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# DOLLAR DIPLOMACY DAMNED BY SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE

The Brilliant Leader of the Republican Side of the Senate Stands By President Wilson in His Effort to Make The United States Decent Before Nations.

Washington, April 8. — Sen. Lodge, ranking Republican member of the Foreign relations committee, addressed the senate Thursday in support of President Wilson's Panama tolls policy. He maintained vigorously the legal right of the United States to exempt its shipping, foreign as well as coastwise, but declared that a decent respect to the opinions of mankind, and that the distrust, and in some cases, dislike, with which the United States is regarded abroad, demanded prompt repeal of the exemption clause of the canal act.

"Whether we shall insist on giving to our ships two or three million dollars in a disputed way, is, in my opinion, a very small question compared to the larger issues which are here involved," said the Senator. "When the year 1909 opened, the United States occupied a higher and stronger position among the nations of the earth than at any period in our history. Never before had we possessed such an influence in international affairs and that influence had been used beneficently and for the world's peace in two conspicuous instances—at Portsmouth and at Algiers. Never before had our relations with the various states of Central and South America been so good. It seemed as if the shadow of suspicion which, owing to our dominant and at times domineering power had darkened and chilled our relations with the people of Latin America had at last been lifted.

"This great position, and this commanding influence have been largely lost. I am not in the councils of the President of the United States, but I believe that during the past year the present position of the United States in its foreign relations has become very apparent to him, as it has to other responsible and reflecting men, and with this appreciation of our present position has come the earnest wish to retrace some of our steps, at least, and to regain, so far as possible, the high place which we formerly occupied.

"It would be an obvious impropriety to point out the specific conditions of our present relations with the various nations, both in the old world and the new; it is enough to note the fact that we are regarded by other nations with distrust and in some cases with dislike. Rightly or wrongly, they have come to believe that we are not to be trusted; that we make our international relations the sport of selfishness and treat them as if they were a no-wise different from questions of domestic legislation. This has not been in accord with our history or our position. Only once have we abrogated a treaty, and then actual, if not declared war existed.

"We have scrupulously observed our international agreements, and where differences have arisen we have settled them not with the high hand of power but by negotiation and arbitration. I suppose that at this moment in the midst of the adroitly stimulated passions raised against the President's recommendation that we should repeal the toll exemption it will be thought very poor policy and even treachery to believe that is the accepted course. I suggest that in deciding this question we should take into consideration the opinion of other nations. Nevertheless, I consider this a very important reach, and I am encouraged to believe element in any decision which I may have to make in the future. I have the warrant and authority of the author of the Declaration of Independence.

"When Jefferson framed that great instrument he declared that the impelling reason for making the Declaration was a decent respect to the opinions of mankind."

"The long delay in the ratification by the senate of the treaties renewing the arbitration treaties of 1903 produced a widespread feeling of distrust in our country, that our championship of the principle of arbitration and our loud boasts of our devotion to the cause of peace were the merest hypocrisy, because we seemed ready to abandon the cause of arbitration when it looked as if our treaties might bring us to the arbitration of question which we did not desire to have decided by an impartial tribunal. The President renewed the arbitration treaties, and after a delay which I have said, aroused unpleasant suspicions, those which have been sent to the senate have been ratified. This was the President's first step as it looked at it, in his effort to restore the influence and reputation of the United States, which he had found to be impaired. The second step is the recommendation of the repeal of the toll exemption clause of the Canal act.

"The outcry about exhibiting our country as Great Britain, or any other country because we are fit to respect the tolls seems to me hardly worthy of serious consideration. The United States is altogether too great and too powerful to be subservient to any one and the mere fact of suggesting it seems to me to indicate an uneasy suspicion on the part of those from whom it emanates not only of the validity of this position but of the power and greatness of their own country, as to which I am sure you are troubled by no doubt."

"I have listened to some recent striking denunciations of our utter lack of business of our readiness to face the world in arms, in defense of our own country, about which public opinion, no doubt, would think of nothing, no Army would think of nothing, no Navy would think of nothing, when I have recalled as I thought of the coolness and indifference with which we have contemplated the murder of more than a hundred and fifty Americans not many miles from our own border. The violated rights, the unavenged, the almost unnoticed deaths of those innocent people have seemed to make heroes about canal tolls, where there is no peril to any one, peculiarly out of place."

In opening his address Senator Lodge rehearsed the history of the canal negotiations previous to "the blunder of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty" which he said had committed the United States to obligations pregnant with future trouble. He told of the various steps by which the Hay-Pauncefote treaty had been reached and of the later adoption of the exemption clause in the regulations.

"In my opinion," he said, "that under the terms of the treaty we have a legal right to exempt our own vessels no matter what trade they are engaged in. In my view, it is an exemption from tolls vessels engaged in foreign trade we have no right to exempt or refuse to collect tolls from vessels of the United States engaged in any trade. I think, however, that we have the legal right to exempt or refuse to collect tolls from all vessels of the United States."

After reciting his own connection with the treaty negotiations, Senator Lodge continued:

"I took the view then that under the terms of the treaty of November 18, 1901, the United States was at liberty to exempt its own vessels of commerce from payment of tolls if it saw fit to do so, and I voted against the barred amendment which made this right explicit because I thought it needless."

