

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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ADVERTISING RATES:

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

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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, 15 per year, over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

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

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

Some scientist has found that there are 5,200 ways in which death may come. We wonder whether he has included being mistaken for deer by reckless hunters?

Efforts are made to encourage cattle raising in Scotland. Still, it is likely that a large proportion of the roast beef of "old England" will continue to come from the United States.

When the Dutch have captured Castro will they please hold him and notify the nations of the earth so that there may be pulled off a chaste and orderly international spanking match?

Fritz Scheff is to become the wife of a literary man, and it is only reasonable to expect, therefore, that the stories sent out by her advance agent will in the future be properly edited.

Judge Thompson of the United States court has decided at Cincinnati that imitation whisky must be so labeled as to show just what it is. A simpler way would be just to label it poison.

It was from New York that Horace Greeley advised the young man to "Go West!" The advice now comes from 2,000 miles farther eastward, and is addressed by Israel Zangwill to an audience of Jews in London.

The most enduring memorial of Bishop Potter is the great, unfinished cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights, which will have cost, it is estimated, over \$20,000,000 when it is completed.

Persons who wear orange-colored garments are supposed to be less susceptible to heat than those wearing other colors. To test the theory, the war department is having 5,000 suits of underwear colored orange for the use of soldiers in the Philippines.

In a New York court a policeman arraigned a chauffeur who, the officer testified, was towing two "dead" automobiles and speeding at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

The millionaire automobilist who went crashing with a 120-horse power flyer through carriages in crowded streets at Long Branch the other day will have his license revoked, and warrants were procured for his arrest.

And now the director gown is to be accompanied by a bracelet worn just below the knee. The necessary number of rings for the fingers and bells for the toes will also be strictly in style.

We can see how perfected flying machines distributed all over the world, and so low in price as to be within reach of all, if not quite so low in flight, might cause the custom-house officials along the frontiers of the various countries to accumulate a sack of steely, premature gray hair.

Shopkeepers in Paris with various es of high life for sale at ruinous prices will be pleased to learn that Leopold has sold the Congo state and has the money for it side pocket.

Lichtenberg may be sincere in his belief that he can drown the casuists, but has he calculated the force of the superheated steam he would generate? As a riment he might try sweeping the waves of the ocean with

SEEING THEM ALREADY



News Item.—A Large Black Snake Was Seen at Fairview Crossing Bryan's Path.

NEED NO SYMPATHY

AMERICAN FARMERS ARE NOT "OPPRESSED."

Bryan's Efforts to Create Feeling of Discontent Among the Agricultural Classes Not Likely to Be Very Successful.

Mr. Bryan's address to the Nebraska farmers at the Lincoln fair assumed that the farmers are an oppressed people. Mr. Bryan was sympathetic, and pointed out some of the outrages committed upon the farmer by an insolent or inept national government.

What would the farmers think, he asked, if he were to tell them that for every dollar spent on the agricultural department \$25 was spent on the army and navy, and then he counseled them:

"Read the amount spent on ships and figure, if you can, what portion of that gets to the farmer."

This is a typical example of Mr. Bryan's thoughtless method of agitation. It would be difficult to say, of course, just what portion of the national expenditures on the army and navy "gets to" the farmer or to the clerk or lawyer or physician or to any class or variety of American citizen; and it is monstrous, in making an address to an inland agricultural community remote from the ocean, to play to any hostility to the navy on the theory that the farmer does not owe or is not willing to give just as strong and patriotic support to the country's navy as any other class of citizens.

The farmer has not been abused by the Roosevelt administration nor by the McKinley or Cleveland or any other administration. If huge appropriations have not been made to farmers, they do not need them, and are certainly no more entitled to them than are the clerks, the school teachers, the business men and many other classes of workers. It is a thoroughly vicious notion to assume that the farmer or any other class of producers, is hostile to the government unless it may be shown that the government is always doing something for them. It is not the province of the government to be eternally supporting the people; it is rather the province of the people to support the government.

