## CAMERON COUNTY PRESS. OUR FOREIGN TRADE

Published Every Thursday.

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and afford, facilities for doing the best class of work. Particular attention paid to LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be described to the present of the present of the paper will be described to the paper will be described No paper will be discontinued until arrear-ges are paid, except at the option of the pub-tisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Cost of Improving a Railroad.

To duplicate the track of a large American road would involve an expenditure whose resulting yearly charges would be very far from being met by the added revenue for a long time to come. As a matter of fact, most of the railroads are, therefore, duplicating their tracks slowly, says Wolcott Drew in Moody's Magazine. It is, however, not a question whether enough is spent each year to keep a road, already in good condition, up to the previous normal standard, but whether enough additional has been expended to keep the road in the upto-date state demanded by the continnally higher standard of living and expenditure in the whole country. A striking example is seen in the Southern Pacific. In 1902 a large brokerage house, interested in this stock, estimated with an expenditure of \$40.-000,000 this road would be in a firstclass physicial condition and enabled easily to pay dividends. A forty-million-dollar issue of preferred stock was actually made. But it has been found necessary in the last four years, in addition to this sum, to expend nearly \$90,000,000 before the road has been brought up to a first-class condition. It has now the rather large capitalization of \$44,000 per

During the year 1906 property in the United States to the value of more than half a billion dollars was destroyed by fire. Of course this enormous total, which is said never to have been equaled in any country, at any time, was due in large part to the San Francisco disaster. Nevertheless, the executive officer of the International Society of Building Inspectors has declared that nine-tenths of the national fire loss is preventable.

Now we are told that a crazy man took the money. Going crazy is getting to be a terrible habit. Doubtless is what the Bee means by a "big" the pickpocket when nabbed in the foreign trade we are of the same act by a policeman will soon get wise enough to remonstrate with the officer in this wise: "Stay your restraining hand, good sir; can't you see that I am cracz?"

The monks of St. Bernard in the Alps are soon to appear as automobil ists. They have received permission to run automobiles between the hospices of Grand St. Bernard and Simplon and Domo d'Ossola and Aosta. The chauffeurs will be chosen from the monks themselves, who will wear

A New Jersey woman on invitation of the judge stepped up on the bench and sentenced her husband to 30 days much the whole world would be the in jail for drunkenness and general poorer. Nothing gained; much lost. meanness. How many men are there who flatter themselves that they would get off so easy if their wives had the power to punish them?

Great Britain says she will not plan any more warships until The Hague conference passes upon disarmament As just now she is building five battleships, seven cruisers, eight destroyers and twelve submarines she will feel responsibly safe when disarmed.

Andrew Carnegie, replying to a question about steel, wrote that having retired from it he did not care to open the subject; that he might have been a rich man if he hadn't resolved not to spend an old age in pursuit of

"Some men should send their reputations to the laundry every few days, remarks a contemporary. But how many reputations would stand it long?

Kuropatkin has explained why Russia was defeated by Japan. We may expect very soon to learn whether it pays in Russia to tell the truth.

A woman writer says that tight lac ing causes more red noses than any-thing else. She probably has never heard of John Barleycorn.

A Russian is not of age until he is 26 years old. Until that time at least four-fifths of his earnings must go to his parents,

WORLD MARKETS COMPARED WITH THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

Before We Can Greatly Increase Our Nearly \$2,000,000,000 of Exports We Shall Be Obliged to Reduce Wages in Order to Lower the Cost of Production.

Approvingly the Washington Post quotes the Omaha Bee as warning the interests that are clamorous for ship subsidy that "big foreign trade and highly protected domestic trade are inconsistent and cannot long exist to-gether." The Post adds:

"Foreign trade means exchange of products, and it means nothing else. Before it can prosper, the duties on such products in the tariff schedules must be enormously decreased.

"So it is reduced to this: We must let the foreign trade slide or abandon tariff for protection only, with incidental revenue."

