

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor

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ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square three times or less, 12 cents; each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, 10 cents per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Telephones and Competition.

Every community which has a telephone service is likely to be confronted by the question of granting a franchise to a rival company. Each case must be decided by the governing circumstances, but every case will show the peculiarity of the telephone problem. The telephone is a natural monopoly, for it is to the advantage of every subscriber that all users of telephones should be on the same system with him.

More than one system means that a subscriber must have more than one instrument, or be out of communication with part of the world of telephone-users. It is difficult, however, to adjust human nature to ideal mechanical conditions. Established companies, without rivals, lack the motive of competition to keep rates down and service good.

Therefore some communities have welcomed new companies which promised better and cheaper service. Dual systems, like labor strikes, are on their face economic losses, yet it may be worth while to endure the temporary discomfort and loss in order to secure better conditions ultimately.

The butcher may be on one system and the baker on another, yet low rates may bring two instruments within the previous cost of one, and may so increase the number of subscribers within call as to atone for the inconvenience. If finally one company absorbs the other, the community may have become so well established in low rates that the surviving company dare not raise them.

On the other hand says the Youth's Companion, the effect of competing companies is sometimes merely to divide the telephone-users of a community without adding many to the total number, and if the companies then make an agreement to keep rates up, the community is worse off than before.

In the strategical game which a community plays with public service companies, it is difficult to determine in the case of the telephone service how far the actual or threatened establishment of a rival company stimulates mechanical improvement and checks the natural tendency of a monopoly to extortion. No community can settle the question without careful study.

The inhabitants of an industrial town seeking to abandon it in a body—a strange event for modern times—is now to be witnessed in Spain. The town is that of Bejar, near Salamanca, whose people are using their utmost endeavors to have themselves distributed—men, women and children—among the South American republics. Bejar was once a flourishing town, with a reputation for its cloth fabrics. Fifty years ago the population numbered 22,000 people, but the place has gradually declined, and today contains no more than 9,000 souls, who seek to flee from it as fast as they can.

The internal revenue commissioner is overwhelmed with letters from farmers asking whether the manufacture of denatured alcohol on a small scale is profitable. It has been necessary to print a circular explaining that the manufacture of alcohol requires expensive machinery, that a separate bonded warehouse will be required at each factory, and therefore only those who have a considerable capital will find it profitable to go into the business.

The latest novelty in bazaar attractions is surely that introduced by the Springside Wesleyan chapel, Rawten-stall. A wedding cake was cut up, and in one section was concealed a marriage certificate. It was announced that the bachelor or spinster securing the "chuck" containing the document had the opportunity offered to be married free of cost within the next 12 months by the Rev. J. Bennetts.

Brander Matthews consoles himself for the president's desertion of the spelling cause by the fact that at present there are 11,000 signatures to the agreement to use the committee's simplified forms, and they are coming in at the rate of 1,000 to 2,000 a month.

WORLD'S MILCH COW

AMERICA DRAINED FOR BENEFIT OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Enormous Sums Sent Each Year by Foreign Born Wage Earners in the United States to Their Relatives Abroad.

The extent to which the American milch cow is drained for the benefit of foreign countries is made the subject of an interesting editorial in the New York Tribune of Jan. 18. It would certainly seem that she is furnishing milk for all creation in increasing quantities. The American Economist has already shown that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, the huge sum of \$363,047,867 went out of the United States in the shape of postal money orders payable abroad, and that the total of such orders issued in the seven fat protection years, 1900 to 1906, inclusive, was \$249,148,052, against a total of \$112,586,585 for the eight leaner years from 1892 to 1899, inclusive, years made leaner by free trade tariff legislation.

Attention was also drawn to the fact that with the addition of money mailed in registered letters, in express money orders and in bank drafts of small amounts the total sent back to Europe by our foreign born wage earners would probably not fall far short of \$100,000,000 in 1906.

From figures published by the Austro-Hungarian Colonial society it appears that in 1903 the remittances of Austrians and Hungarians settled in America amounted to \$33,000,000, while the gross value of Austro-Hungarian exports to America in the same year amounted to only \$9,000,000. It thus falls out that the poorly paid workers of continental Europe yield a far greater profit to their former home countries after emigrating to the United States than if they had never emigrated.

It is, moreover, true, as the Tribune points out, that a considerable percentage of our immigrants remain in this country only long enough to accumulate savings that will enable them to go back and spend the remainder of their lives in the mother land. All told, the money remitted abroad and the money carried abroad by returning wage earners must amount to a rather formidable sum each year.

This sum must then be added to the already great bulk of our foreign fixed charges, such as payments to foreign steamship companies for carrying American passengers and freights, estimated at \$200,000,000 a year, the interest and dividends on foreign investments in the United States, and the sums spent abroad by American tourists. When all these items of outgo are footed up they reach a total so great as to seriously affect the question of national debits and credits. They demonstrate the absolute necessity of protection trade balances averaging \$500,000,000 a year, representing our excess of exports over imports.

