

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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. 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.

The Good-Will Habit.

A habit of holding a kindly attitude of mind toward everybody has a powerful influence upon the character. It lifts the mind above petty jealousies and meanness; it encircles and enlarges the whole life. When we meet people, no matter if they are strangers, we feel a certain kinship with and friendliness for them, if we have formed the good-will habit. In other words, says the New York Weekly, the kindly habit, the good-will habit, makes us feel more sympathy for everybody. And if we radiate this helpful, friendly feeling, others will reflect it back to us. On the other hand, if we go through life with a cold, selfish mental attitude, caring only for our own, always looking for the main chance, only thinking of what will further our own interest, our own comfort, totally indifferent to others, this attitude will, after a while, harden the feelings and the affections, and we shall become dry, pessimistic and uninteresting.

One of the teachers in the Vevay schools the other day asked her class the origin of the word steamer, as applied to berths on steamboats. Not one in the class could answer the question, and we doubt if there are many people who could. The word, says Vevay (Ind.) Reveille, originated with the newspapers many years ago. At that time a magnificent steamer was built and 35 sleeping rooms were made alongside the cabin. At that time there were 35 states in the union, and a room was named for each state. Later the state of Texas was added to the union, and the sleeping apartments set aside for the officers of the boat was dubbed "Texas."

The wisdom of sending the fleet into the Pacific and to the far east has been triumphantly demonstrated from every point of view, declares the New York Herald. It has enormously increased American prestige, given assurance of peace and promoted friendly relations, which will have the eminently practical result of stimulating and expanding American commercial interests.

If the Highland Park housewife who bought two gallons of water for floor polish will just drop in a couple of bars of soap and let it stand overnight, says the Detroit News, she will have something that, with elbow grease and lily, will just make her floors shine. P. S.—Slice the bars of soap.

The dowager queen Margherita will give a piece of lace and an old veil to Miss Elkins for wedding presents. People who feared the dowager's present might be a lemon are, therefore, resting easy again.

It is painful to learn from a distinguished English source that the game of football as played in America is "antiquated." But we shall cling to the belief that our college yells, at least, are comparatively modern.

The wear and tear on the world's metal currency is two tons of gold and a hundred tons of silver. We can produce a man ready to stand the wear and tear.

The tattooed blush on the cheek of beauty must be highly inconvenient when the circumstances require that the wearer should suddenly turn pale.

There is one mill that is not being put in operation owing to the return of prosperity. We refer to the South Dakota divorce mill.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world, including those who actually buy those green hats you see in the shop windows.

A New York man is being examined as to his sanity because he made expensive gifts to his wife. Let us take warning.

Let the jungle cheer up. Mr. Roosevelt says he does not intend to kill more than two elephants.

The trouble with many a man's integrity is that it needs constant vindication.

PEACE WITH JAPAN

ACHIEVEMENT OF SECRETARY ROOT A WORTHY ONE.

Americo-Japanese Compact, Brought Into Being by Republican Administration, Is of Immense Moment to the World.

The United States and Japan have set down in black and white their mutual sentiments concerning the points upon which their interests touch.

Thus briefly, save in one important particular, may be summarized the meaning of the identical notes which Secretary Root and Ambassador Takahira exchanged in the state department at Washington. The two governments wish to encourage the free and peaceful development of their Pacific commerce; they desire the maintenance of the status quo upon these waters; they have no plans for aggression upon each other's territory; they seek equal trade opportunities in China, and they will use all peaceful means to assure the integrity and independence of that empire.

These are simple formulations of friendship. The sole clause which is more than this is the mutual pledge of the two powers to communicate with each other with the purpose of reaching an understanding, should any event arise to disturb the principles above set forth.

In this "interchange of notes" there is no technical treaty between this country and Japan. Yet its moral and political effect will almost certainly be far greater than that of an intricate, devious and ponderous agreement worked out after the fashions of the ancient diplomacy. For this is the new diplomacy at work—in its "shirt sleeves," if you will—upon the broadest problems of progress, seeking its goal direct and scorning the mental and verbal mazes of mediaeval statecraft.

In its largest sense the thing which Elihu Root has given us is an Americo-Japanese peace compact. It brings to a fitting close not only his own career as secretary of state, but also the official record of Theodore Roosevelt, pacificator. It follows up the work of the treaty of Portsmouth and it adds another link to the chain of peace agreements which is quietly encircling the earth. It justifies the attitude of our people toward Japan in the war with Russia and it knocks the ground from beneath the feet of jingo alarmists of the Hobson type.