The farmers are not in immediate aid of largess. Their products have been extremely high for several years and farm values have risen sharply. When they need aid Mr. Bryan's notions are not calculated to help them. In 1896 he predicted doom for the farmer unless free silver triumphed, and asserted with the utmost confidence that the maintenance of the gold standard would drag down wheat. Silver and wheat must flourish together. The silver fallacy died and wheat thrived, and so did the farmer. If the credit of the country had been impaired and the currency had been debased the farmer's plight would be sad to contemplate, and the farmer is likely to receive just as much profit from Mr. Bryan's present grandiose and impracticable schemes as he would have received from the adoption of the free silver folly.

Chief Cause for Worry.

Col. Bryan laments the "discrimination" that has been going on against the farmer in electing so few tillers of the soil to congress and the senate. What troubles him chiefly, however, is the discrimination which the whole American nation exercises against a certain farmer of Lincoln, Neb., in declining to elect him to the White House.

BRYAN ON CLEVELAND.

Wrote Eulogy of Ex-President Without Intending to Do So.

Mr. William J. Bryan describes in an article in Collier's some of the qualifications of the model president. He says he should have "moral courage." He should be able "to detect the sophistries" that are always employed by "special interests" seeking "unfair advantage." He should look on himself as "committed by his platform to certain principles, and those principles are binding."

Mr. Bryan could have given life and emphasis to his observations by mentioning a president—a Democratic one at that—who possessed these presidential qualifications in ample measure. Few occupants of the White House have equaled Grover Cleveland in moral courage. He was an intense party man. He gloried in his party's triumphs and mourned in its defeats. But he had the moral courage to stand up against his party when it went mad over free silver. He knew that he would be execrated, that most Democrats would vilify and curse him, and that his course would contribute to the defeat of his party. Yet he never faltered. Mr. Bryan never has favored the public with any manifestation of a moral courage approaching that.

Cleveland was able "to detect the sophistries" of the silver mine owners and dishonest debtors who hankered after 50-cent dollars. He was not to be moved by the appeals of "special interests" for free-silver legislation.

Certainly Mr. Bryan did not intend that his disquisition on the qualifications of a president should be read as an eulogy of Grover Cleveland, whom he greatly hated. Cleveland did much to prevent his election. But the intelligent reader will think of Cleveland rather than of Bryan when he reads the article.

BRYAN FORGETS SOMETHING.

Repudiates Himself When He Attacks Republican Expenditures.

Our platform also calls attention to the fact that 50,000 new offices have been created, at an expense of \$70,000,000 a year, as against an increase of 10,000 new offices, with salaries amounting to \$8,000,000, in the Cleveland and McKinley administrations.—William J. Bryan, at St. Paul.

Granted; what then? How did the increase come about? What started it? Whither is it tending? And why?

The answers are plain on the face of things. Government inspection, government regulation, and government control have been expanded and extended as never before—that is the why and where and how.

Some of this expansion and extension has been for good; some of it for evil; but whether for good or for evil it has been the part of the Roosevelt policies which Mr. Bryan himself has applauded most heartily while it has been in progress—which he has even gone so far as to accuse the president of borrowing from the Bryanite Democracy.

It increases a civil list enormously, it piles up appropriations immensely, to control and regulate and inspect and supervise 90,000,000 of people, and Mr. Bryan must have realized this fact when he proclaimed the expediency of it all.

Why then complain of the consequences now, especially when in the same breath he advocates a further extension and expansion and expense by establishing the vast additional machinery of United States postal savings banks throughout the country?

We can't have our cake and eat it! We can't transfer the individual burdens of private life to the United States government and then avoid giving the government the money necessary to carry the load.

Mr. Bryan has taken the wrong line of attack. He is simply repudiating himself when he advances such arguments. He must have forgotten something.

