

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**  
(Continued from Page One.)

ation 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.

**Central America Needs Our Help in Debt Adjustment.**

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 twofold. 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.

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 noncombatants 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.

**Our Mexican Policy.**

For two years revolution and counter revolution have distraught the neighboring republic of Mexico. Brigandage has involved a great deal of depredation upon foreign interests. There have constantly recurred questions of extreme delicacy. On several occasions very difficult situations have arisen on our frontier. Throughout this trying period the policy of the United States has been one of patient nonintervention, steadfast recognition of constituted authority in the neighboring nation and the exertion of every effort to care for American interests. I profoundly hope that the Mexican nation may soon resume the path of order,

prosperity and progress. To that nation in its sore troubles the sympathetic friendship of the United States has been demonstrated to a high degree.

**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.

**Advantage of Maximum and Minimum Tariff Provision.**

The importance which our manufacturers have assumed in the commerce of the world in competition with the manufactures 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 measures 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 1890. 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.

**Business Secured to Our Country by Direct Official Effort.**

As illustrating the commercial benefits to the nation derived from the new diplomacy and its effectiveness upon the material as well as the more ideal side, it may be remarked that through direct official efforts alone there have been obtained in the course of this administration contracts from foreign governments involving an expenditure of \$50,000,000 in the factories of the United States.

It is germane to these observations to remark that in the two years that have elapsed since the successful negotiation of our new treaty with Japan, which at the time seemed to present so many practical difficulties, our export trade to that country has increased at the rate of over \$1,000,000 a month. Our exports to Japan for the year ended June 30, 1910, were \$21,959,310, while for the year ended June 30, 1912, the exports were \$53,478,046, a net increase in the sale of American products of nearly 150 per cent.

The act adopted at the last session of congress to give effect to the fur seal convention of July 7, 1911, between Great Britain, Japan, Russia and the United States provided for the suspension of all land killing of seals on the Pribilof Islands for a period of five years, and an objection has now been presented to this provision by the other parties in interest, which raises the issue as to whether or not this prohibition of land killing is inconsistent with the spirit if not the letter of the treaty stipulations. The justification for establishing this close season depends, under the terms of the convention, upon how far if at all it is necessary for protecting and preserving the American fur seal herd and for increasing its number. This is a question requiring examination of the present condition of the herd and the treatment which it needs in the light of actual experience and scientific investigation.

**Final Settlement of North Atlantic Fisheries Dispute.**

On the 20th of July last an agreement was concluded between the United States and Great Britain adopting, with certain modifications, the rules and method of procedure recommended in the award rendered by the North Atlantic coast fisheries arbitration tribunal on Sept. 7, 1910, for the settlement hereafter, in accordance with the principles laid down in the award, of questions arising with reference to the exercise of the American fishing liberties under Article I of the treaty of Oct. 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. This agreement received the approval of the senate on Aug. 1 and was formally ratified by the two governments on Nov. 15 last.

**Opium Conference—Unfortunate Failure of Our Government.**

In my message on foreign relations communicated to the two houses of congress Dec. 7, 1911, I called special attention to the assembling of the opium conference at The Hague, to the fact that that conference was to review all pertinent municipal laws relating to the opium and allied evils and certainly all international rules regarding these evils, and to the fact that it seemed most essential that the congress should take immediate action on the anti-narcotic legislation before the congress, to which I had previously called attention by a special message.

**The Cuban Situation.**

The republic of Cuba last May was in the throes of a lawless uprising that for a time threatened the destruction of a great deal of valuable property—much of it owned by Americans and other foreigners—as well as the existence of the government itself. The armed force of Cuba being inadequate to guard property from attack and at the same time properly to operate against the rebels, a force of American marines was dispatched from our naval station at Guantanamo into the province of Oriente for the protection of American and other foreign life and property. The Cuban government was thus able to use all its forces in putting down the outbreak, which it succeeded in doing in a period of six weeks. The presence of two American warships in the harbor of Havana during the most critical period of this disturbance contributed in great measure to allay the fears of the inhabitants, including a large foreign colony.

**Necessity for Retention and Expansion of Our Foreign Trade.**

It is not possible to make to the congress a communication upon the present foreign relations of the United States so detailed as to convey an adequate impression of the enormous increase in the importance and activities of those relations. If this government is really to preserve to the American people that free opportunity in foreign markets which will soon be indispensable to our prosperity, even greater efforts must be made.

**Conclusion.**

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 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.

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.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.  
The White House, Dec. 5, 1912.

**PRINCETON TO HEAR DEBS.**

**Socialist Society Sends Invitation to Indicted Leader.**

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 5.—Facing a federal indictment charging him with obstructing justice, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, received an invitation to speak at Princeton university. The invitation came from the Princeton Socialist society. Debs said he would speak at Princeton on his next trip east.

The Socialist leader may be taken to Kansas to face the indictment returned against him. Ordinarily such writs are served through the United States marshal at Indianapolis, but ten days have elapsed since the indictment was handed down, and Debs fears he will not be allowed to give local ball.