These are results, clear, tangible and permanent. The people instinctively approve of them and they want more like them. It will be an unwary statesman who tries to overthrow the work of Root and Roosevelt this winter upon the technical plea that the sacred privilege of the senate has been invaded.

The Postal Savings Bank.

A bill embodying Postmaster General Meyer's recommendation for postal savings banks is on the senate calendar for consideration soon after the opening of the short session. The bill came from the senate post office committee at the last session by a unanimous vote, and a majority of the senators are openly in favor of the bill. Whatever opposition there might have been in the house will be greatly diminished by reason of the pledge of the Chicago convention in favor of the plan and because of advocacy of the plan throughout the west as a preferable alternative to the scheme for the government guarantee of deposits in national banks. Misapprehension of the postal bank as a competitor of national banks or of existing savings banks has been cleared away, and the advantage of the plan as an extension of existing agencies for the encouragement of saving are generally recognized.

Congress and the Tariff.

The Republicans should allow their opponents to monopolize the racket about the tariff. At this time it is legitimate game for them. Naturally they are anxious to throw things into confusion, in the hope of reaping future benefit. It seems altogether likely that the fight for the Sixty-second house will turn on the tariff, with the coming revision as the basis of action. The Republicans must stand on the record in respect to the good faith and thoroughness of their revision, and the Democrats, no matter what that record may be, will challenge it. They cannot afford to be satisfied with it, and will not be. What they desire is a tariff for revenue only. What the Republicans are instructed to give the country is a new law, eliminating or reducing duties which time and manufacturing developments have wholly or in part rendered unnecessary and consequently burdensome and injurious, but still recognizing the principles of protection. The two parties are heading in different directions.

Tariff Hearings.

Chairman Payne's reply to Mr. Van Cleave is clear and sufficient. The program of the ways and means committee as to hearings was widely advertised. Everybody was invited. Come one, come all. Producer and consumer were respectfully requested to step up and state their case. Some have complied. There is yet time for those who have not complied. The hearings are not closing. The new committee of the new house may seek information in the same way. It is that committee which will draw the bill, and the new members of it may want to do a little investigating on their own account. The battle has not begun.

IN FAVOR OF COMMISSION.

Plan of Business Men to Secure Genuine Tariff Revision.

It is reported from Washington that the ways and means committee of the house intends to ask congress for authority to subpoena witnesses and obtain testimony by compulsion. Among the woes of the "converted" standpatter, who are complaining of distrust and premature criticism is the indisposition of leading manufacturers to appear before them. Experts like Messrs. Van Cleave, Miles and Carnegie have declined for various reasons to give testimony to the committee, and pretty plain intimations have been made that the methods pursued by it, as well as the time allotted to important schedules, do not admit of satisfactory and trustworthy results.

Instead of resorting to subpoena threats, however, the converted standpatters might with advantage ponder the significance of the resolution just adopted by the directorate of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Here is an influential and powerful body of business men proposing to congress "the creation of a nonpartisan tariff commission to which shall be intrusted investigation and recommendations introductory to tariff revision." The manufacturers and merchants of the middle west evidently share the skepticism of their fellow business men of New York and other industrial centers as to the sort of revision likely to result from the present hearings and the existing machinery, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

The directors of the Chicago Association of Commerce have wisely asked the other commercial organizations of the country, or such as have not yet expressed themselves, to adopt resolutions similar to theirs. Let the committee and the converted standpatters in congress understand the position of the business community. If they are really "converted" they will favor nonpartisan, nonpartisan and scientific investigation as the condition of "genuine" revision. A fit and nonpolitical body would not need to drag witnesses to its hearings or to appeal to any legal "big stick." Men of ideas and knowledge would be only too glad to appear before it and submit their data and their recommendations.

Taft's Problem.

President-elect Taft is already face to face with the same perplexing difficulties that have harassed the present national administration. The party opponents of that administration have been the first to try to "take Taft into camp."

They want no tariff tinkering, no currency legislation, no postal savings banks, no labor legislation—in fact pretty nearly every one of the planks of the party platform they would like to have thrown onto the wood pile of political reminiscences.

Judge Taft is essentially a man of peace. He deprecates war. He will fight only when honor is at stake. He wants no conflict with his party brethren.

But if these men ask him to repudiate his solemn pledges and the promises of his party, we imagine his ponderous fist will come down with significant emphasis and there will come forth something that will sound very much like an explosion.

