

# AT A GLANCE WITH

## President Taft Sends in Special Message Reviewing Our Relations With Other Countries.

### Important General Movement for Broader Arbitration on Part of Powers is Noted—Mexican War Discussed—Merchant Marine Needed.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The first of President Taft's special messages was read in congress today. It deals entirely with foreign affairs. The message is in part follows:

The relations of the United States with other countries have continued during the past twelve months upon a basis of the usual good will and friendly intercourse. Arbitration.

The year just passed marks an important general movement on the part of the powers for broader arbitration. In the recognition of the manifold benefits to mankind in the extension of the policy of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration rather than by war, and in response to a widespread demand for an advance in that direction on the part of the people of the United States and of Great Britain and of France, new arbitration treaties have been negotiated with Great Britain and France, the terms of which were designed, as expressed in the preamble of those treaties, to extend the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in our present treaties with those governments. To give the way for this treaty with the United States, Great Britain negotiated an important modification in its alliance with Japan and the French government also expedited its negotiations with similar good will. The new treaties have been submitted to the senate and are awaiting its advice and consent. Their ratification, which has long been known, and it is my earnest hope that they will receive prompt approval.

**Claim of Alsop & Co. Settled.**

I am glad to report that on July 5 last the American claim of Alsop & Co. against the government of Chile was finally disposed of by the decision of the British arbitrator, George V. to whom, as amiable compositor, the matter had been referred for determination. His majesty made an award of nearly \$1,000,000 to the claimants, which was promptly paid by Chile. The settlement of this controversy has happily eliminated the relations between the republic of Chile and the United States the only question which for two decades had given rise to the two foreign offices and serious concern and possible the unobstructed development of the relations of friendship which it has been the aim of this government to give every possible way to further and cultivate.

**Arbitrations.**

In further illustration of the practical and beneficent application of the principle of arbitration and the underlying broad spirit of good will, I refer to the settlement of the claims of Alsop & Co. against the government of Chile in facilitating amicable settlement of disputes which menace the peace between Panama and Costa Rica, and between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Since the date of their independence, Colombia and Costa Rica had been at odds over a boundary dispute, which came as a heritage from Colombia to the new republic of Panama, upon its beginning. In the settlement of this dispute, in January, 1910, at the request of both governments the agents representing them met in conference at the city of Panama to negotiate a settlement. A friendly understanding was reached, and a protocol submitting this long-pending controversy to the arbitral judgment of the chief justice of the United States who consented to act in this capacity. A boundary commission, according to the international agreement, was appointed, and it is expected that the arguments will shortly proceed and that this long-standing dispute will be honorably and satisfactorily terminated.

Again, in a few months ago it appeared that the Dominican Republic and Haiti were about to enter upon hostilities because of competing claims to a portion of a serious boundary dispute which the efforts of many years had failed to solve. The government of the United States, in friendly intervention of good offices, succeeded in prevailing upon the parties to place their reliance upon some form of pacific settlement.

**Mexico.**

The recent political events in Mexico attracted attention from this government because of the exceedingly delicate and difficult situation created along our southern border and the necessity of taking measures properly to safeguard American interests. The government of the United States, in its desire to secure the so-called neutrality statutes of the federal government, issued directions to the proper consular officials to exercise a diligent and vigilant regard for the requirements of such laws. Although a condition of actual armed conflict existed, there was no official recognition of belligerency involving the technical obligations of international law.

On the 6th of March last, in the absence of the secretary of state, I had a personal interview with Mr. Wilson, the ambassador of the United States to Mexico, in which he reported to me that the situation in Mexico were much more critical than the press dispatches disclosed; that President Diaz was in a condition of popular unpopularity; that small outbreaks which had occurred were only symptomatic of the whole condition; that a very large part of the people were in sympathy with the insurgents; that a general explosion was probable at any time, in which case he feared that the 40,000 or more American residents in Mexico might be assaulted, and that the very large American investments might be injured or destroyed.