If we bought where we sold, as the free traders and "reformers" would have us do; if we entered upon the system of increasing our foreign trade through the acceptance of larger imports in payment for our exports; if, for example, our \$1,750,000,000 of sales abroad were canceled by \$1,750,000,000 of purchases abroad, how would we then meet our foreign fixed charges of at least \$400,000,000 a year? We could not meet them except by running into debt deeper and deeper through bond issues to cover annual deficits.

As the case now stands, our protection trade balance is ample to take care of our foreign liabilities and leave something over with which to buy back American securities held abroad. Instead of going deeper into debt, as would inevitably be the case if we did not restrict competitive imports by a protective tariff, we are gradually paying our debts owed abroad, while at the same time enormously increasing our wealth at home.

The Tribune proposes as a remedy for the heavy outflow of American money in the form of remittances abroad by wage earners of foreign birth. Nor do we know of any way to prevent foreigners from coming here and earning big wages and sending them back to Europe, unless it be by restricting immigration or prohibiting it altogether. In the present condition of the labor market, when three jobs are looking for two men, that remedy does not seem feasible.

Yes; there is another remedy. Revise the tariff downward; approach a free trade basis; reduce prices of commodities; reduce wages, and the \$100,000,000 of annual remittances abroad by American wage earners will rapidly dwindle to one-quarter of that sum, or less. The tide of immigrants seeking work will also fall away. But that, too, is a remedy which all excepting free traders and "reformers" will shrink from applying. So it would seem that the American cow must continue to give milk to all mankind. Fortunately, through protection to American labor and industry, the cow has enough and to spare.

It is argued that the country is so prosperous that it is a bad time to put forward the tariff as an issue in politics. There need be no trouble about that. Let a general tariff agitation be started and that objection will not last long.—Portland (Me.) Express.

When the tariff is revised some years hence will southern senators and representatives vote for a lower duty on cotton manufactures?

REPORT THE OUTLOOK RIGHT.

Continued Prosperity Certain Without Tariff Reform.

The president of the largest bank in the Middle West writes to the New York Times that "the prospects for another year's prosperity are as good as they were a year ago." That seems to be the general judgment of competent observers. With few exceptions the men whose fingers are constantly in touch with the financial pulse of the country are agreed that there is nothing in sight to indicate a slump in the present conditions which make for prosperity.

Would this same confident belief prevail if the congress and administration elected in 1904 had been pledged to tariff revision downward, and if that congress were now, in the closing weeks of its tenure, actively engaged in revising the tariff schedules to meet the demands of "progressives" and "reformers?"

Would the banks continue to lend money as freely as ever? Would business enterprises keep on enlarging and expanding?

There is but one answer to this question. The banks would not be calling in their loans, reducing their lines of discounts and adding to their unemployed reserves, just as they were doing in the early months of 1893, when tariff revision downward was absolutely assured, in anticipation of trouble sure to come. Business enterprises would halt in consequence of a money supply kept inside of vaults. Constriction, not enlargement, would be the rule.

It is fortunate for the country that the party which carried the presidential and congressional elections in 1906 was not pledged to tariff revision downward and that by agreement of the heads of that party tariff revision cannot come sooner than the spring or summer months of 1909. It may not come then. It should not come then if present conditions continue during 1907 and 1908. But, in any event, the country feels safe from tariff tinkering for at least two years to come, and bank presidents can continue to say that "the prospects for another year's prosperity are as good as they were a year ago."

It is true that a revision in tariff would cause a serious fluctuation in the money market, and that there would probably be an uncertainty of affairs such as we would not like to stand after such a glowing period of prosperity.—Shoe and Leather World

WHILE MEN SLEPT.



"The Kingdom of Heaven is likened unto a man which sowed good seed in his field; but while men slept his enemy came and sowed tares among the wheat, and went his way."—Matt. xiii, 24, 25.

President and Tariff.

If the president had desired to open the tariff question he would not have hesitated to do so in his recent message. But we find one of the longest messages on record without a mention of the word tariff. One paper, the Des Moines Register and Leader, is of the opinion that the president suppressed his tariff views because of fear that some one would thwart his other reforms if he opened the tariff. This is the most ignoble motive that has so far been attached to any one of the president's acts. Mr. Roosevelt is not that sort of a coward. The paper in question simply makes him appear as a coward in order to maintain its own contentions on the tariff.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

A Useful Sign Post.

With manufactured exports amounting to \$700,000,000 in 1906—more than twice the value ten years ago under a tariff revised downward with the double intent of reducing prices at home and of enlarging our sales abroad—the trade congress which assembles in Washington next week will start with a substantial basis to work on. The business captains who are to consider means for extending the foreign trade of the United States need fall into no error as to whether or not tariff revision downward is the right road to the end sought. The \$700,000,000 of exports for 1906 ought to be a pretty good sign post.

Not Careful as to Facts.