Judge Taft despises sham, and hypocrisy, and dishonesty. He is kind, generous, self-sacrificing, but he must not be expected to stultify himself. He must not be asked to violate his sacred word. He will not do it—he will be true to the people who have placed him at the head of the nation.

Campaign Publicity.

Mr. Bryan thought he was scoring heavily when he ordered his party to report its receipts before election day. But he was mistaken. To the extent that he had imagined, the country had not accepted the statement that the presidency had three times running been bought, and was in danger of being sold a fourth.

Now as to the two reports. The Republican national committee received about \$1,600,000, the Democratic committee about \$600,000. But those figures do not represent all the money that was spent in the campaign. Some of the state elections, and especially where the saloons were active, must have been expensive; and money spent on state tickets did its share in promoting the fortunes of the kindred national ticket.

Still, when everything has been taken into account, it is plain that corruption did not stalk abroad in this latest campaign, and the conclusion seems safe that it did not stalk abroad in the campaigns of 1896, 1900 and 1904. Publicity is all right, and serves a good purpose, but, alone, it will not eliminate money as an improper agency in our elections. The problem remains unsolved.

Better Wait for New Congress.

Since Mr. Taft has announced his determination to have real tariff revision there have been a number of "hurry calls" from the highly protected interests clamoring for revision by the present congress. The same interests now pleading for haste have for years demanded and secured delay. And why not? Would they not fare better with a hurried revision by a congress that has been friendly to them than with a more careful revision by a congress elected on a pledge of honest tariff reform? But the country is now disposed to wait for the new congress. The tariff ought to be revised by the friends of revision, not the enemies of revision and there are more friends and fewer enemies in the congress-elect than in the congress current.—Kansas City Star.

THE FIGHT FOR SENATOR IS HOT

CANDIDATES OPENING HEAD-QUARTERS AT COLUMBUS AND CLANS GATHERING.

BURTON IS ON THE GROUND

Charles P. Taft Expected to Arrive Monday—Is Now in Washington—Foraker Looked for Saturday.

Columbus, O.—Congressman T. E. Burton of Cleveland arrived here on Thursday to open his campaign for the United States senatorship to succeed Senator Foraker. He will stay here until the legislature meets, with the exception of spending a few days in Cleveland during the holidays. He said that there had been no break between himself and President-elect Taft and that he is in the race for the senatorship to stay.

Notwithstanding assurances from Mr. Burton that there has been no disagreement between Mr. Taft and Mr. Burton, that idea is not accepted by the followers of Charles P. Taft in Columbus, and they are more pleased than otherwise that this is the case. It is stated now, following the announcement by William H. Taft that Mr. Burton is not to be in the cabinet, that the recent interview between the two was not of the most pleasant nature in the world. Friends of both men were intensely interested in it, and were anxious as to its outcome. Close friends of Taft feared that Mr. Burton would look on the offer of a cabinet position in the nature of a bribe to induce him to leave the senatorial contest, and it was expected that the situation would be most embarrassing for both gentlemen. In the light of later developments the supposition is that this is just the way Mr. Burton did look at it, and probably that he said so, and that as a result the president-elect resolved to remove temptation from the path of the Cuyahoga congressman by withdrawing the offer of a cabinet position.

Charles P. Taft will arrive Monday morning to open headquarters. He has gone to Washington and will remain there for a day or so, delaying his arrival at Columbus.

THE NATIONAL LAWMAKERS

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Washington.—The president's Panama canal message was read in the senate on the 15th. The postal savings bank bill was discussed. In the house some bills were passed relating to the District of Columbia. The bill to revise the penal laws of the United States was considered.

Washington.—The senate devoted considerable time on the 16th to a discussion of the president's course in placing strictures on congress in the matter of secret service. The house spent most of its time in consideration of the bill to revise the penal laws of the United States.

Washington.—In the senate on the 17th the postal savings bank was discussed. A message from the president relating to the government of the District of Columbia was read. The house passed a resolution asking the president for evidence in the secret service matter.

TURKISH PARLIAMENT OPENED

Elaborate Ceremonies, Gorgeous Costumes and Varied Races Mark the Event.

Constantinople, Turkey.—A new constitutional Turkish government was inaugurated Thursday with ceremonies attending the opening of the new parliament which was elected under the constitution promulgated by the sultan last July. Two hundred deputies and senators, together with the chiefs of various religious communities, a large number of other state dignitaries and ministers and the heads of the diplomatic missions, were present.

