CAMERON COUNTY PRESS. MAKES FALSE PLEA MONTH'S EXPORTS ARE LARGE. H. H. MULLIN, Editor

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JOB PRINTING. The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of Work. PARTICLAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING. o paper will be discontinued until arrear-s are paid, except at the option of the pub-

ages are paid, except at the option of the pub-lisher. Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The Nation's Bread.

That bread is justly entitled to be called the "staff of life" is fully borne out by investigations of the United States department of commerce and labor. This department made an investigation to determine the amount spent for food by a "normal" laborer's family. The data obtained from the 11,156 families whose expenses were studied showed the average amount spent for food by a family consisting of husband, wife and five children to be \$329.19 pre year. It is interesting to note how the so-called normal family of the average laborer, which seems rather above the normal in size, apportions its money for food and other necessities. Twenty-nine dollars and 20 cents is expended for bread. flour and cereals, and while the cost of the bread is small compared with that of other foods, the amount of nutriments and energy derived from it is large. The laborer's meat bill is the largest of all. He spends \$110.50 per. year for all kinds of meat, three and a half times as much as for bread. His butter costs him about as much as his bread, and sugar half as much, while about the same sum is spent for potatoes and vegetables as for bread. Thirty-eight dollars goes for milk and eggs. More coffee is used than tea; about \$10 is spent for the from it one and five dollars for the other. Religion, charity and tobacco claim nearly equal amounts, while intoxicating liquors come in for a much larger share. Labor organizations get about nine dollars per year, while \$5.79 is contributed to the support of state and local governments in the form of taxes. Sickness and death on the average claim \$20.54. It is quite apparent. says Harry Snyder in Harper's Monthly, that bread and flour do not form a very large item of the food expense of the normal laborer's family, as only nine per cent. of the cost of the food goes for bread and 91 per cent. for all other food articles

One of the most striking signs of this age is the entrance of science into every department of life. A symbolic picture of the twentieth century might represent the spirit of science stretching her hand out over the temples of plus which she sends to duty-imposing learning, religion and law. The state of Chihuahua, in Mexico, has passed a sanitary law regulating theaters churches and other public buildings. All such buildings must have ample fire protection, be properly ventilated, and provide sufficient seats. In the churches it has been the custom of worshipers to sit and kneel on the This is forbidden by the new floors. law, which looks to the health of the people. Old customs are suddenly. sometimes violently, upset by new knowledge, but there never was an

Published Every Thursday. UNTRUE STATEMENT IN MANILA DAILY BULLETIN.

By Inference the Absurd Claim Is Made That Holland's Sugar Tariff Is for the Benefit of Javan Planters.

Now comes the anniversary number of the Manila Daily Bulletin, with a fresh plea for sympathy. They would have us believe that the sugar planters of the nearby island of Java enjoy trade privileges with their benevolent mother country, Holland, which the hard hearted United States refuses to extend to the Philippines. The statements made, and the inferences to be drawn from them, would lead us to conclude that Holland maintains a tariff on foreign sugar for the benefit of Javan sugars, which are admitted free of duty, and that in this way the bulk of the Javan product is marketed in Holland at such good figures as to materially help out the Javan planters on the little surplus they are obliged to sell at lower prices to duty-imposing countries. The Bulletin says:

"The handicap of remoteness from home, to the great markets of Europe and profitable. America affect us far more seriously than it does equally remote Java. That country at least has the advantage of free entry of her mother country's consumption at prices which enable her to equalize on the surplus which she sends to duty-imposing countries." Nothing could be further from the truth. The state department gives the Holland tariff on sugar imports as \$4.92 per 100 pounds, and in reply to an inquiry as to how the various European nations treat their colonial sugars, the Hon. Elihu Root, secretary

of state, writes: "In reply to your letter of the 20th inst., I have the honor to inclose a statement, prepared in this depart ment, of the customs duties imposed on importations of various grades of sugar by England, France, Germany, Russia, Austria, Hungary, Holland, Belgium, Spain and Italy, respectively, and to inform you that none of the countries named therein, with the sole exception of France, gives preferential treatment to sugar arriving at the cus tom houses of the home country from its colonies."

This gives the lie to every statement quoted from the Bulletin, and above every inference that can be drawn

Holland levies a high tariff on sugar imports, not for the benefit of the Javan planter, as the Bulletin would have us suppose, but to protect the Holland sugar-beet raiser who sup-plies hundreds of thousands of tons of beets to the 39 Netherlands beetsugar factories. In 1900 these factories not only produced the sugar consumed in Holland, but they exported nearly 400,000,000 pounds of sugar to other countries. In that year, out of a total of over 700,000 tons exported from Java, Holland absorbed but 166 tons, or less than one-third of one per cent. of the Javan exports, and on every ton there was collected the full duty

If Holland had paid \$1,000 a ton bounty on the 166 tons of Javan sugar she imported it would have added less than one cent per hundred on the total Javan sugar exports, and it is plain to be seen that even this huge sum would have no appreciable effect "on the surcountries.

