Morales and Don Ramon Caceres, Morales' rival and ultimate successor. The noise of a mob approaching the palace was heard.

"You must take responsibility for this," said Mr. Dawson to Caceres. "These are your men. Go to the window and send them home."

"I'll take no responsibility for them!" shouted Caceres.
Mr. Dawson brushed him aside, went himself to the window and there, standing unarmed before the crowd that had come to seize him, addressed them quietly. He spoke of their grievances. He reasoned with them and showed his sympathy, with the result that they were pacified and went quietly away.

Some of His Victories.
From Domingo Mr. Dawson went to Colombia in January, 1907. Here again he had to smooth down susceptibilities aroused by what was termed American aggression. Once a crowd swept through the police lines and invaded the American legation. Minister Dawson met them and received their ring-leaders with such quiet courtesy that he overcame another crisis full of danger. While in Colombia he brought about an agreement between that country and Venezuela for the free navigation of the Orinoco and Zulia rivers.

Haiti next claimed Mr. Dawson's services, and after another successful term there he was appointed by Secretary Knox as traveling diplomatic specialist, with headquarters at Washington. From then on he lived at the seat of the federal government and was dispatched on one mission after another as the need of a skilled diplomatist made itself apparent. Thus he was directly instrumental in settling in Chile the long standing Alsop dispute. In this case the heirs of Alsop & Co., an American concern, claimed a large sum from the Chilean government and for years could get no satisfaction.

Mr. Dawson called on the president of Chile and told him that he must consent to arbitrate or pay the firm \$1,000,000. The president refused.
"Then I regret to inform you," said Mr. Dawson, "that the United States will not be able for some time to send a minister here." He withdrew and took a train for Buenos Aires. In a few days Chile thought better of the matter, and Mr. Dawson had scored another success.

From that time till his death he was employed constantly in straightening out difficult situations, and Panama, Nicaragua and Honduras have each in turn felt the skill of his diplomatic hand.

Prices of Commodities.
Wholesale prices of commodities rose between 1900 and 1910 by about 15 per cent in England, by about 30 per cent in Germany and by intermediate amounts in France. The raw materials of industry rose by 25 to 40 per cent in all countries.

Definitions That Will Help Readers In the Campaign

[From Everybody's Magazine For May.]

FOR the next few months every political conversation and speech and editorial will be full of words more or less loosely used to characterize the political theories and personalities that are at issue. In order to put discussion into terms of common understanding it would be of service to establish some definitions that might find common acceptance. In any science a precise terminology is a prime necessity. Even in a field as unscientific as politics there may well be a glossary in order that when different men use the same word they may, preferably, mean the same thing.

Here are some definitions which we hope will be of assistance to the public during the coming campaign. Nothing is more difficult than to define and what follows is surely fallible. But not the least service of these definitions may lie in discussion of their precision.

REFORM.—A general term for all propositions for change. Differs in its application in different communities. For instance, in American tariff reform means lower tariff; in England, higher.

REFORMER.—The original kicker, father of the insurgent, grandfather of the progressive, great-grandfather of the radical, sometimes all in one person. He thinks to change things by changing the form of things.

INSURGENT.—A reformer in politics who is fighting, usually with in his party, against some things he thinks are wrong.

PROGRESSIVE.—An insurgent who is fighting for certain definite reforms, e. g., the initiative, referendum and recall; the short ballot, the direct election of United States senators, etc.

LIBERAL.—One who is in sympathy with progressive ideals, but not limited by any hard and fast program.

RADICAL.—A term applied to advanced progressives who, impatient with treating only the symptoms of evil, would remove the causes. They aim to change the foundation of the social system.

CONSERVATIVE.—One who views with timidity any effort to change political conditions by untried means; a useful, pessimistic citizen, who thinks this is a static, not an evolving, world; who honestly believes that things are as right as can be.

STANDPATTER.—One to whom any political change is necessarily a change for the worse; a conservative who has a personal or business reason for resistance to progress. Satisfied with the hand dealt to him in the game of life he "stands pat."

REACTIONARY.—One who thinks the future lies in the past, and generally bears the same relation to the conservative that the radical does to the progressive.

DEMAGOGUE.—One who appeals to the prejudices and passions of the people.

CONSERVATIONIST.—A conservative liberal. His particular aim is to save from private exploitation our public lands, forests, water power, minerals—all the so called natural resources that have not already been taken up by individuals.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.—A generic term for the initiative, referendum, recall, short ballot, etc.

INITIATIVE.—The right of a certain percentage of all voters (say 20 per cent) to force the legislature to submit a given question to a referendum, even if the legislature for some reason doesn't want to.

REFERENDUM.—The act of referring a given question to all the voters for decision; a sort of voters' veto over the legislature. All state constitutions now require a referendum on all amendments proposed by the legislature.