The sultan opened parliament in person with elaborate ceremony, fashioned after the customs of older similar assemblies. The scene was perhaps one of the most remarkable in the political history of the world. All the creeds and races of the Turkish empire sent their duly elected representatives.

Rockefeller Charges Libel.

New York City.—On a charge of criminal libel made by John D. Rockefeller, jr., S. S. Carvalho, president of the Star Co., publishers of William R. Hearst's New York American, was arrested Thursday and arraigned in police court before Magistrate Finn. Carvalho was paroled in the custody of his lawyer until December 26 for examination.

Letters to Santa Claus.

Washington, D. C.—Postmaster General Meyer announced on Thursday that he would not renew his order issued in December, 1907, permitting delivery to charitable organizations of letters addressed to "Santa Claus."

Boston Councilman Surrenders.

Boston, Mass.—Leo F. McCullough, president of the common council of Boston, has surrendered himself to the police. He is charged with perjury and conspiracy to defraud the city out of \$900 on Friday last.

TRIAL OF THORNTON HAINS

STORY OF KILLING OF ANNIS TOLD IN COURT.

State Claims Hains Knew of Plan of Slayer and Assisted Him in Carrying Out His Fatal Deed.

Flushing, N. Y.—The story of the slaying of William E. Annis, a publisher, as he sat in his catboat clad only in a bathing suit and was riddled with bullets that made a dozen wounds was on Wednesday made part of the record in the trial of Thornton J. Hains, a magazine writer, charged with being a principal with his brother, Capt. Peter C. Hains, jr., in the murder of Annis last summer.

Tracing the movements of the principals in the Bayside Yacht club tragedy with the aid of miniature iron figures and models of the float and the catboat Pam, Edwin Andrews, a yacht club member, showed under examination how the army captain, standing on the float's edge, held aloft the obscuring boom and sail of Annis' boat and shot the publisher as he sat at the tiller.

There was surprise when it was learned that John Tinning, a Swedish boatman, who saw the tragedy, could not be located. District Attorney Darlin said he thought Tinning was in Sweden, but that nothing had been heard from him since last September.

"He is a most important witness for us," said Lawyer McIntyre Wednesday night, "for through him we would have shown that he struck Capt. Hains after the shooting with a boat hook or car and that to protect his brother, Thornton Hains drew his revolver."

The cross-examination of Andrews consumed the major portion of the afternoon session and Lawyer McIntyre sought to develop that Thornton Hains had used expressions after the shooting to the effect that he had tried to dissuade Capt. Hains from his act and that he would hold him until the officers came.

"HONEST REVISION OR NONE"

President-elect Taft Repledges Tariff Revision in Speech at Banquet in New York.

New York City.—President-elect Taft was the guest of honor Wednesday evening at one of the most notable banquets ever held in this city. It was the twenty-third dinner of the Ohio Society in New York, but around the 100 tables placed in the grand ball room in Astor gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel were men gathered from every section of the country and leaders in many walks of life.

Mr. Taft took advantage of the occasion to pledge his administration and his party, so far as he can control it, to a loyal adherence to the Chicago platform. He dwelt almost wholly upon the revision of the tariff, which he singled out as the most important declaration made at the last national convention, and said:

"Better no revision at all, better that the new bill should fail, unless we have an honest and thorough revision on the basis laid down and the principle outlined in the party platform." Mr. Taft also referred again to the Sherman anti-trust law and declared for its enforcement as one of the Roosevelt policies that the party had pledged itself to carry forward.

BONI WAIVES THE \$60,000.00

At Last Minute Abandons Claim for Big Sum in Suit Against His Wife.

Paris, France.—The last day of the hearing of the suit brought by Count Boni De Castellane against his former wife, the Princess De Sagan, born Gould, in which he petitions the court to award the custody of his three children to his mother, the Marquise De Castellane, brought out the fact that the count had decided upon a sudden change in front in that he withdrew his demand that the court allow him a yearly income of \$60,000 for the maintenance of the children.

M. Bonnet read to the court a letter from his client filled with indignant protests that he should have been charged with initiating the proceedings to obtain money. He insisted his only object in wanting the children removed from the De Sagan household was their moral and physical welfare.

The count has recognized his claim for this enormous allowance has injured his case in the eyes of the court and the estimation of the public, and his tardy renunciation is considered a clever move to enlist sympathy in his favor.

Congressional.