Impossibility of Free Trade.

The average man does not go deer enough into the tariff question to understand the details, but he knows in a general way that to open the markets of the United States to the cheap labor of the world would put most of our manufacturing establishments out of commission and bring an amount of misery and distress to our working people that would be appalling. The of equity and justice,--Kansas City world outside of the United States is large. There are millions of people whose living does not cost them 30 cents a week, and countries where four cents a day is considered good wages. Some of these people are skilled in all sorts of handicrafts. Un-der free trade their products would be

Sure Sign That Business Recovery Is Well on the Way.

The exports of merchandise from the United States in the month of January this year exceeded in value the exports of any previous January and of any previous month, with only two or three exceptions. From this port the January exports, nearly \$12, 000,000 in value, were greater by more than one-half than in January, 1907 The largest percentage of increase was in wheat and wheat flour and in cotton, and these are the leading items in the general export statement.

Wheat and cotton are the two great staples of international exchange be tween this country and Europe. While they flow only in one direction, the volume of the outflow is determined not alone by the immediate supply and demand, but by the commercial and financial relations between the coun-tries concerned. When we have balances to settle abroad, it is a question of the most economical medium of exchange. That there has been a sudden export demand for wheat and cotton indicates that the prices are low enough, in the slackened demand at to make their exportation

The cheering inference from this is that the country is discharging its for-eign obligations in agricultural produets. This draws any accumulated stores into the market and helps to modify the depreciation in prices; ulti-mately the value of these products comes into the hands of the producers, who are, in turn, the buyers and consumers of other domestic products. Thus, even an export trade that, in itself, may be only an adjustment of balances without profit to the country, is nevertheless, inseparably linked with other business activities. In this aspect the large increase in exports following upon the recent panic is one sign of the natural process of recovery. It is necessarily a slow and gradual process, in which an adjustment of prices and careful economics are essential. The recovery cannot be forced, but it may be helped by recognizing the signs as they appear.--Philadelphia Record.

Politics and the Tariff.

The Beveridge plan for adjusting the tariff to a consistent revenue and protection basis and for eliminating from it the gross favoritism it now carries to the trusts and many other corporations, must commend itself to every earnest friend of tariff revision This plan is offered by a Republican senator, a man who is committed to the protective tariff doctrine, but who has frankly noted the faults of the system now in operation, even if has not fully stated the evils that have grown out of trust extortion on the one hand and trade restriction on the other

The commission plan, which has been conspicuously successful in Germany, is calculated to remove the tariff question from the realm of politics. That end in itself is eminently desirable-absolutely necessary to an ideal tariff arrangement. A commis-sion properly constituted, whose members would not be office holders nor politicians, nor interested industrialists, but impartial and thoroughly competent experts, could ascertain just where to draw the lines so that American manufacturers and Amer ican labor would be fully protected without giving to the former a shelter for extortion or subjecting the latter to the excessive cost of living living made possible under high protection Such a commission could also give all its time to this work. It could class ify imports in such a way as to sim plify and make more economical the collection of duties. It could elim-inate from the schedules the preposterous classifications now existing. It would be governed not by personal or Star

REV. D. R. DAY FACES CHARGES

PREFERRED BY A MINISTER OF

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Criticism of Roosevelt by Chancellon Leads to Complaint Being Made Against Him to the New

York Conference.

Brandon, Vt.—Charges have been preferred by Rev. George A. Cooke, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Brandon, against Episcopal church in Brandon, against Rev. J. R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse university, on the ground that Dr. Day defamed the character of President Roosevelt. The charges have been presented to Rev. Watters, presiding elder of the New York church confer-ence of the Methodist church, to which Chancellor Day is ecclesiastical-ly attached

ly attached. When interviewed last night con-When interviewed last night con-eerning the allegations, Rev. Cooke said it was true he had brought charges against Chancellor Day. He suid that in a book entitled "A Raid on Prosperity," written by Chancellor Day, President Roosevelt was severely criticized and that in his opinion Dr. Day had violated the rules of the Methodist Episcopal church in thus assalling the president. Mr. Cooke stated that the specific charge pre-ferred was defamation of character. He considered that "although Syra-cuse University is under obligations He considered that "although Syra-cuse University is under obligations to the Standard Oil people by reason of large money gifts," Chancellor Day was not justified as a minister of the Methodist church in assailing Presi-dent Roosevelt. The university itself is non-sectarian. s non-sectarian.

is non-sectarian. Rev. Cooke was formerly pastor of the Methodist church at Milford, Mass., and is well known in New Eng-land and New York through his cam-paign against Prof. Hinckley G. Mitchell, formerly professor of Heb-rew and Old Testament excessis of Boston university. More recently he has appeared in charges against Bordon Berker Borne.

