MESSAGE UPON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page One.)

for the requirements of such rules and laws. Although a condition of actual armed conflict existed, there was no official recognition of belligerency involving the technical neutrality 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 teh United States to Mexico, in which he reported to me that the conditions in Mexico were much more critical than the press dispatches disclosed; that President Diaz was on a volcano of popular uprising; that the small outbreaks which had occurred were only symptomatic of the whole condition; that a very large per cent. of the people were in sympathy with the insurrection; 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 assailed, and that the very large American investments might be injured ar 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, Texas, a large 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 spuadron of ships at San Diego. At the same time, through our representative at the City of Mexico, I expressed to President Diaz the hope that no apprehensions might result fram unfounded conjectures as to these military maneuvers, and assured him that they had no significance which should cause concern to his gavernment.

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. By dispatch of April 3, 1911, the ambassador said:

"The continuing gravity of the situation here and the chaos that would result should the constitutional authorities be eventually overthrown, thus greatly increasing the danger to which American lives and property are already subject, confirm the wisdom of the president in taking those military precautions which, making every allowance for the dignity and the soverignty of a friendly state, are due to our nationals abroad.

"Charged as I am with the responsibility of safeguarding these lives and property, I am bound to say to the department that our military dispositions on the frontier have produced an effective impression on the Mexican mind and may, at any moment, prove to be the only guarantee for the safety of our nationals and their property. If it should eventuate that conditions here require more active measures by the president and congress, sporadic attacks might be made upon the lives and property of our nationals, but ultimate result would be order and adequate protection."

The insurrection continued and resulted in engagements between the regular Mexican troops and the insurgents, and this along the border so that in several instances bullets from the contending 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. On April 17, 1911, I received the following telegram from the governor of Arizona:

"As a result of today's fighting across the international line, but within gunshot range of the heart of Douglas five Americans wounded on this side of the line. Everything points to repetition of these casualties on tomorrow, and while the Federals seem disposed to keep their agreement not to fire into Douglas, the position of the insurrectionists is such that when fighting occurs on the east and southeast of the intrenchments, people living in Douglas are put in danger of their lives. In my judgement radical measures are needed to protect our innocent people, and if anything can be done to stop fighting at Agua Prieta the situation calls for such action. It is impossible to safeguard the people at Douglas unless the town be vacated. Can anything be done to relieve the situation now acute?"

After a consultation with the secretary of state, the following telegram was sent to Governor Sloan, on April 18, 1911, and made public:

"Your dispatch received. Have made urgent demand upon the Mexican government to issue instructions to prevent firing across border by Mexican Federal troops, and am awaiting reply. Meantime I have sent direct warning to the Mexican and insurgent forces near Douglas. I infer from your dispatch that both parties attempt to heed the warning, but that in the strain and exigency of the contest wild bullets still find their way into Douglas. The situation might justify me in seding our troops to cross the border and attempt to stop the fighting, or to fire upon both combatants from the American side. But if I take this step, I must face the possibility of resistance and greater bloodshed, and also the danger of having our motives misconstructed and misrepresented, and of thus inflaming Mexican popular indignation against many thousand Americans now in Mexico and jeopardizing their lives and property. The pressure for general intervention under such conditions it might not be practicable to resist. It is impossible to foresee or reckon the consequences of such a course, and we must use the greatest self-restraint to avoid it. Pending my urgent representation to the Mex- the local authorities, in case the same danger recur, to direct the people of Douglas to place themselves where bullets cannot reach them and thus avoid casualty. I am loth to endanger Americans in Mexico, where they are necessarily exposed, by taking a radical step to prevent injury to Americans on our side of the border who can avoid it by a temporary inconvenience."

I am glad to say that no further invasion of American rights of any substantial character occurred.