Neither the Bee nor the Post seems to have kept in mind the fact that a rather big foreign trade and a very big protected domestic trade are go ing so well together that in a little less than ten years of unbroken pro tection our foreign trade has prac tically doubled. Under a protective tariff we buy of foreign countries goods of the value of \$1,300,000,000 a year, and of these imports more than \$700,000,000 worth are competitive Under a protective tariff we sell to the outside world of our products more than \$1,800,000,000 worth a year. This makes our total exchange of products amount to considerably more than \$3,000,000,000. If we should enormously decrease our duties on com petitive products and abandon our tar iff for protection with incidental revenue for a tariff for revenue with practically no protection, we should be paying a heavy price for such in-crease—if any—of foreign trade as might result from such a lapse backward to free trade. Could we afford to pay the price? Could we maintain present purchasing power alike for foreign and domestic products after we had reduced the American standard of wage earning through the necessity of competing with the products of foreign payrolls averaging one half the American payroll? Most certainly not. In such a condition we should doubtless by heavy wage reductions continue to supply our own necessities of the cheaper grades, but our purchases of foreign luxuries would fall off enormously as a conse quence of a vastly diminished volume

of wage payments. We are inclined to agree with the Omaha Bee that a "big" foreign trade a trade swelled to twice or thrice the current \$3,200,000,000 dimensions by means of heavy increases in our exports of manufactures, will never come while protection remains to guard a domestic market worth \$30,-000,000,000. To put it another way our country will never be able to mo nopolize the manufacturing of the world while our wage rate is kept at a figure more than double the wage rate of the rest of the world. If this opinion

In order to quickly or greatly in crease our exports of manufactures we should be compelled to lower our production cost; that is, our labor cost. Even then the desired result might not be realized. A general reduction of labor cost in the United States would inevitably be followed by a corresponding reduction of labor cost in every competing country. In consequence we should have a universal reduction of wages and standards of living, a universal decrease of purchasing and consuming power, while the fight for both domestic and foreign markets would continue unabated. The only difference would be that the contest would be conducted on a lower basis of labor cost.

We do not think the American people will soon decide to purchase a "big" foreign trade at such a frightful cost. It is far more likely that we shall—with occasional lapses into "tariff reform" folly, such as the lapse of 1892, and the threatened lapse of 1908—continue to keep our wage standard and our standard of buying and consuming up to the protection level, while at the same time steadily increasing the bulk of our dealings with other nations because of a great er ability to gratify our tastes and de sires for articles of foreign produc tion. Is not that a more desirable re sult than to struggle for a "big" for eign trade that we cannot and ought not to get-for foreign labor as well as our own labor has a right to be employed—a trade that would cost far more than it was worth? There is not much doubt as to the reply of the voters to such a question.

### Never Knew the Difference.

If the tariff is reduced and foreign competition allowed to enter it means that the foreign product will to some extent at least replace the product, and to just that extent the American laborer will be injured, since the foreign workingman would get the labor, whereas the American had the job before. The man who wants to reduce the tariff for the purpose of "busting" the trusts is about as foolish as the Irishman on the street car who said, "Faith, and I played a good joke on the condoocthor. I gave him a nickel and kept me transfer and he never knew the difference."-Topeka Herald.

### THE FARMER'S LARGE SHARE.

Remarkable Rise in Value of Agricultural Products in Ten Years.

Believers in the policy of protection have long had to combat the absurd but obstinate assumption that the farmers of the country are benefited in a purely inconsequential way the imposition of tariffs on foreign manufactures and produce. It is singular that even to this day, in the face of such conclusive proof to the contrary, there should be found those ready to take the affirmative side of this free trade proposition, made ridiculous as it has been by the history of our own times. True, less is heard of it than in former years, but so long as prejudice and ignorance endure its abandonment may not looked for.

The department of agriculture has recently thrown some light on the level of prices obtaining under a tariff designed "for revenue only" and a genuinely protective tariff. For the purpose of making a comparison which will be valuable for illustrative purposes, The Capital takes the figures just issued by the department and puts them side by side with the Orange Judd Farmer live stock census of a decade ago. The results are startling. For instance:

January 1, 1897 (under the Wilson-Gorman Democratic tariff) the average value of horses in the United States was \$33.65 per head. To-day, if the department of agriculture is rightly informed, that value is \$83.51. Under the Dingley tariff the American horse has more than doubled in value Isn't this worth something to the farmer, especially when it is considered that there are nearly 20,000,000 horses in the country, worth almost

wo billions of dollars? Secretary Wilson's boys say that the value of the American milch cow has increased during the past ten or years 50 per cent. The average heifer sold for \$21 and \$22 a head under our last tariff tinkering experiment. Now the average price is \$31 per head, and the milch cows of the country are worth a hundred millions of dollars more than those we had during low tariff times. Does this increase mean anything to the farmer or is it a purely benevolent supposi-

Again in January, 1896, in the very heyday of Wilson-Gorman, sheep were going begging at \$1.60 a head. under a protective tariff which "does not benefit the farmer," the average price of sheep is \$3.84. At least that is what the agricultural department says. If anybody wants to quarrel with the figures as indicative of too great prosperity for the farmers who are being unmercifully robbed by the tariff, let him go to headquarters