More recently he has appeared in charges against Borden Parker Bowne, professor of philosophy at Boston uni-versity, and against Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of the Christian Advo-These charges were dismissed cate.

cate. These charges were dismissed after a hearing. Dr. Day is charged with having spoken "evil of magistrates," in viola-tion of paragraph 30 of the general rules of the Methodist church, which warns against "uncharitable or un-profitable conversation; particularly speaking evil of magistrates or of ministers.

THE NATIONAL LAWMAKERS. Proceedings of the Senate and House

of Representatives.

Washington .--- In the house on the th speeches on the tariff, speculation n cotton, finance and a number of mis sellaneous subjects were made. The oostoffice appropriation bill was tech nically under consideration, but no progress was made with it. The Ald rich currency bill was debated in the

Washington. — On the 5th both branches adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Proc tor of Vermont. No business of im-portance was transacted in either body.

body Washington,-On the 6th the senate passed the army bill increasing the pay of officers from 7 to 25 per cent pay of officers from 7 to 25 per cent and the average pay of enlisted men 40 per cent. The house adopted a res-olution to appoint a committee to In-fluences had been brought to bear on members of the house naval affairs committee in connection with con-tracts for submarine torpedo boats.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Favorable Symptoms Are More Numer ous in the Commercial Outlook.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & o.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: o.'s Weekly Favorable Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Favorable symptoms are more numerous in the commercial outlook, especially in respect to the growth of confidence. Jobbers note more pres-sure to replenish depleted stocks of staple merchandise, orders in many cases being for delivery next fall. The advancing season has also contributed to the better feeling by accelerating the distribution of spring goods and the distribution of spring goods and stimulating interest in the building

lants are mor

SURPRISED HIS WIFE.

Wife-You dear, good, generous man! You thought you would surprise me, did you? Isn't it a perfectly lovely hat? Husband-What do you mean? I

didn't order that hat! Wife--Now, don't try to deceive me,

John. You know you ordered it on purpose to surprise me. And I am surprised and delighted. And it is so They cheap, too-only four pounds! sent the bill along with it. And the queer thing about it is that I sent a letter to this very firm just about a year ago, ordering a hat that I had selected, and they never paid any at tention to it. Strange, wasn't it? had always dealt with them before and they knew the style that suited me best. That must be how they hap pened to fit me so nicely with this one.

Husband-But look here, I didn't order it, and I'm not going to pay for it.

Wife (in an altered tone)-Iohn what overcoat did you wear the day before vesterday? Husband-It was a mild day, and I

wore my light overcoat. Wife—You don't remember that

over a year ago I gave you a letter to post to this firm? Husband-Of course not.

Bless me! I must have posted it the day before yesterday along with an other lot of letters without looking at it. I see!

Wife-And it's nothing but a last year's hat, after all! You wretch!

The Usual Experience.

Mr. Younghusband-I suppose you remember the pony and phaeton I bought of you when my wife and I set up housekeeping. Well, I sold the pony some time ago to pay doctors bills, and now I'd like to sell the phaeton.

Livery Man-I can't spare the money to buy, but I'd be willing to trade, if there is anything in my line you want. Mr. Younghusband (after long

thought)-I'll trade for oats, if you'll grind 'em up. I believe oatmeal is good for children.-N. Y. Weekly.

His Heinous Crime. The words of pleading died upon his tongue-The husband sat, with shame upon his

His pitiful excuses ceased among The shafts of scorn she aimed at his

disgrace. He loved her, and had failed. She loved,

and yet Could not forbear reproaches; and her brow Was dark, but last she said: "I don't former

Was me the letter-I will post it now." -Judge, Give

PERILS OF WINTER.



Indiscriminate. A young girl whom they called Arabeller Was exceedingly mushy and meller. She delighted to spoon By the light of the moon, And she didn't carr who was the feller.

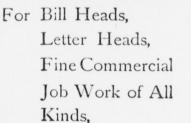
Keeping Him at a Distance. Mrs. Blewer-Blud—That tailor

yours is getting very familiar. He had the insolence to salute me in the street to-day. I think such people should be kept at a distance. Mr. Blewer-Blud-Well my dear

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"5-DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, coccaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar inversidante. ingredients. arge Size Bottle, "5-DROP5" (800 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists. SWANSON RNEUMATIC OURE COMPANY, Dept. 80. 160 Lako Street, Chicago.