The policy and action of this government were based upon an earnest friendliness for the Mexican people as a whole, and 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. The government of the United States had occasion to accord permission for the passage of a body of Mexican rurales through Douglas, Arizona, to Tia Jiuana, Mexico, for the suppression of general lawlessness which had for some time existed in the region of northern Lower California. On May 25, 1911, President Diaz resigned. Senor De la Barra was chosen provisional president. Elections for a president and vice president were thereafter held throughout the republic, and Senor Francisco I. Madero was formally declared elected on October 15 to the chief magisthacy. On November 6 President Madero entered upon the duties of his office.

Since the inauguration of President Madero a plot has been unearthed against the present government, to begin a new insurrection. Pursuing the same consistent policy which this administration has adopted from the beginning, it directed on investigation into the conspiracy charged, and this investigation has resulted in the indictment of Gen. Bernardo Reyes and others and the seizure of a number of officers and men and horses and accoutrements assembled upon the soil of Texas for the purpose of invading Mexico. Similar proceedings had been taken during the insurrection against the Diaz government resulting in the prosecution and indictments and prosecution of persons found to be engaged in violating the neutrality laws of the United States in aid of that uprising.

Panama.

Our relations with 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 in the endeavors of our neighbor in undertaking the development of the rich resources of the country. With reference to the internal political affairs of the republic, our obvious concern is in the maintenance of public peace and constitutional order, and the fostering of the general interests created by the actual relations of the two countries, without the manifestation of any preference for the success of either of the political parties.

The Pan-American Union.

The Pan-American Union, formerly known as the bureau of American Republics, maintained by the joint contribution of all the American nations, has during the past year enlarged its practical work as an international organization, and continues to prove its usefulness as an agency for the mutual development of commerce, better acquaintance, and closerintercourse between the United States and her sister republics.

THE FAR EAST.

The Chinese Loans.

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

It will be remembered that early in 1909 an agreement was consummated among British, French, and German financial groups whereby they proposed to lend the Chinese government funds for the construction of railways in the Provinces of Hunan and Hupeh, reserving for their nationals the privilege of engineering the construction of the lines and of furnishing the materials required for the work. After negotiations with the governments and groups concerned an agreement was reached whereby American, British, French, and German nationals should participate upon equal terms in this important and useful undertaking. Thereupon the financial groups, supported by their respective governments, began negotiations with the Chinese government which terminated in a loan to China of $30,000,000, with the privilege of increasing the amount to $50,000,000. The cooperative construction of these trunk lines should be of immense advantage materially and otherwise, to China, and should greatly facilitate the development of the bountiful resources of the empire. On the other hand, a large portion of these funds is to be expended for materials, American products having equal preference with those of the other three lending nations, and as the contract provides for branches and extensions subsequently to be built on the same terms the opportunities for American materials will reach considerable proportions.

Knowing the interest of the United States in the reform of Chinese currency, the Chinese government, in the autumn of 1910, sought the assistance of the American government to procure funds with which to ac- [illegible] all important reform the proposed currency loan one for certain industrial developments in Manchuria, the two loans aggregating the sum of $50,000,000. While this was originally to be solely an American enterprise, the American government, consistently with its desire to secure a sympathetic and practical cooperation of the great powers toward maintaining the principle of equality of opportunity and the administrative integrity of China, urged the Chinese government to admit to participation in the currency loan the associates of the American group in the Hukuang loan. While of immense importance in itself, the reform contemplated in making this loan is but preliminary to other and more comprehensive fiscal reforms which will be of incalculable benefit to China and foreign interests alike, since they will strengthen the Chinese Empire and promote the rapid development of international trade.

Neutral Financial Adviser

When these negotiations were begun, it was understood that a financial adviser was to be employed by China in connection with the reform, and in order that absolute equality in all respects among the lending nations might be scrupulously observed the American government proposed the nomination of a neutral adviser, which was agreed to by China and the other governments concerned. On September 28, 1911, Dr. Vissering, president of the Dutch Java bank and a financier of wide experience in the Orient, was recommended to the Chinese government for the post of monetary adviser.