Washington.—The senate devoted considerable time on the 16th to a discussion of the president's course in placing strictures on congress in the matter of the secret service and adopted a resolution calling for a thorough investigation. The house spent most of its time in consideration of the bill to revise the penal laws of the United States.

Caught After Two Years.

Princeton, Ind.—Henry F. Agar, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Princeton Milling Co., charged with forgery and embezzlement of approximately \$100,000, was arrested in Harlingen, Tex., Wednesday after a two years' search.

Turkey Now Constitutional Monarchy.

Constantinople.—Turkey makes her bow as a full-fledged constitutional monarchy Thursday, when the new Ottoman parliament will hold its first session.

OHIO SUPREME COURT RULINGS

MIKE RYAN OF CLEVELAND MUST SPEND A YEAR IN THE PENITENTIARY.

WAIVER OF AGENT DOESN'T GO

In Insurance Case—Property Rights in Inheritance Set Straight—Minor's Insurance Contract Set Aside.

Columbus, O.—Michael F. Ryan of Cleveland, well known in political circles in that city, will be compelled to spend a year in the penitentiary, according to the decision of the supreme court Tuesday. Ryan, who was formerly a deputy in the state fire marshal's department under Hy D. Davis, was a judge of election at a primary held in precinct A, Twentieth ward, Cleveland, before the election of November, 1905, and was charged with having certified that 43 men voted at the election who in reality had not been at the polls. He was sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary and the supreme court affirms.

Henry Walkendorfer must stand alone a judgment rendered against him and Henry Flandermeyer for \$1,600 by the Cuyahoga county common pleas court, in favor of Helen Urbanowitz, who was five years old in 1905. It is alleged that the two men while intoxicated drove through a crowd of children playing in the street. The common pleas court gave judgment against both men, but the circuit court released Flandermeyer from liability because Walkendorfer owned the horse and buggy and was driving. The supreme court affirms the circuit court's decision.

That waiver by an agent of written proof of loss is not binding on a fire insurance company was decided Tuesday in the case of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. of London vs. E. C. and Delpha Smith. The case came up from Hardin county. The court holds that written proof must be filed. The policyholders had a fire and notified the local agent and asked if they should file written notice and proof of loss. The agent said it would not be necessary. The company refused to pay.

A peculiar case was decided involving the right of a second wife to the property of her deceased husband which property had been bequeathed to him by his first wife. William G. Rizer's first wife, Matilda Rizer, died in Marion county, leaving him all of her property. Rizer married again and for a consideration of \$5 transferred 50 acres of this land to his second wife. After his death the heirs of his first wife brought a partition suit asking the division of this 50 acres. The court decided the case in favor of the first wife's heirs.

The decision of the lower court was affirmed in which Frank R. Fuller of Portage county, aged 18 years, recovered \$100 from the Prudential Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey, \$24 of which was a payment on a 20-year endowment policy on his own life, the balance being payments on industrial policies on the lives of Fuller's four younger brothers and sisters, paid 2 cents per week.

THE HARTJES AGAIN IN COURT

Pittsburg Millionaire and Divorced Wife Lawing—Son Selling Peanuts in Theater.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Augustus Hartje the millionaire, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Scott Hartje, principals in sensational divorce litigation the past three years, on Tuesday made public more of their differences when arguments were heard in proceeding brought by Mrs. Hartje to have her husband adjudged in contempt and imprisoned for alleged failure to pay her \$416.66 a month alimony.

Hartje practically admits default of payment and asserts that his wife is not obeying the orders of the court involving the custody of the two children and that he has defaulted for the purpose of bringing all the question before the court. He charges that his wife influences the children to avoid visiting him and that she is not giving them the proper care and attention. In support of the latter, Hartje's attorneys charge that the boy, Scott Hartje, is selling peanuts in an East End theater. Judge Frazer adjourned the hearing to December 30, when the children may be brought into court.

The National Lawmakers.

Washington.—The president's Panama canal message was read in the senate on the 15th. The postal savings bank bill was discussed. In the house some bills were passed relating to the District of Columbia. The bill to revise the penal laws of the United States was considered.

Doesn't Agree with Carnegie.

Washington, D. C.—Disagree with the published views of Andrew Carnegie with regard to the steel schedule of the tariff, Charles Schwab, former president of the United States Steel corporation, gave testimony before the house ways and means committee at the tariff hearing Tuesday.

Ik Marvel Dead.

New Haven, Conn.—Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel") died at home in Edgewood Tuesday night.