ANSWER TO BRYAN FROM PRESIDENT

TAKES UP PRAIRIE STATE OIL AND GAS CASE.

HE SCORES GOV. HASKELL

Declares Him Unfit for Association with Patriotic and Moral Men —Hot Reply from the Oklahoman.

Washington. — President Roosevelt Wednesday night, following upon a prolonged conference with members of the cabinet at the White House, prepared and gave out his reply to William J. Bryan, the Democratic candidate, relative to W. R. Hearst's charges that Gov. Haskell, treasurer of the Democratic campaign committee, had represented Standard Oil interests both in Ohio and Oklahoma.

Mr. Bryan had demanded proof of the charges, promising that in the event of their substantiation Gov. Haskell would be eliminated from the campaign.

Dismissing the Ohio case, which involved an allegation of attempted bribery, with the explanation that he had made no direct charge against Gov. Haskell as regards that particular instance, President Roosevelt takes up the matter of the Prairie State Oil & Gas Company, and argues that Gov. Haskell's action in stopping legal proceedings begun by the attorney general of Oklahoma demonstrates conclusively that he was controlled by the great corporation to which the Oklahoma company was subsidiary.

Declares Haskell Unworthy.

After contrasting Mr. Bryan's defense of Gov. Haskell with Judge Taft's repudiation of Foraker in connection with the Hearst charges against the Ohio senator, the president proceeds to declare that Gov. Haskell's "utter unfitness for association with any man anxious to appeal to the American people on a moral issue, has been abundantly shown by other acts of his as governor of Oklahoma."

Haskell Makes Reply.

Guthrie, Okla. — Gov. C. N. Haskell Wednesday night issued a statement in reply to President Roosevelt's letter to William J. Bryan, dealing with four specific charges against Mr. Haskell, namely, that he is subservient to Standard Oil, that he vetoed a child labor bill; that he dealt extensively in Creek Indian lands, and that he had allowed politics to dominate him in the removal of members of the faculty of the state university and the appointment of others to succeed them.

Gov. Haskell took up the four charges as dwelt upon by President Roosevelt in turn, dealing with each in a characteristic manner.

The Prairie Oil & Gas Company charges Gov. Haskell declared to be a "joke on Roosevelt's stupidity," asserting that he had done nothing which would confer upon the Standard Oil subsidiary company more authority than it already possessed under a franchise granted it by Secretary Hitchcock.

Declares He Acted Properly.

Continuing, Gov. Haskell says: "President Roosevelt comes to Oklahoma and finds a substitute for his Ohio failure. Does he, in the case of the state against the Prairie Oil & Gas Company which he complains I compelled to be dismissed?"

"Yes, I did have it dismissed. We all know that the Prairie company is a Standard Oil offspring, and don't forget the president claims to have known this also, and I charge that the political allies, Hearst and Roosevelt, both knew that I acted properly."

"First, the Prairie Oil Company got its franchise in the state not from me, but from Roosevelt's secretary of the interior, long before statehood began, and had its main line built and operating, and congress in our statehood bill was careful to declare that our new state when organized must respect all such vested rights and existing franchises. That was all I did, and the federal courts stood ready to call me down if I violated the Roosevelt territorial franchises. . . ."

Sarcasm and Abuse.

"The president comes to the local affairs of our state and assails me for vetoing a child labor bill. True, I did so, simply because the bill went too far and included things not desired by our people. Union labor representatives approved my veto. I hope the president will survive this veto of a local bill and permit us to run our local affairs."

"The president complains that we removed certain professors from our state university, our three state normal schools and preparatory school in violation of civil service rules. That is, the president in his usual impetuosity and reckless disregard of others, misstates the facts. Less than one-fifth of the faculties are changed. All changes were for good cause."

His Indian Land Suits.