Especially important at the present, when the ancient Chinese Empire is shaken by civil war incidental to its awakening to the many influences and activities of modernization, are the coocperative 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. While safeguarding the interests of our nationals, this government is using its best efforts in continuance of its traditional policy of sympathy and friendship toward the Chinese empire and its people, with the confident hope for their economic and administrative development, and with the constant disposition to contribute to their welfare in all proper ways consistent with an attitude of strict impartiality as between contending factions.

For the first time in the history of the two countries, a Chinese cruiser, the Haichi, under the command of Admiral Ching, recently visited New York, where the officers and men were given a cordial welcome.

New Japanese Treaty.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan, signed in 1849, 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 earnest desire to conduct the negotiations for a new treaty with the United States simultaneously with its negotiations with the other powers. There were a number of important questions involved in the treaty, including the immigration of laborers, revision of the customs tariff, and the right of Americans to hold real estate in Japan. The United States consented to waive all technicalities and to enter at once upon negotiations for a new treaty on the understanding that there should be a continuance 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 1908. 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.

A satisfactory adjustment has also been effected of the questions growing out of the annexation of Korea by Japan.

The recent visit of Admiral Count Togo to the United States as the Nation's guest afforded a welcome opportunity to demonstrate the friendly feeling so happily existing between the two countries.

Europe and the Near East.

In Europe and the near East, during the past twelve-month, there has been at times considerable political unrest. The Morrocean 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 strife in Albina 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. Persia has been the scene of a long internal struggle. These conditions have been the cause of uneasiness in European diplomacy, but thus far without direct political concern to the United States.

In the war which unhappily exists between Italy and Turkey this government 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.

Russia.

By direction of the state department our embassador to Russia has recently been having a serious conference with the minister of foreign affairs of Russia, with a view to securing a clearer understanding and construction of the treaty of 1832 between Russia and the United States and the modification of any Russian regulations which may be found to interfere in any way with the full recognition of the rights of American citizens under this treaty. I believe that government of Russia is addressing itself seriously to need of changing present practice under treaty, and that sufficient progress has been made to warrant continuation of these conferences in the hope violation now prevalent in this country. I expect that immediately after the Christmas recess and I shall be able to make a further communication to congress on this subject.

Improvement of Foreign Service.

The entire foreign-service organization is being improved and developed with especial regard to the requirements of the commercial interests of th country. The rapid growth of our foreign trade makes it of the utmost importance that governmental agencies through which that trade is to be aided and protected should possess a high degree of efficiency. Not only should the foreign representatives be maintained upon a generous scale in so far as salaries and establishments are concerned, but the selection and advancement of officers should be definitely and permanently regulated by law so that the service shall not fail to attract men of high character and ability. The experience of the past few years with a partial application of civil-service rules to the diplomatic and consular service leaves no doubt in my mind of the wisdom of a wider and more permanent extension of those principles to both branches of the foreign service. The men selected for appointment by means of th existing executive regulations have been of a far higher average of intelligence and ability than the men appointed before the regulations were promulgated. Moreover, the feeling that under the existing rules there is reasonable hope for permanency of tenure during good behavior and for promotion for meritorious service has served to bring about a zealous activity in the interests of the country, which never before existed or could exist. It is my earnest conviction that the enactment into law of the general principles of the existing regulations cannot fail to effect further improvement in both branches of the foreign service by providing greater inducement for young men of character and ability to seek a career abroad in the service of the government, and an incentive to those already in the esrvice to put forth greater efforts to attain the high standards which the successful conduct of our international relations and commerce requirements.

I therefore again commend to the favorable action of the congress the enactment of a law applying to the diplomatic and consular service the principles embodied in section 1753 of the revised statutes of the United States, in the civil-service act of January 16, 1883, and the executive orders of June 27, 1906, and of November 26, 1909. In its consideration of this important subject I desire to call to the attention of the congress the very favorable report made on the Lowden bill for the improvement of the foreign service by the foreign affairs committee of the house of representatives. Available statistics show the strictness with which the merit system has been applied to the foreign service during recent years and the absolute nonpartisan selection of consuls and diplomatic service secretaries who indeed far from being selected with any view to political consideration have actually been chosen to a disproportionate extent from states which would have been unrepresented in the foreign service under the system which it is to be hoped is now permanently obsolete. Some legislation for the perpetuation of the present system of examinations and promotions upon merit and efficiency would be of greatest value to our commercial and international interests.