The contrast in the price of hogs 1897 and 1907 makes mighty interesting reading for the tariff student, too. January 1, 1897, the average porker sold for \$4.13. Secretary Wilson says that the average price the first of last January was \$7.62 and it is higher to-day than it was a month and a half ago. In the past ten years the American hog has almost doubled in value. The increase has come under protection and as a direct result of protection. It means millions to the farmer. It means college educations, pianos and furnaces and two-seated surreys and gasoline engines and electric lights and hot and cold water and bath roomsevery convenience and comfort and luxury for the farmer and his family. All this under the Dingley law, which operates to enrich the few makes the farmer pay tribute to the monopolist." Bah! The farmer who keeps his milk and

butter checks and his hog and steer receipts is not fooled. A ten-year memory is a good thing to have about the place, too.—Des Moines Capital.

WOULD BE A HEAVY HANDICAP.



Uncle Sam-And handicap me with that millstone in the struggle for commercial suprem-I guess you'll have to have an-

Our Purchases from Germany.

In large measure the Germans buy from us substantials and necessities and sell us gauds and toys. This condition of trading makes it exceedingly desirable on the part of German mer chants and manufacturers to secure amicable arrangement of tariffs. We can get along better without their commodities than they can get along without ours. None the less, a tariff war between the two countries would be disastrous to both, and a proof of governmental blundering and inca pacity.—Philadelphia Record.

### Straws Show.

Speaker Cannon is on his way to Panama. That appears to make the talk of an extra session of congress to make a free trade bill for the benefit of Boston look like a vanished dream. There is no prospect of a session later in the spring, and the speaker does not waste his money for tickets that will expire if not used in time.

# 26 ARE DEAD

A Disaster on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

## NEAR COLTON, CAL.

The Injured Number 100, Many of Whom Will Die-A Train Ran Into an Open Switch.

Colton, Cal.-A disastrous wreck on the Southern Pacific oc-curred one and a half miles east of here late Thursday afternoon when westbound train No. 9, from New Or-leans for San Francisco, ran into an open switch while going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. Ten of the 14 coaches were derailed. Twenty-six persons are known to have been killed and the final list will probably total much higher. The injured number '00, many of whom may die.

The wrecked coaches were hurled in every direction and four were smashed into splinters. Most of the dead were Italians from New York in York and New Orleans, going to San Francisco. They occupied the smoker and day coaches

The dead were terribly maimed and mangled. Eighteen corpses were brought to Colton last evening and eight additional bodies could be seen underneath one of the demolished cars. This car could not be raised until a derrick was brought from Los Angeles, 60 miles away.

The injured were carried to this city in vehicles of all sorts and the Colton hospital was quickly filled to its capacity. Many were then taken its capacity. Many were then taken to the Presbyterian church and private residences.

But two Americans are known to have been killed, although several of them among the injured will undoubtedly die with the next few hours.

edly die with the next few hours.

George L. Sharp, of Muncie, Ind.,
was instantly killed. The baggageman
of the train, whose name has not been
ascertained, was also killed. Engineer Clarence E. Wormington and
Fireman Victor Crebb jumped, but
failed to get clear, were caught in

the wreckage and terribly burned.

Of about 80 Pullman passengers
only two sustained serious injury. The three Pullman coaches and the diner, which were on the rear of the train, did not leave the track.

The Florence Roberts theatrical company occupied one coach which was hurled from the track and both ends of it crushed in by impact against the others. Two injured.

### IN SECRET SESSION.

The Thaw Lunacy Commission Begins

New York.—Harry K. Thaw for two hours on Thursday submit-ted himself to a running fire of questions from the three men appointed as a commission in lunacy to determine his present state of mind. The examination was conducted behind closed doors and when a few minutes before 5 o'clock an adjournment was taken until Saturday morning, no one con-nected with the hearing would discuss

the details of the inquiry.

Thaw went confidently before his judges, and when the secret session was concluded his attorneys appeared with smiling faces and declared they were more than satisfied with the proceedings. District Attorney Jerome hurried away from the criminal courts

building, declining to say one word about the commission's work. The most important feature of the day's proceedings was the decision of the commission to limit the scope of its inquiry to the exact language of the statute-to determine solely question as to whether or not Harry Thaw is able to-day to understand the nature of the court proceedings against him and is able to advise his in a rational manu

### SHE GOES TO MATTEAWAN.

ennie Burch, Poisoner of a Baby, Is Sent to an Asylum for the Criminal Insane.