"The president complains that there are several suits pending against me to reclaim Creek Indian land. The president should have gone farther and said that I was not a dealer in Indian land and only came in as a subsequent purchaser and only incidentally a party without personal interest at all, and especially he should have said that it is quite apparent that those who are being sued in those land cases appear to be and apparently are the victims of political chicanery which the president can better explain than I."

TWENTY DIE IN TRAIN WRECK

PASSENGER TRAIN RAN INTO A FREIGHT, TELESCOPING CARS.

One of the Worst Accidents in the History of Railroad in the West.

Livingston, Mont.—Plowing through a snow storm eastward bound, a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train running over the Northern Pacific railroad on Friday crashed head-on into a freight train at Young's Point, where the trains were to pass, and in the demolition that resulted a score of lives were crushed out and 20 persons were injured, several probably fatally. The freight flagman failed to signal the passenger in time to prevent the collision, because of the blinding snow.

The express car telescoped with the smoking car and most of the fatalities and injuries were of persons in the latter car. The express car was raised over the platform of the smoking car, and the superstructure swept the seats away. Not a passenger in the smoking car escaped death or injury. Passengers in other cars escaped with cuts and bruises.

Fireman Ora Babcock jumped and was killed, striking on his head. Milo Holloway, a brakeman, was killed. The smoking car's debris was hopelessly mixed with heads, bodies, legs and arms, presenting a horrible sight. In one place seven bodies were so tightly wedged together that they were separated only with great difficulty. It was impossible to succor the injured without trampling on the dead.

FORAKER ATTACKS TAFT.

Accuses Him of Associating with Standard Oil Magnates and Also Assails Roosevelt.

Cincinnati, O. — Senator Foraker gave out a statement Friday night replying to the recent charges made by William R. Hearst and President Roosevelt. In addition he bitterly assails Hearst, Taft and the president, charging Taft with consorting with Standard Oil magnates himself and declaring that President Roosevelt's actions indicate a guilty conscience. In the opening paragraph Mr. Foraker declares that the president showed bias in accepting as true all the charges.

He denies that he acted improperly in accepting employment from the Standard Oil Co., says that there was no secret about it and produces letters to prove that after the government began its attack upon the Standard Oil Co. he declined to accept a retainer from it. He charges that Mr. Hearst had other letters in addition to those which he gave out, and that these other letters if made public at the same time would have showed how harmless was his connection with the Standard people.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Volume of Retail Business Increases and Factories Extend Operations.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

While the temperature has been too high for best results in fall retail trade, the volume is steadily increasing, and manufacturing plants have extended operations still further. There remains the drawback of low water that retards some mill work and river transportation, while valuable timber has been destroyed by forest fires. Most jobbing houses report a tendency to prepare for the future on a larger scale, and woolen mills have less idle machinery; but shoe shops find difficulty in securing the higher prices made necessary by a firm leather market.

Several orders of importance have been placed this week for finished steel and the usual supply of small contracts appeared, but the waiting attitude is still conspicuous among the large buyers, especially the railways.

HASKELL RESIGNS.

Treasurer of Democratic National Committee Quits His Job.

Chicago, Ill. — Gov. Charles N. Haskell on Friday night resigned as treasurer of the Democratic committee. His resignation was announced by himself three hours after his arrival in Chicago from Guthrie, Okla., and after he had conferred with officers at the Democratic national headquarters. In giving out his decision Mr. Haskell declared he did not desire to be responsible for any embarrassment which might result to the Democratic party by retaining the office of treasurer.

That his resignation is the direct result of the charges made against him by W. R. Hearst and President Roosevelt Mr. Haskell also admitted. At the same time he did not by his resignation intend to admit that any of the charges were true.

Five Stock Brokers are Arrested.

New York City. — Five members of the firm of A. O. Brown & Co., stock brokers, which failed recently, were arrested Friday on charges of grand larceny preferred by a former client of the firm. The men arrested each gave bail in \$2,000 and were released.

Jersey's Governor is Lucky.