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age more confident of its new knowledge and more competent to produce the facts than the present age.

Baron Takahira, the new Japanese ambassador to the United States, has had the best possible experience to fit him for his delicate position. He was consul-general at New York 15 years minister at Washington from 1900 to 1905, and one of Japan's repre sentatives in the conference at Portsmouth which resulted in peace between his country and Russia. He knows the American people and the American president, and it is asserted that he also knows a good deal about Japan.

In the last decade of the eighteenth century a band of French brigands flourished in and about the forest of La Muette, close to Mereville. To these "Pingres," as they called themselves, the common people gave another name. All over France they were known as the "Chauffeurs." from their use of fire, applied to the feet of their victims who would not tell where their money was hidden.

A man to whom glucose, labeled as such, is served as an accompaniment to his morning griddle cakes will indignantly refuse it, but when it comes as "corn sirup" it will seem far less objectionable, and corn sirup, according to a bulletin from the department of agriculture, it may now officially be called. There is something in a name when it comes to food.

brought here in almost unlimited quan-tities. Our own artisans, accustomed to a high standard of living, could not possibly compete with people who scarcely realize that time has any value, and the result would be disastrous in th extreme .--- Findlay (O.) Jeffersonian.

Will Not Bear Inspection.

The tariff, we are sometimes told, should be taken out of politics, and put into the hands of a business commission carefully selected. Changes when necessary should be made by men familiar with the subject, and with an eye single to business effects It is a pleasing proposition on its face but does not bear inspection. Such a commission would be the most power ful body in the country, holding at times great business interests in the hollow of its hand. Congress will never, and should never, consent to that; for, while some congresses are abler than others in the transaction of the public business, the congress of the period is always the latest expression of the popular will, and is the proper body for safeguarding the public interests for the time. No tariff law made by congress is ever a per-fect measure, but it is always possi-

ble to trace the influences that en tered into its preparation and enact ment, and thus fix the responsibility for any errors committed.---Washington Star.

Favors Tariff Commission.

The proposed tariff commission would consist of five members-one indentified with the producing interests, another a lawyer who has spe cialized in customs and tariff laws, a third with experience in the administration of tariff laws, a fourth familian with compositive conditions in foreign countries, and a fifth who is an econo mist and statistician with special knowledge of prices and costs of pro-duction, says the Chicago Record-Herald. With seven-year terms, good salaries and divorcement from conress so far as membership goes, and with ample powers for investigation

such a commission would be well equipped to get the facts, tabulate them and "submit them to congress, together with an explanatory report.' A further proposed work of the com-mission is to study the subject of classification at home and abroad and ake special reports upon it.

We can heartily indorse this bill in principle. It is better than any pre-vious attempt at investigation by commission because of the pains taken to get expert investigators who shall center their attention on facts, first, last and all the time. We hope it will become a law. There is, however, one amendment we should like to see made, and that is to the effect that the commission shall be promptly or ganized and instructed to use all due diligence to make as full a report as possible to congress at some fixed early date. Tariff revision is the great duty before congress after the presidential election, and a full supply of facts should be available at the very beginning of the task.

nig iron production rising to the best weekly average in three months. Credits are still closely scanned and mercantile collections are by no means satisfactory, yet payments are more prompt and the volume of business is distinctly heavier.

LAUNCHED A JOHNSON BOOMLET.

Minnesota Democratic Committee Indorses that State's Governor as Candidate for President.

St. Paul. Minn .- The Democratic St. Fau, Min.—The Democratic state committee of Minnesota on Friday, after a bitter fight, adopted a resolution indorsing Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota for the Demo-cratic presidential nomination and recommending that he be named by the national convention at Denver As the meeting of the committee

was presided over by Frank C. Day, private secretary to the governor, and as Mr. Day voted for the Johnson reso-lution on every test and on the final ballot, the action of the committee is held by political leaders as placing the common formally in the was for the overnor formally in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Would Brand All Anarchists.

Rome, Italy.—A member of the local political police squad exclusively intrusted with the surveillance of An-archists has submitted a novel plan for identifying "reds" throughout the world. world. He proposes to fattoo the An-archists on a visible part of the body with a small indelible sign varying in color in the different countries, and in shape

Gary is Elected Senator Columbia, S. C.—Frank B. Gary of Abbeville was on Friday elect-ed to succeed Asbury C. Latimer in the United States senate. sure I've done all I could! I've stood that man off now for two years.

Some Excuse

Blinks-The paper says the czar is

a very illiterate man. Winks—Not up in the classics, eh? Blinks—Worse. They say his letare full of errors in orthography. Winks—But, my dear sir, just think. He has to spell in Russian.—N. Y. Weekly.

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