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The wife of Gerhart Hauptmann—Margaret Marshall—before her marriage to the dramatist was for a long time a popular member of the Lobe theater at Breslau.

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"I know where \$3,000,000 in cash lies concealed," said a New York lawyer. "This vast sum lies concealed in the inside vest pocket of the 30,000 automobilists of New York state."

It will take something like a year to polish the Cullinan diamond, which now has the distinction of being the biggest sparkler in the world.

Government quarantines against disease may seem severe at times, but without this vigilance what would the conditions be? It is just this care that has relieved civilized nations from the plagues by which they were once ravaged.

BIG STICK SMASHES; ROOSEVELT DEFENDS THE SECRET SERVICE

In Message to House President Declares His Statements in Previous Words to Congress Were Grossly Misunderstood.

Washington. — President Roosevelt's big stick crashed down upon the heads of Representatives Tawney of Minnesota, Smith of Iowa, Shafter of Kentucky, and Fitzgerald of New York.

The president also declared that the interpretation of the house of the secret service clause in his last message was misunderstood, and had there been any evidence which would point to the necessity of an investigation of members, such evidence would long ago have been turned over to the proper authorities.

The message was in answer to the resolution transmitted from the house in which the representatives asked for evidence upon which Mr. Roosevelt based his statements that the "chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men."

Message of the President and Reasons Therefor.

"To the House of Representatives: I have received the resolution of the house of representatives of December 17, 1908, running as follows:

"Whereas, there was contained in the sundry civil appropriation bill which passed congress at its last session and became a law, a provision in reference to the employment of the secret service in the treasury department; and

"Whereas, in the last annual message of the president of the United States, the two houses of congress it was stated in reference to that provision: 'It is not too much to say that this amendment has been of benefit only, and could be of benefit only, to the criminal classes; and it was further stated: 'The chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men,' and it was further stated: 'But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law, prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of congress, it would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done, and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government;'

"Whereas, the plain meaning of his words is that the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by secret service men and that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question. Now, therefore,

Cannot Understand Trend of the House Resolution.

"I am wholly at a loss to understand the concluding portion of the resolution. I have made no charges of corruption against congress nor against any member of the present house. If I had proof of such corruption affecting any member of the house in any matter as to which the federal government has jurisdiction, action would at once be brought, as was done in the cases of Senators Mitchell and Burton, and Representatives Williamson, Herrmann and Driggs, at different times since I have been president. This would simply be doing my duty in the execution and enforcement of the laws without respect to persons. But I do not regard it as within the province or the duties of the president to report to the house 'alleged delinquencies' of members, or the supposed 'corrupt action' of a member 'in his official capacity.' The membership of the house is by the constitution placed within the power of the congress. In the prosecution of criminals and the enforcement of the laws the president must resort to the courts of the United States.

"In the third and fourth clauses of the preamble it is stated that the meaning of words is that 'the majority of the congressmen are in fear of being investigated by secret service men' and that 'congress as a whole was actuated by that motive in enacting the provision in question,' and that this is an impeachment of the honor and integrity of the congress. These statements are not I think in accordance with the facts.

Declares He Said Nothing to Warrant the Statement.

"A careful reading of this message will show that I said nothing to warrant the statement that 'the majority of the congressmen were in fear of being investigated by the secret service men,' or 'that congress as a whole was actuated by that motive.' I did not make any such statement in this message. Moreover I have never made any such statement about congress as a whole, nor, with a few inevitable exceptions, about the members of congress, in any message or article or speech. On the contrary I have always not only deprecated but vigorously resented the practice of indiscriminate attack upon congress, and indiscriminate condemnation of all congressmen, wise or unwise, fit or unfit, good and bad alike. No one realizes more than I the importance of co-operation between the executive and congress, and no one holds the authority and dignity of the congress of the United States in higher respect than I do. I have not the slightest sympathy with the practice of judging men for good or for ill, not on their several merits, but in a mass, as members of one particular body or one caste. To put together all men holding or who have held a particular office, whether it be that of president or judge, or senator, or member of the house of representatives, and to class them all, without regard to their individual differences, as good or bad, seems to me utterly indefensible; and it is equally indefensible whether the good are founded on the bad in a heated and unwarranted championship of all, or in a heated and unwarranted assault upon all.