"It is clear, that the United States has the right, and in accordance with the terms of the treaty, built the canal through territory which is its own for canal purposes, although the ultimate sovereignty remains with the Republic of Panama, and the treaty accords to the United States all rights incident to building the canal. It is also clear that in undertaking the canal on these terms the United States did so with the purpose of excluding all foreign control beyond the stipulation to preserve the neutral principle of neutralization and for equality of terms to all users of the canal."

"Those who deny the right of the United States to exempt its own vessels from tolls are in violation of Article 3, which declares that the canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules on terms of entire equality; and more particularly upon the proposition that the words 'all nations' must include the United States. I freely admit that this is a fairly arguable point, but it does not seem to me that the words 'all nations' in this connection necessarily include the United States."

**JUDSON CENTENNIAL.**  
Returned Missionary From Brazil is to Visit Here.

Baptist Courier.  
R. B. Hoar of Rosario, Argentina, has arrived in the country and will visit a few of our brethren in Carolina in his behalf of our Judson Centennial Fund. Mr. Hoar is the assistant cashier of one of the largest banks in Rosario. He is a prominent missionary, as well as a business man.

Years ago, he wished to go to Argentina as a missionary, but, inasmuch as the British Baptists do not conduct missionary operations in Argentina, Mr. Hoar engaged in business in order that he might have the opportunity of laboring as a missionary in that great mission field. He helps to run a bank in Rosario, and he devotes a large portion of his time to missionary work.

While he is not an appointee of our board, he is in thorough accord with our work, and labors along side of our missionaries in the Argentine field. It is a unique privilege to have this man with his burning message, within the borders of our state. Those who hear him will be greatly refreshed. We bid him God speed.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Chapman and Miss Pauline Chapman of Greenville spent yesterday in the city with friends.

**APPARITION.**  
Villagers Awakened Into Waking and Fast Disappearing.

Philadelphia Record.  
The village of Apperly, in the place of Lee's surrender 40 years ago on April 9, has fallen into ruin and has nearly disappeared. Three houses have survived fire, storm and neglect, but even these are warped and sagging, and the promise is that they too, will soon be a thing of the past, followed by scrub pine will cover the run their site. Two of these houses have been long abandoned, but that one is now occupied by the large family of a small farmer, stranger to that part of Virginia and unfamiliar with the incident to the great memories that cluster around that tragic ground.

The face of the surrender the village was the seat of Apperly's county. It was there, after four years of war, that the remarkable, courageous battle, a cluster of dwellings,

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# FERTILIZE YOUR CROP

In fertilizing your cotton and corn, care should be taken to apply at least 600 pounds of high grade fish, blood and bone fertilizer to the acre for the best and most lasting results. Where less than 600 pounds of fertilizer is used to the acre, it acts as a stimulant only, and the crop takes more plant food from the soil than it furnishes, and your soil runs down, but where you use 600 pounds or more of fine fertilizer to the acre, you furnish the soil with more plant food than the crop takes from it and your soil improves. Besides, the more fertilizer you use, the faster your crop grows, and the quicker your land is shaded and you know that is an advantage. And then with heavy fertilization you have larger stalks, more limbs and leaves and bolls. This gives you more vegetable matter for the soil this vegetable matter furnishes humus for the soil and soil without humus is like leather without oil, its usefulness is greatly impaired. And then heavy fertilization makes more bolls and the bolls are more bales, and there is where you make your money in farming.

The difference in cost of fertilizing an acre with 400 pounds and 600 pounds of fertilizer is around \$3 an acre, the difference in the crop will be at least 100 pounds of lint cotton and at present prices that is a little the rise of \$13.00. That is how it pays. There is no doubt of its paying and 600 pounds to the acre will pay better than 400 pounds or 300 pounds. Unless the ground is in an unusually high state of cultivation we doubt if it will pay to use more than 600 pounds to the acre for cotton or corn. If your lands are red our 8-3-3 or our 9-3-3 or our 10-3-3 is about what you need.

If your lands are gray use our 8-4-4 or our 10-4-4. If you are a little late in planting, use our 10-3-3 or our 10-4-4, as the extra percentage of phosphoric acid will hasten the growth and maturity of your cotton. If you don't care to use 600 pounds to the acre on all your crop, try it on half and see where you make your money.

We are getting out a fish, blood and bone grade that has no equal, and farmers using it this year will have an advantage in crop making that people who are deprived of it will not understand. We hope you have noticed the analysis of our goods this year, issued by Clemson College. Not a single sample has fallen down, the analysis of every one of them stands up like a little tin soldier. Where the price is the same, get the best.

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assist the supervisor in his heavy duties. There are 1,600 bridges and 535 miles of road in Brushy creek township and the third section as created by the recent act of the legislature, embraces Garvin, Hopewell, Brushy Creek and Williamson townships. This would require the services of an active man. Mr. Foster believes he can win if he enters the race. He is a substantial farmer who lives at home—and lives because he raises all of his own bread and meat at home.

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