After a conference with the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy, I thought it wise to assemble an army division of full strength at San Antonio, Tex., a brigade of three regiments at Galveston, a brigade of infantry in the Los Angeles district of southern California, together with a squadron of battleships and cruisers and transports at Galveston, and a small squadron of ships our representative at the City of Mexico I expressed to President Diaz the hope that no apprehensions might result from unfounded conjectures as to these military maneuvers, and assured him that they had no significance which should cause concern to his government. I am more than happy to here record the fact that all apprehensions as to the effect of the presence of so large a military force in Texas proved groundless; no disturbances occurred.

From time to time communications were received from Ambassador Wilson, who had returned to Mexico, confirming the view that the massing of American troops in the neighborhood had had good effect.

The insurrection continued and resulted in engagements between the regular Mexican troops and the insurgents, and this along the border, so that in sending forces struck American citizens engaged in their lawful occupations on American soil.

Proper protests were made against these invasions of American rights to the Mexican authorities.

The presence of a large military and naval force available for prompt action near the Mexican border, proved to be the most fortunate under the somewhat trying conditions presented by this invasion of American rights.

The policy and action of this government were based upon an earnest friendliness for the Mexican people as a whole. It is a matter of gratification to note that this attitude of strict impartiality as to all factions in Mexico and of sincere

friendship for the neighboring nation, without regard for party allegiance, has been generally recognized and has resulted in an even closer and more sympathetic understanding between the two republics and a warmer regard one for the other. Action to suppress violence and restore tranquility throughout the Mexican republic was of peculiar interest to this government, in that it concerned the safeguarding of American life and property in that country. On May 25, 1911, President Diaz resigned, Senor de Herra was chosen provisional president. Elections for president and vice-president were thereupon held throughout the republic, and Senor Francisco I. Madero was formally declared elected on October 25, to the chief magistracy. On November 6, President Madero entered upon the duties of his office.

**Honduras and Nicaragua Treaties Proposed.**

As to the situation in Central America, I have taken occasion in the past to emphasize the importance of the treaties that should be concluded to the consummation of the conventions between the republics of Nicaragua and of Honduras with Great Britain and I again recommend that the necessary advice and consent of the senate be accorded to these treaties, which will make it possible for these Central American republics to enter upon an era of genuine economic national development.

The Republic of Panama, peculiarly important, due to mutual obligations and the vast interests created by the canal, have continued in the usual friendly manner, and we have been glad to make appropriate expression of our attitude of sympathetic interest to the endeavors of that government in undertaking the development of the rich resources of the country.

**The Chinese Loans.**

The past year has been marked in our relations with China by the conclusion of two important international loans, one for the construction of the Hankow railway, the other for the carrying out of the currency reform to which China was pledged by treaty with the United States, Great Britain and Japan, of which mention was made in my last annual message.

Especially important at the present, when the ancient Chinese empire is shaken by civil war incidental to its awakening to the many influences and activity that attend the coming of the modern era, is the policy of good understanding which has been fostered by the international projects referred to above and the general sympathy of view among all the powers interested in the far east.

**New Japanese Treaty.**

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan, signed in 1854, would by a strict interpretation of its provisions have terminated on July 17, 1912. Japan's general treaties with the other powers, however, terminated in 1911, and the Japanese government expressed an interest in conducting the negotiations for a new treaty with the United States simultaneously with its negotiations with other powers. There were a number of important questions involved in the treaty, including the immigration of laborers to the United States and the right of Americans to hold real estate in Japan. The United States consented to waive all technical objections to the treaty upon the understanding that there should be a concurrence throughout the life of the treaty of the same effective measures for the restriction of immigration of laborers to American territory which had been in operation with entire satisfaction to both governments since 1903. The Japanese government accepted this basis of negotiation and a new treaty was quickly concluded, resulting in a highly satisfactory settlement of the other questions referred to.