If the opening chapter of Miss Ida M. Tarbell's serial on "The Tariff in Our Times," which appears in the December number of the American Magazine, is indicative of the spirit and purposes of the whole work, its measure may be taken without awaiting additional installments. Miss Tarbell is evidently a thoroughgoing "progressive." She displays about as much affection for the American system of protection as the average tariff ripper cares to confess. Her purpose is evidently to arouse and intensify popular feeling against protection, and in doing this she is not always careful as to her facts.—Des Moines Capital.

Killed by a Dynamite Explosion.

Lebanon, Pa.—Mrs. Zeller, wife of John Zeller, of Annville, was killed by an explosion of dynamite at her home Friday and their two children, Lydia, aged 13 years, and Mary, aged 5 years, were so badly burned and lacerated that there is little hope of their recovery. The house was wrecked.

A Battle in Morocco.

Tangier, Morocco.—The sultan on Friday stormed the village of Bedadua and had 15 men killed in the operations.

1907 is a stand-pat year.

THEY YIELD.

Schmitz & Co. Back Down on School Question.

AN EXCLUSION BILL

Will be Given Every Aid by the President, Even to Calling an Extra Session of Congress.

Washington, D. C.—The San Francisco school controversy, growing out of the segregation of the Japanese school children in that city, has been settled. The basis of the agreement reached at the White House conference Friday is that Mayor Schmitz and the members of the school board will, immediately after the passage of the immigration bill as reported by the conferees in congress, abolish the Oriental schools and again admit Japanese children into the white schools. The president and Secretary Root gave the San Franciscans assurance that if the bill is not passed at this session of congress an extra session will be called immediately after the adjournment on March 4.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Japanese and Korean Exclusion league, reinforced by many civic bodies, opposes what it terms temporizing on the part of Mayor Schmitz in the Japanese school question. Officers of the league demand that the mayor hold out for an exclusion law as severe upon the Japanese as that which now applies to the Chinese.

President Tveitmo informed Mayor Schmitz by wire that Secretary Root's reported amendment to the immigration bill is unsatisfactory to the league members.

A BLOW TO REBATERS.

A Federal Judge Delivers a Decision of Much Importance.

New York.—Judge Holt in the United States court Friday handed down a decision overruling the demurrer interposed by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Co. to the indictments returned against it last summer, charging the company with having granted rebates to the American Sugar Refining Co. on shipments between New York and Buffalo.

United States District Attorney Stimson regards the ruling in this case as a decisive victory for the government, inasmuch as it disposes of a number of points that might be raised in the future by corporations against federal indictments alleging similar violations of the Elkins act.

It is believed Judge Holt's decision will enable the government to at once institute proceedings against other corporations hitherto believed untouchable and immune from prosecution. This belief is based upon the action of Judge Holt in overruling the claim of the defense that the indictment was void because of duplicity. In this connection Judge Holt held that the Elkins act supersedes to a certain extent the so-called Hepburn act. He finds that the proceedings were properly brought under the Elkins act.

Judge Holt's decision is based on the fact that the Hepburn act does not expressly provide that the repeal of the Elkins act should release or extinguish liability incurred under the Elkins act.

BUSINESS BAROMETER.

A Liberal Demand for Goods for Spring Trade Is Noticed.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Despite holiday and weather interruptions the volume of business is well maintained. In most sections of the country the movement of merchandise has resumed normal proportions, snow blockades being removed, but tardy deliveries still cause much complaint, especially in regard to grain. Retail stocks of winter goods were satisfactorily depleted during the period of low temperature, and the new season will open under favorable auspices.

Wholesale and jobbing houses report a liberal spring demand, particularly in dry goods, while at the interior there is a vigorous movement of agricultural implements and other farm supplies. A gratifying feature of many reports is the greater promptness of mercantile collections. Mills and factories have so much forward business that new contracts are not taken except at full figures, and there is dissatisfaction because shipments are not more prompt.

Congress.

Washington.—On the 15th the house passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying \$96,000,000. The senate devoted its session to debate on the conference report on the immigration bill, which includes the provision intended to settle the California-Japanese question.

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WE have the best stocked general store in the county and if you are looking for reliable goods at reasonable prices, we are ready to serve you with the best to be found. Our reputation for trustworthy goods and fair dealing is too well known to sell any but high grade goods.

Our stock of Queensware and Chinaware is selected with great care and we have some of the most handsome dishes ever shown in this section, both in imported and domestic makes. We invite you to visit us and look our goods over.

Balcom & Lloyd.

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A very large line of Lace Curtains that cannot be matched anywhere for the price.

Art Squares and Rugs of all sizes and kind, from the cheapest to the best.

Dining Chairs, Rockers and High Chairs.

A large and elegant line of Tufted and Drop-head Couches. Beauties and at bargain prices.

\$30 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at.....	\$25	\$40 Sideboard, quartered oak.....	\$30
\$28 Bedroom Suits, solid oak at.....	\$21	\$32 Sideboard, quartered oak.....	\$25
\$25 Bed room Suits, solid oak at.....	\$20	\$22 Sideboard, quartered oak.....	\$16

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Chiffoniers of all kinds and all prices.

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