WM. H. TAFT.

The White House, Dec. 7, 1911.

50c Hose

We have placed a lot of 50c Hose on Sale, 4 pair for $1.00

HABERDASHER

3 prs. 25c and 50c; During this sale 50c.

THE BUYING PUBLIC ENJOYS HAVING AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE HIGH GRADE MERCHANDISE AT SUCH REDUCED PRICES AS WE ARE OFFERING. WE WANT EVERYBODY PLEASED WITH THEIR PURCHASE.

$12.95 For a $20.00 OVERCOAT

$12.95 will buy an elegant Black Overcoat—Cravenette, one that we have always sold for $20.00. We have 2 Cravenette Coats left; sizes 44 and 46; price only $12.95.

$5.00 Corduroy Pants $3.15

$3.15 for a pair of Corduroy Pants that will cost you $5.00 in any store; if you need a pair come in and see them. $4.25 for $6.00 and $6.50 Dress Pants; here is a good opportunity for you to get a good pair of Pants cheap.

$1.15 Savoy Shirts worth $1.50 to $1.75

$1.15 will get you a Savoy Shirt these Shirts we sold for $1.50, and $1.75; this ought to look good to you if Shirts is what you want.

$3 Hats $1.60

We have selected about 200 $3 Hats that are real bargains to sell during this sale $1.60

$4.00 Ralston Shoes, $3.40

These are all new Shoes; black or Tans; all the new Styles ;these prices will only last a short time.

$1.25 Underwear for 85 cents

This is a garment that you will appreciate as soon as you see them; two styles, and Union Suits; these Garments sold for $1.25 and $1.50; now 85c

$3.90 for a Bathrobe worth $5 and $6

$3.90 for a $5.00 Bath Robe $3.90

$4.60 for an Elegant $7.00 Bath Robe

$6.95 for a Bath Robe worth $9. @ $10.

MEN BUY AT

THE HABERDASHER

NOTICE OF TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the regular examinations for applicants for state papers will be held in Circuit court room in Eugene, Oregon, as follows: Commencing Wednesday, December 20, 1911, at 9 o'clock a. m. and continuing until Saturday, December 23, at 4 o'clock p. m.

Wednesday forenoon—Writing, history, physiology.

Wednesday afternoon — Penmanship, geography, reading, methods in reading, methods in arithmetic.

Thursday forenoon— Arithmetic, civil government, history of education, psychology, methods in geography.

Thursday afternoon—Grammar, geography, American literature, methods in language. Class for primary certificates.

Friday forenoon—Theory and practice, orthography, English literature.

Friday afternoon—Algebra, physiography, algebra.

Saturday forenoon—Geometry, physiology.

Saturday afternoon—General review, bookkeeping.

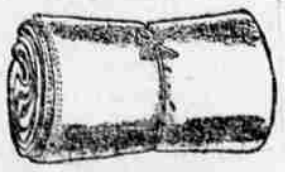
The subjects for thesis for primary papers are: Nature Study, Spelling and Reading in the Primary Grades.

No special classes in literature for the December examinations.

The examinations will be held in Florence, on the above dates for the convenience of the teachers of the extreme western part of the county.

H. C. FAIRCHILD,
County School Superintendent.

Mon. & Thurs. dy 22



Let US Launder Your Bedcoverings

Whether they be comfortables, blankets, or the finest quality of linen bed spreads, you may send them to us with the assurance that we will return them to you in perfect condition.

We are admirably equipped to handle this class of work—having machinery that is especially made to handle blankets and comfortables. Our wagon will call for your work and we will return it promptly—all that is necessary on your part is to phone 65.—Do so at once.

Fisher Laundry Co.

Phone 65 16th and Willamette