Charge in Resolution Due to Density of the Solons.

"This allegation in the resolution, therefore, must certainly be due to an entire failure to understand my message.

"The resolution continues: 'That the president be requested to transmit to the house any evidence upon which he based his statements that the 'chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret-service men.' This statement, which was an attack upon no one, still less upon the congress, is sustained by the facts.

"If you will turn to the Congressional Record for May 1 last, pages 5553 to 5559, inclusive, you will find the debate on this subject. Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, Mr. Smith of Iowa, Mr. Shafter of Kentucky, and Mr. Fitzgerald of New York, appear in this debate as the special champions of the provision referred to. Messrs. Parsons, Bennet and Driscoll were the leaders of those who opposed the adoption of the amendment and upheld the right of the government to use the most efficient means possible in order to detect criminals and to prevent and punish crime. The amendment was carried in the committee of the whole, where no votes in favor of the provision were recorded, so I am unable to discriminate by mentioning the members who voted for and the members who voted against the provision, but its passage, the journal records, was greeted with applause. I am well aware, however, that in any case of this kind the members who voted in favor of the knowledge of the point at issue, are content simply to follow the lead of the committee which had considered the matter, and I have no doubt that many members of the house simply followed the lead of Messrs. Tawney and Smith, without having the opportunity to know very much as to the rights and wrongs of the question.

Chip is Knocked Off Roosevelt's Shoulder.

"I would not ordinarily attempt in this way to discriminate between members of the house, but an objection has been taken to my language, in which I simply spoke of the action of the house as a whole, and as apparently there is a desire that I should thus discriminate, I will state that I think the responsibility rests on the members of congress, on appropriations, under the lead of the members whom I have mentioned.

"Now as to the request of the congress that I give the evidence for my statement that the chief argument in favor of the provision was that the congressmen did not themselves wish to be investigated by secret service men, I will state that I think the responsibility rests on the members of congress, on appropriations, under the lead of the members whom I have mentioned.

Instances in Which Secret Service Starred.

"In connection with the Nebraska prosecution the government has by decree secured the return to the government of over a million acres of grazing land; in Colorado of more than 2,800 acres of mineral land, and suits are now pending involving 150,000 acres more.

"All these investigations in the land cases were undertaken in consequence of Mr. Hitchcock, the then secretary of the interior, becoming convinced that there were extensive frauds committed in his department; and the ramifications of the frauds were so far-reaching that he was afraid to trust his own officials to deal in a thoroughgoing fashion with them. One of the secret service men accordingly resigned and was appointed in the interior department to carry on this work. The first thing he discovered was that the special agents' division or corps of detectives of the land office of the interior department was largely under the control of the land thieves, and in consequence the investigations above referred to had to be made by secret service men.

"If the present law, for which Messrs. Tawney, Smith, and the other gentlemen I have above mentioned are responsible, had in effect been in force, the action would have been impossible, and most of the criminals would unquestionably have escaped. No more striking instance can be imagined of the desirability of having a central corps of skilled investigators, in cases of this kind, to be assigned, if necessary in large numbers, to investigate some violation of the federal statutes, in no matter what branch of the public service. In this particular case most of the men investigated were public servants who were in the executive branch of the government. But in Oregon, where an enormous acreage of fraudulently alienated public land was recovered for the government, a United States senator, Mr. Mitchell, and a member of the lower house, Mr. Williamson, were convicted on evidence obtained by men transferred from the secret service, and another member of congress was indicted."

Chief Asks for Reversal of Action of Solons.

The president then gave a number of other instances, all of which tend to point out the efficiency of the secret service, and he concludes: "In conclusion, I most earnestly ask, in the name of good government and decent administration, in the name of honesty and for the purpose of bringing to justice violators of the federal laws wherever they may be found, whether in public or private life, that the action which has been taken by the house be reversed. When this action was taken, the senate committee, under the lead of the late Senator Allison, having before it a strongly worded protest from Secretary Cortelyou like that he had sent to Mr. Tawney, accepted the secretary's views; and the senate passed the bill in the shape presented by Senator Allison. In the conference, however, the house conferees insisted on the retention of the provision they had inserted, and the senate yielded to their views.