**Europe and the Near East.**

In Europe and the near east, during the past few months, there has been a considerable political unrest. The Moroccan question, which for some months was the cause of great anxiety, happily appears to have reached a stage at which it need no longer be regarded with concern. The Ottoman empire was occupied for a period by a general strike, and is now at war with Italy. In Greece and the Balkan countries the disquieting potentialities of this situation have been more or less felt. In Persia has been the scene of a long internal struggle. These conditions have been the cause of uneasiness in Europe, but thus far without direct political concern to the United States.

In the war which unhappily exists between Italy and Turkey, the United States has no direct political interest, and I took occasion at the suitable time to issue a proclamation of neutrality in that conflict. At the same time all necessary steps have been taken to safeguard the personal interests of American citizens and organizations in so far as affected by the war.

**Coronation of King George V.**

The 2d of June of the present year marked the coronation of his Britannic majesty King George V. In connection with this auspicious occasion I sent a special embassy to London. The courteous and cordial welcome extended to this government's representatives by his majesty and the people of Great Britain has further emphasized the strong bonds of friendship happily existing between the two nations.

**Settlement of Differences With Great Britain.**

As the result of a determined effort on the part of both Great Britain and the United States to settle all of their outstanding differences a number of treaties have been entered into between the two countries in recent years, by which nearly all of the unsettled questions between them of any importance have been adjusted by agreement or arrangements made for their settlement by arbitration.

**Recognition of Portuguese Republic.**

The National Constituent assembly, regularly elected by the vote of the Portuguese people, having on June 12, 1911, unanimously proclaimed a republican government, the official recognition of the government of the United States was given to the new republic in the afternoon of the same day.

**International Conventions and Conferences.**

The supplementary protocol to the Hague convention for the establishment of an international prize court, mentioned in my last annual message, embodying stipulations providing for an alternative procedure which would remove the constitutional objection to that part of the Hague convention which provides that there may be an appeal to the proposed court from the decisions of national courts, has received the signature of the governments parties to the original convention and has been ratified by the government of the United States, together with the prize court convention, and the deposit of the ratifications with the government of the Netherlands awaits action by the powers on the declaration, signed at London on February

## MISSOURI NEWS

### PLAN COURSE FOR FARM GIRLS.

University of Missouri to Give Instruction in Domestic Economy.

Columbia.—For the first time in its history the University of Missouri will offer an eight weeks' short course for Missouri farm girls in home economics. The course starts January 3, and lasts eight weeks, and the total cost, including lodgings and incidental expenses, is estimated at \$50. Any Missouri farmer's daughter 16 years of age is eligible to attend.

The course will teach the farm girl how to cut out patterns, sew, cook, care for the sick, the elementary principles of landscape gardening, and home management.

Branch short courses to be delivered by the lecture method are part of the plan. Lecturers from the College of Agriculture will be sent to each place in Missouri designated as an extension center and will spend a week at each place, teaching substantially the principles to be taught in the short course here, without laboratory equipment.

**Lead Mines Politing Big Rivers.**

De Soto.—Suit was filed in the circuit court of Jefferson county by F. R. B. Steinmetz against the Federal Lead company, St. Joseph Lead company, Doe Run Lead company, DeLoe Consolidated Lead company and the St. Louis Smelting and Refining company. Mr. Steinmetz owns and has for many years resided on a large tract of land adjacent to Big River. The petition states that the defendant companies are discharging ground rock, slime and poisonous substances from their mines and mills into Big River, thereby polluting the stream, rendering its water impure for use and injuring the land in Big River valley by depositing said substances therein, and prays that each and all of said defendants be forever enjoined from discharging such slime and poisonous matter into Big River. The Big River Farmers' Association is behind the suit.

**Deer Breaks Into Bank.**

Malden.—The oldest inhabitant was astonished when a wounded deer, a huge buck, bounded down the principal street. Suddenly he—the buck—swerved and plunged through the glass front of the Bank of Malden. Cashier Rayburn, for fear the deer would demolish the interior, opened the door and let him out, the deer escaping to the bottoms of New Madrid.