RECALL.—An instrument which enables the voters to exercise the right of the employer to dismiss the employed—i. e., the right of the voters who have placed a public servant in office to recall him from that office at will, even before his term has expired.

RECALL OF DECISION.—The right of the voters to annul by a referendum any judicial decision on a constitutional question.

SHORT BALLOT.—A reform to reduce the number of offices to be filled at any election and so concentrate the attention of the voters and the authority and responsibility of the few officials elected.

DIRECT NOMINATION.—The plan of nominating party candidates for office by the direct vote of the voters of the party without the intervention of conventions.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.—A plan to let the voters of a party in each congressional district elect delegates to the national nominating convention—such delegates being instructed by the voters to vote for a certain presidential candidate.

DIRECT ELECTION OF SENATORS.—The proposal to have United States senators elected directly by the voters of each state instead of by the state legislatures.

SOCIALISM.—A movement having for its aim the abolition of private ownership of the social instruments of wealth production, and the introduction of a system of industry collectively owned and democratically managed for the benefit of the whole community.

TARIFF.—A tax upon goods imported from foreign countries, collected from the importer at the custom house and charged up on the price to the consumer.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.—A tax upon imports fixed at a point high enough to discourage the importation of goods for the purpose of protecting the home manufacturers of such goods against foreign competition, the theory being that the American manufacturer, freed from foreign competition, may then charge the American consumer a price high enough to yield satisfactory profits to himself and good wages to his employees.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.—A tariff fixed upon the basis of the actual needs of the government to pay its expenses. The protection of domestic industries is not contemplated.

COST OF PRODUCTION THEORY.—A recent Republican amendment to the party's theory of a protective tariff. It proposes that such a tariff should just cover the higher costs of production (due to higher labor and material cost) which the American manufacturer is up against—plus a reasonable profit.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.—An agreement between two countries by which an item or series of items in the tariff of each country is made exempt from the regular import duty.

SHIP SUBSIDY.—A money grant given by the government to a merchant (or corporation) to help establish a steamship route (using American built ships) which otherwise would not be self-supporting. The cost of production theory applied to our merchant marine.

PRIVILEGE.—All property rights which are the beneficiaries of legislation which does not equally benefit the entire community—e. g., the woolen trust, the steel trust and other beneficiaries of the protective tariff; any corporation chartered by the state to exercise powers which others are forbidden to exercise.

"THE INTERESTS."—Corporations or businesses based upon privilege or otherwise interested in protecting property rights as against the rights of the people.

SHERMAN ACT.—A law originally intended to prevent the establishment of monopolies or "trusts" by making corporations in restraint of trade unlawful. The supreme court has since amended the act so as to condemn corporations only when they exercise "unreasonable" restraint of trade.

INCOME TAX.—The proposal to tax for governmental purposes all incomes above a specified annual amount. It is usually on a graduated scale, so that the tax increases as the income rises. The income tax is in operation in Great Britain and in most European countries. A federal income tax in this country has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court. But thirty states have ratified an amendment to the federal constitution permitting the tax. Only six more are needed.

ALDRICH PLAN.—A proposal to establish a central bank for banks to be called the National Reserve association. It will be the fiscal agent of the country and will have the right to issue money (as banks do now) secured by a reserve. All kinds of banks, except private banks, may belong. Individuals will not deal with it directly.

CHECKS AND BALANCES.—An automatic check system invented by "the fathers" under the inspiration of their experience with monarchical and aristocratic rulers and their suspicion of democracy. It is a distribution by the constitution of power in such a way that the states balance the United States and both check the cities. The senate and the house of representatives can block each other, and the president can block congress, while the judiciary can hold up president and congress too. Its admirers say it has worked; that it has kept all political trains on the track. Its detractors agree, but complain that it has kept the trains from moving at all.

CENTRALIZED GOVERNMENT.—The opposite of a government by checks and balances. It would concentrate sovereign power in the federal government and is especially opposed to the theory of individual sovereign states.

O FOR SUMMER!

If it was only summer how happy I should be!
I'd have no blamed old furnace a-tantalin' me
With its black soot and ashes, its dust puffed in my face,
The brimstone and the thick smoke a-fillin' the whole place;
And all the kids a-yellin', "I am most froze to death!"
Marlar always knockin', "That brimstone takes my breath!"
My hands all raw with blisters a-shovelin' that blame coal
And all my money goin' up that consarned stovepipe hole.

If it was only summer—oh, see that snow-drift high!
I cleaned that walk three times today and must again, oh, my!
My backbone is most busted; I'm on the verge of srip;
I got a fracture of the skull in that last awful slip.