Trenton, N. J. — Gov. Fort has been left \$250,000 by the will of Mrs. Abby Reasoner, which was probated here Friday.

SAYS VAN CLEAVE TRIED TO BRIBE

GOMPERS, LEADER OF LABOR FEDERATION, MAKES STARTLING STATEMENT.

INDIRECTLY ATTACKS TAFT.

Gompers Tells of Being Followed by Detectives and Spies Employed by the Manufacturers' Association.

Washington, D. C.—In a room in the building occupied by the American Federation of Labor in this city Samuel Gompers, president of the federation on Thursday introduced the name of ex-Secretary Taft and made serious charges against W. J. Van Cleave, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The charges were made as a part of Mr. Gompers' testimony in connection with the proceedings against himself, Vice President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison of the federation on the charge of contempt in violation of the injunction decree of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, directing them not to publish the Bucks Store and Range Company of St. Louis as "unfair." Mr. Gompers was at the time under cross-examination by his attorney, Jackson H. Ralston.

In the case of Mr. Taft, Mr. Gompers in effect charged that he had supplied the sentiment behind the injunction decree, while the direct charge was made that Mr. Van Cleave had had Mr. Gompers and other federation officials shadowed by detectives and had undertaken to have Gompers bribed to desert the cause of organized labor and join its enemies. Mr. Ralston's efforts were directed towards showing a conspiracy by the manufacturers to destroy trade unionism.

Gompers said: "Men have been suborned to spy on their fellow laborers in shops, factories and mines; to report the proceedings of union meetings; to spy on the personal conduct of workmen after working hours, and to follow from place to place labor leaders visiting other cities than their homes. Money has also been used to bribe representative labor men to cease their connection with labor organizations."

St. Louis, Sept. 25.—J. W. Van Cleave is not in the city, but when the dispatches telling of the testimony of Samuel Gompers in the contempt proceedings against him at Washington were taken to Mr. Van Cleave's office, an unequivocal denial of the charges contained therein was made by F. C. Schwedman, who is secretary to Mr. Van Cleave.

HEARST BRINGS NEW CHARGES

Adds a Chapter to Story of Standard Oil's Control of Congressmen—Independence League Names State Ticket.

New York City. — William R. Hearst, addressing on Thursday night the state convention of the Independence league party, as the New York state branch of the national Independence party is officially known, renewed his attack upon members of the Republican and Democratic parties, and produced another batch of letters which he said were written by, or to John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Co.

One of the letters was addressed to ex-United States Senator John L. McLaurin of South Carolina, and there was also a letter from ex-Senator McLaurin to Mr. Archbold in which the writer declared he could "beat Tillman if properly and generously supported."

Mr. Hearst read a letter from Representative Joseph S. Sibley to Mr. Archbold and a letter from Archbold to a "rep. senator," whose name did not appear.

Renewing his assault upon Gov. Haskell of Oklahoma, Mr. Hearst declared that not only was he a "Standard Oil tool and promoter of crooked railroads," but was one of the organizers of the steel trust." He quoted from what he said was a court record of a suit brought by John P. Bailey, Jr., Haskell's law partner in Ohio, against the Illinois Steel Co. and Federal Steel Co. for services rendered by Mr. Haskell as attorney "and organizer."

Clarence J. Shearn, personal counsel to William R. Hearst, who has taken a prominent part in the Independence league movement since its organization, was nominated by the convention for governor. All of the offices on the ticket were filled by candidates chosen by "a committee on candidates," the slate being unanimously ratified by the convention.

Wu is Going to Lose His Job.

Peking, China. — Tang Shao Yi left here Thursday on his much heralded trip around the world. He is accompanied by Chung Men Yew, who is to succeed Wu Ting Fang as Chinese minister at Washington.

Will Sue Delinquent Corporations.

New York City.—In a letter to Corporation Counsel Pendleton, Comptroller Metz announces his intention to proceed against all corporation debtors to the city for non-payment of special franchise taxes.