**Knocks Out Anti-Trust Law.**

Jefferson City.—One feature of the new fire insurance rate law which is not generally known is that it strikes down the anti-trust statutes of Missouri in so far as they are applicable to insurance companies. Frank Blako, state superintendent of insurance, said when the new rate law goes into effect only the state department of insurance will stand between the people and the companies in the securing of fair and equitable rates on their property. There is nothing in the law prohibiting fire companies from entering into agreements in the fixing of rates. The only safeguard for the people is the state superintendent of insurance.

**Women Suffrage Postponed.**

Hannibal.—The Missouri State Grange discussed women suffrage, and although the members did not go on record the grange favorably considered a resolution asking for the submission of a constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage for women. The matter was referred to the Pomona granges, but final action will not be taken until next year's session.

**Roster of Confederates.**

Jefferson City.—Former Secretary of State M. K. McGrath of St. Louis was appointed by Adjutant General F. M. Rumbold to aid him in compiling and codifying the records and roster of the Confederate army of Missouri. The last legislature appropriated \$5,000 for this purpose, to be expended by the adjutant general.

**Boy Accidentally Kills Brother.**

Huntsville.—The 8-year-old son of William Richardson was accidentally shot and killed by his 11-year-old brother while driving into town in a wagon with their father. The elder boy while lowering the hammer of a rifle allowed it to slip, discharging the weapon. The bullet entered the boy's heart.

**Cattle Champ Gets Ovation.**

Tipton.—When John Weesen arrived home from Chicago he was given an ovation. Mr. Weesen was awarded the sweepstakes premium at the International Stock show in Chicago on a car load of 3-year-old steers in the class of any age or breed.

**Corn Exhibit at Teachers' Meeting.**

Fulton.—The meeting of the Callaway County Teachers' association was featured by a corn exhibit of the students from the rural schools and a primitive art exhibit by the grade students of the Fulton city schools.

**Widow Killed in Runaway.**

Carthage.—Mrs. Anna Warren, 55 years old, was killed in a runaway, while driving a team of horses. Her skull was crushed. She was a widow and managed a farm of several hundred acres west of Carthage.

## WASHINGTON NOTES.

### Postmaster General Hitchcock purchased at par two \$100 registered postal savings bonds. Some time ago Mr. Hitchcock announced that no holder of these bonds would have to sell them below par and that the board of trustees of the postal savings system stood ready at all times to take up bonds when the holders wished to dispose of them. The bonds purchased were Nos. 211 and 212 and were forwarded by the National Park bank of New York, being in the name of Lillie May Young and assigned to that bank.

At a meeting of the house committee on expenditures in the agricultural department, a subcommittee, made up of Representatives Moss of Indiana, Floyd of Arkansas and Sloan of Nebraska, was appointed to draft the bill on the alleged conspiracy against Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the government's chief chemist, which resulted in the recommendation for the removal of Dr. Wiley and some of his subordinates.

The commerce court dismissed the petition of the Pennsylvania railroad which appealed from a decision of the interstate commerce commission in the case originally brought by the Hillside Coal and Coke company and several other bituminous coal companies of the Pittsburgh district, attacking the reasonableness of certain regulations made by the Pennsylvania railroad as to car distribution.

A tentative bill abolishing the present common law and statutory liability for personal injury and death of employees in the service of interstate railroads and substituting definite compensation, irrespective of negligence, was completed by the Federal Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation commission. The commission intends to recommend this measure to congress.

Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Democrat, offered a resolution calling on the postoffice department to inform congress of the number of railway mail clerks who have been demoted since January 1, 1911, and the loss to them in salary by such demotion. This was referred to the committee on postoffices and post roads.

Narragansett Bay, R. I., has been selected as the site of one of the three great Atlantic coast navy yards proposed by Secretary of the Navy Meyer in his reorganization plans, the others being at Norfolk and Guantanamo. This will mean the elimination of the New York, the Boston and the Portsmouth, N. H., yards.