The water pipes are busted; the twins both have the croup;
The plumber and the coalman have my neck in the loop.
Oh, how I wish 'twas summer! I'd let the scooters bite.
I'd gladly roast and roast and roast and roast all day and night!

C. M. BARNITZ.

FERTILIZATION AND DEFERTILIZATION OF EGGS.

It is often a question with poultry raisers as to how soon eggs become fertile after mating chickens and how soon eggs become germless after matings are broken.

Two experiments here at Riverside with a White Wyandotte cock and ten hens carried on for ten days, in which the eggs laid were set and tested, will be of interest. On the third day after mating 28 per cent were fertile, on the fourth 40 per cent, on the fifth 50 per cent, on the sixth 60 per cent, on the seventh 70 per cent, on the eighth 72 per cent and on the tenth day 76 per cent.

Seventy-five to 80 per cent is considered an excellent average fertility for vigorous fowls under ordinary conditions, so that ten days may be considered time enough for excellent results unless the brood is a very large, clumsy type.

The male and hens were then separated and the eggs as laid were again set and tested to determine the duration of fertility after male was removed.

On the third day after separation 74 per cent of eggs were fertile, on the fourth 70 per cent, on the fifth 62 per cent, on the sixth 55 per cent, on the seventh 48 per cent, on the eighth 15 per cent, on the ninth 3 per cent and on the tenth day none were fertile.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

When your fowls get rumpy don't shut them up in a band box. Let them have fresh air, but no drafts. Remember this is the fresh air era when patients with respiratory afflictions sleep in the open, not in the oven as of old.

It is handy in some respects to take eggs to market in a box of oats, sell the eggs and feed the oats to the horse, but eggs are cleaner and look so much nicer in a handy crate, and such can be bought, the ten dozen size, for only a quarter.

The hen that lays is the hen that stays, should be the rule on every farm, poultry plant and in every back lot coop. If we could only get rid of the undesirable citizen as easily as the drone hen, the millennial dawn would surely move up a notch.

The Buff Minorca is the latest on deck, California the place of origin. We should like to get our judges together and examine them on old and recent breeds and varieties and their characteristics. Wouldn't they dunk kerplunk, and yet most of them advertise as expert judges of all varieties.

While the customs authorities have decided for keeps that a hen is not a bird, there was a scrap down at Atlantic City as to whether a hen is an animal when a Chinaman was arrested for cruelty to animals for not feeding and watering his flock. The magistrate made the hen an animal and fined the pigtail \$10. Next.

A Connecticut farmer near Harwinton contests the opinion of the customs court that a hen is not a bird by producing a hen on his farm that lays in a box placed in a tree and flies around the farm instead of walking. She may be one of those "barnyard" pheasants that our city hunters shoot on the wing and pass off for the real thing.

"That hen's a hog!" exclaimed her owner. "She's a candidate for the ax. She's up the first to eat and scratches for feed the last!" We asked him to test her for eggs before sending her to chicken heaven. To his surprise he found she was the best layer he owned. We have never seen a great layer that wasn't a great eater.

The dropping board beneath the roost is such an easily arranged convenience no poultry raiser can afford to be without. It catches and saves all droppings at night and makes it so easy to clean up and save the valuable manure. Pens where the excrement is allowed to accumulate in the old bug-house way always smell and are insanitary.

The Rose Comb Barred Plymouth Rock is now being discussed with a vengeance on both sides the Atlantic, and there is a fight as to its admission to the standard. But why should it not be admitted? It comes straight from the Barred Rock and gets its comb honestly from the Dominique that was in the cross that made the Rock, and that's more than can be said of the hybrid single comb Silver Pencilled Wyandotte that was recently standardized into a Silver Pencilled Rock by the American Poultry association.

To Patrons Along the Scranton Branch of the Erie Railroad.

The afternoon train leaving Scranton as per schedule following, runs daily directly to Honesdale, giving people time to transact their business at the county seat and return home the same evening.

| ARRIVE. | LEAVE. |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 8:20.....Scranton..... | 1:30 |
| 8:13.....Dunmore..... | 1:37 |
| 8:02.....Nay Aug..... | 1:46 |
| 7:54.....Elmhurst..... | 1:55 |
| 7:43.....Wimmers..... | 2:07 |
| 7:40.....Saco..... | 2:10 |
| 7:34.....Maplewood..... | 2:16 |
| 7:29.....Lake Ariel..... | 2:24 |
| 7:09.....Gravety..... | 2:41 |
| 6:59.....Clemon..... | 2:51 |
| 6:53.....Hoadleys..... | 2:56 |
| 6:37.....West Hawley..... | 3:27 |
| 6:12.....White Mills..... | 3:38 |
| 6:03.....East Honesdale..... | 3:47 |
| 6:00.....Honesdale..... | 3:50 |

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
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