**ENFORCE WIRELESS LAW.**

**Captain of Steamer Arrested For Not Having Auxiliary Equipment.**

Boston, Dec. 5.—Captain John Hall of the Transatlantic steamship Numidian was arrested here, charged with violating a recent act of congress regarding wireless equipment on passenger carrying steamers.

**GOULDSBORO.**

Gouldsboro, Dec. 5.  
Rev. G. F. Robinson, pastor of the M. E. church, will have as his subject for sermons, Sunday, Dec. 8, morning, "A Letter of Introduction"; evening, "The Story of a Runaway Slave."

Last Sunday evening Rev. L. C. Murdock, D. D., district superintendent, preached an eloquent sermon on "Liabilities and Assets." At the close of the sermon the rite of baptism was administered to three adults and the Lord's Supper observed. A large congregation was present.

Mrs. G. F. Robinson, who is training the children for the Christmas exercises, requests them to meet her at the church this Friday afternoon immediately after school.

The trustees of the church will hold an oyster supper in the I. O. F. hall this evening proceeds for the Parsonage Improvement Fund.

Susanna Barbara, wife of George Johnson, died at her home at Sunnyside Lake Farm on Thanksgiving day after an illness of four days having had a stroke of apoplexy Sunday. The funeral services were held in the M. E. church Monday afternoon with short services at home. The pastor, Rev. G. F. Robinson, officiated. The Misses Florence Adams and Mabel Hawk rendered several beautiful selections. Following the regular service members of the choir, T. D. Swan, R. R. C., No. 17, of Moscow, which order the deceased was a member, conducted the burial services of the order. The floral pieces were many and very beautiful, showing the esteem and love felt for her. The pallbearers were six grandsons, George, Leslie, Elmer and Ole Johnson of Gouldsboro; Lloyd, Eli Johnson of Bangor. The two girls who were nieces, were, Miss Lila Flower and Clara Leader, Gouldsboro; Mrs. Albert Smith, Dixon City; Mrs. Elmer Johnson, Hoboken; Mrs. Peter Vanderwaal of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Cards have been received here announcing the marriage of Charles H. Rhodes, of the law firm of Elberger & Hoffman, Stroudsburg, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Rhodes of Gouldsboro, to Miss Helen H. Stroudsburg. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. D. K. Fritz, pastor of St. John's L. E. M. church, Mr. Rhodes and his wife were home for Thanksgiving and received the congratulations of many friends. They will reside at their home in Stroudsburg. Rhodes is a graduate of Scranton Business College and of Lehigh university, from which he graduated with high honors.

**State of Ohio, City of Toledo.**

Lucas County, SS.:

Frank J. Cheney makes oath he is senior partner of the firm of F. L. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County State aforesaid, and that said will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every of Catarrh that cannot be cured by use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
FRANK J. CHENEY  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th of December, A. D. 1886.  
(Seal) A. W. GLEASON  
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on blood and mucous surfaces of system. Send for testimonials.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.  
Toledo,  
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

# ANOTHER SCRANTON TRADE DAY

## Repeated by Request!

### Saturday Afternoon, Dec. 14th

#### D. & H. SPECIAL TRAIN and Special Rates

On Round Trip Ticket from Honesdale to Scranton and Points Between.

Round Trip Tickets  
**CARBONDALE TO SCRANTON**  
**25c**

Train Leaves Honesdale.....	1:15 P. M.
Train Leaves Seelyville.....	1:18 P. M.
Train Leaves Fortenia.....	1:21 P. M.
Train Leaves Prompton.....	1:25 P. M.
Train Leaves Steene.....	1:29 P. M.
Train Leaves Keene.....	1:32 P. M.
Train Leaves Waymart.....	1:37 P. M.
LEAVES CARBONDALE 2:15 P. M.	
Leaves Mayfield—2:20 P. M.....	25c Return
Leaves Jermyn—2:24 P. M.....	25c Return
Leaves Archbald—2:28 P. M.....	15c Return
Leaves Winton—2:31 P. M.....	15c Return
Leaves Jessup—2:34 P. M.....	15c Return
Leaves Olyphant—2:38 P. M.....	10c Return
Leaves Dickson—2:43 P. M.....	10c Return
ARRIVE SCRANTON, 3 P. M.—RETURN 9 P. M.	

Round Trip Tickets  
**HONESDALE TO SCRANTON**  
**75c**

Moved by past successes and hundreds of requests from up-valley people, Scranton merchants have again combined in a Giant Trade Movement which will open the gates of opportunity to the multitudes for miles around. As before, special offerings linked to special prices will be featured in the many stores, just at a time when Christmas buying is in the air and scores of things are needed. 'Twill prove the chance of a life time to save on all you need for the holidays, and the days to follow. It's to be your day for pleasure and profit. Women are asked to tell it to their friends. Let the men tell it to the other fellow. Then all join hands and come on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14TH.

TICKETS FOR SALE ON TRAIN.