Representative Littleton, on point of personal privilege, answered attacks on him charging him with being a "steel trust attorney." A resolution of Republican Leader Mann appointing a committee to investigate the attack on Mr. Littleton was referred to the rules committee.

"There is no foundation whatever for the stories to the effect that serious clashes have occurred between members of the national monetary commission, which is holding two sessions daily in this city," said Representative Prince of Illinois, a member of the commission.

The interstate commerce commission declared its assumption of jurisdiction over the practices of a railroad, or railroads, constituting a through route, "affecting the right of the shipper to safe and speedy transportation of his freight."

The states of Oklahoma and Minnesota joined hands in asking the supreme court of the United States for the second time this term to determine at an early date the constitutionality of the gross revenue tax of the respective states.

A resolution was offered by Senator Works of California directing the committee on military affairs to investigate the alleged mismanagement of the soldiers' home at Santa Monica, Cal.

George W. Harris of Cincinnati, before the senate committee on interstate commerce, urged the enactment of a federal law limiting the amount of profits of big corporations.

## THE FARMER'S SON'S Great Opportunity

Why wait for the old farm to become your inheritance? Design now to prepare for your future.

160 ACRES IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Now's the Time

from the abundant crops of wheat, oats and barley, as well as cattle raising, also occupying a steady advance in price. Government records show that the number of settlers in Western Canada from the U. S. was 80 per cent larger in 1910 than the previous year.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of their crops. Free Homesteads of 160 acres at \$3.00 an acre. Fine climate, good schools, low freight rates, wood, water and fuel free. Write for particulars to "Last Best West," 200 Madison St., Chicago, Ill. or to Canadian Gov't Agent, W. E. Egan, 125 W. North St., Room 21, Chicago. Please write to the agent nearest you.

**THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS**

that make a humor Whooee, Hoow, have Thick Wind of Throat-draw, can be removed with

**ABSORBINE**

also any Runch or Swelling. No Breaks in your natural tissue. No Stomach or Bowel trouble. It is the only medicine that makes a cure. It is the only medicine that makes a cure. It is the only medicine that makes a cure.

**PREVENTION**

Better than cure. Tutt's Pills if taken in time are not only a remedy for, but will prevent

**Tutt's Pills**

FOR ALL SORE EYES

Petroleum Vaseline

**PISSO'S**

THE BEST MEDICINE

FOR COUGHS & COLDS

**Particular Woman.**

"She insisted on having a woman lawyer secure her divorce."

**Left Him Thinking.**

"I promised my wife a half-crown to put in a home-safe every time I kissed her. Later, when she opened the safe, there was a lot of sovereigns and half-sovereigns in it. I asked her where she got them."

**Precise.**

The proffesor on a small middle-western daily was a woman of great precision and extreme propriety. One day a reporter succeeded in getting into type an item about "Willie Brown, the boy who was burned in the West end by a live wire."

**THE LITTLE WIDOW**

A Mighty Good Sort of Neighbor to Have.

"A little widow, a neighbor of mine, persuaded me to try Grape-Nuts when my stomach was so weak that it would not retain food of any other kind," writes a grateful woman, from San Bernardino Co., Cal.

"I had been ill and confined to my bed with fever and nervous prostration for three long months after the birth of my second boy. We were in despair until the little widow's advice brought relief."

"I liked Grape-Nuts food from the beginning, and in an incredibly short time it gave me such strength that I was able to leave my bed and enjoy my three good meals a day. In 2 months my weight increased from 95 to 115 pounds, my nerves had steeled down and I felt ready for anything. My neighbors were amazed to see me gain so rapidly, and still more so when they heard that Grape-Nuts alone had brought the change."

"My 4-year-old boy had eczema very bad last spring and lost his appetite entirely, which made him cross and peevish. I put him on a diet of Grape-Nuts, which he relished at once. He improved from the beginning, the eczema disappeared and now he is fat and rosy, with a delightfully soft, clear skin. The Grape-Nuts diet did it. I will willingly answer all inquiries. Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "There's a reason." Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.