Y. - Jennie Burch Carmel, N. goes to Matteawan. The jury which had been trying the girl for the poisoning of Baby Wilbur Winship on Thursday rendered a verdict of "not guilty, by reason of insanity," and Justice Miller ordered her committed to the asylum for the criminal insane.

The verdict came to the 15-year-old

girl as she sat alone in the court room and she broke down and wept bitterly. But after she had dried her tears Mrs. Herbert Winship, the mother of the baby to whom Jennie gave the poisoned peach, went to her tears wordshow. In spite of her grief to say good-bye. In spite of her grief over her baby's death, Mrs. Winship could not forget the girl she had reared, and tried to cheer her. She clasped the girl in her arms and kissed her and told her that she freely

Window Glass Factories Will Close Hartford City, Ind.—As a result of a cut in prices by the American Window Glass Co., which uses machines, every window glass factory in the country with the possible ex-ception of one non-union plant at Lancaster, O., will close April 25.

A Multi-Millionaire Suicides.
Cincinnati, O.—William A. Proctor, president of the Proctor & Gamble Co. and son of one of the firm's founders, died Thursday from a bullet wound, self-inflicted, at his home in Glendale, a suburb.

The Modern Youth.

Few young men nowadays cultivate the art of making themselves agree-able. This was one of the things they managed better in bygone days. doubt some of them proved abject failures, but they at least deserved credit for good intentions. Nowadays they rarely, if ever, make the attempt.-Ambrosia, in the World.

How to Keep Young.

All the facial massages, all the creams and lotions in the world will not enable a woman to keep young unless she keeps her heart young at the same time; for, as Dorothy Quig-ley says: "Thoughts pencil your face," and sweet, bright thoughts bring their reward in a sweet, bright expression.

#### Greatness.

If a man be merely great, he stands a chance of getting to be understood during his lifetime, particularly if he be great enough to knock the world rather heavily between the eyes. But if he be both great and good, he will have to wait until after he is dead for his recognition .- Puck.

Good Remedy for Earache. Here is a remedy for earache never known to fail: "Take a bit of cotton batting, put upon it a pinch of black repper; gather it up and tie it; dip in sweet oil and insert in the ear. Put a flannel bandage over the head to keep it warm. It will give immediate relief.

#### Added to State's Wealth.

Every man, woman and child in Massachusetts produced \$300 worth of manufactured goods and \$15 worth of agricultural products in 1905 \$1,000,020,000 worth of manufactured products and only \$42,000,000 worth of agricultural.

Get an Air Castle.

"Arter all," said Uncle Josh this morning, "air castles is dum good property t' hev. Y' don't need no servants in 'em, an' y' don't hev t' pay no taxes on 'em, an' they're so allfired cheap ennybody kin hev one, b'jinks!

His Funeral Remark.

"By de blessin' er Providence," said Brother Williams, "he lef' money 'nuff ter bury him, en dar'll be some lef' over ter help his widder get a black dress, ter mourn fer him 'twel she married ag'in."-Atlanta Constitution.

Lucky Find in Almshouse. A small table that had been many years in an almshouse at Bristol, England, was sent recently with other discarded furniture to an room, where it was recognized as a Chippendale and sold for \$367.50.

The Last Hope.
The German professor believes that the day is coming when men can exchange heads with the aid of surgery That seems to be the last hope for some men with plenty of money and

Thoughtful Hours.

You greatly need certain free hours in which you could recollect yourself.

Try to steal some, and be sure that these little partings of your days will be your best treasures.—Fenelon.

We gather, from a preliminary puff (or two), that a well-known writer is bringing out a book entitled "Smoke." No sloubt it will be issued in volumes. -London Punch

From the German.

A nail secures the horseshoe, the shoe the horse, the horse the man, the man the castle, and the castle the whole land .-- German.

Hard Position to Fill. "Wanted," said the advertisement, "a young woman for starching and

hanging up. Apply at laundry. Proverb Revised.

"United we stand, but divided we get all sorts of mean things said

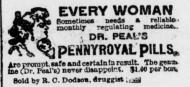
about us," saith The Skirt.

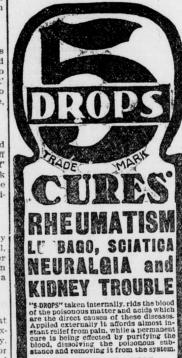
He Seldom Finds Out. Many a man with foolish prejudices wonders why he isn't praised for hav ing strong convictions

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