"The chief of the secret service is paid a salary utterly inadequate to the importance of his functions and to the admirable way in which he has performed them. I earnestly urge that it may be increased to \$6,000 per annum. I also urge that the secret service be placed where it properly belongs, and made a bureau in the department of justice, as the chief of the secret service has repeatedly requested; but whether it be done or not it should be explicitly provided that the secret service can be used to detect and punish crime wherever it is found.

"Mr. Sherley stated that there had been pronounced abuses growing out of the use of the secret service for purposes other than those intended, putting his statement in the form of a question, and in the same form further stated that the 'private conduct' of 'members of congress, senators,' and others ought not to be investigated by the secret service, and that they should not investigate a 'member of congress' who had been accused of 'conduct unbecoming a gentleman and a member of congress.' In addition to these assertions couched as questions, he made one positive declaration, that 'This secret service at one time was used for the purpose of looking into the personal conduct of a member of congress.' This argument of Mr. Sherley, the only real argument as to the merits of the question made on behalf of the committee on appropriations, will be found in columns 1 and 2 of page 5556, and column 1 of page 5557 of the Congressional Record. In column 1 of page 5558 Mr. Sherley refers to the impropriety of permitting the secret service men to investigate men in the departments, officers of the army and navy and members of congress; in column 1, page 5557, he refers only to members of congress. His speech puts most weight on the investigation of members of congress.

"What appears in the record is filled out and explained by an article which appeared in the Chicago Inter-Ocean of January 3, 1904, under a Washington headline, and which marked the beginning of this agitation against the secret service. It was a special article of about 3,000 words, written, as I was then informed and now understand, by Mr. L. W. Husbey, at that time private secretary to the speaker of the house. It contained an utterly unwarranted attack on the secret service division of the treasury department and its chief.

"At the time of this publication the work of the secret service, which was thus assailed, included especially the investigation of great land frauds in the West, and the securing of evidence to help the department of justice in the beef-trust investigations in Chicago, which resulted in successful prosecutions. Efforts to Kill Move Found to Be Unavailing.

"These methods proved unavailing to prevent the passage, Messrs. Tawney and Smith, and their fellow members on the appropriations committee had no objection to the protests; and as the obnoxious provision was incorporated in the sundry civil bill, it was impossible for me to consider or discuss it on its merits, as I should have done had it been in a separate bill. Therefore I have now taken the only method available, that of discussing it in my message to congress; and as all efforts to secure what I regard as proper treatment of the subject without recourse to plain speaking had failed, I have set forth the facts in as explicit terms as I could.

"Since 1901 the investigations conducted by the secret service division—under the practice which had been for many years recognized as proper and legitimate, and which had received the sanction of the highest officers of the government—have covered a wide range of offenses against the federal law. By far the most important of these related to the public domain, as to which there was uncovered a fraud-reaching and widespread system of fraudulent transactions involving both the government of grazing land; the illegal fencing of government land, and, in connection with both these offenses, the crimes of perjury and subornation of perjury. Some of the persons involved in these violations were of great wealth and of wide political and social influence. Both their political affiliations, and their political affiliations, and the laws made the investigations not only difficult but dangerous. In Colorado one of the secret service men was assassinated.

Will Keep Pledge

PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT IS LOYAL TO PLATFORM.

No Doubt as to His Attitude on Tariff Revision—Consumers May Be Assured They Will Get Fair Play.

Speaking of tariff revision at the Ohio society's dinner, Mr. Taft 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."

Settle Tariff Question.

The meteoric course desired by the Aldrich-Payne type of Republican statesmen tends to arouse suspicion. In its platform adopted at the Chicago convention the Republican party declares itself "unequivocally for a revision of the tariff at a special session of the congress immediately following the inauguration of the next president."

Simply a Question of Rates.

In all the speculation about the coming tariff revision there is express or implied reference to the Democratic fiasco of 1894. But there is nothing to warrant it. The Democrats failed because of a fundamental disagreement. Mr. Cleveland, as far as he had puzzled his way into the subject, was a free trader. Mr. Gorman was an out-and-out protectionist. There was no such difficulty in the Republican camp.

Senate's Duty Plain.

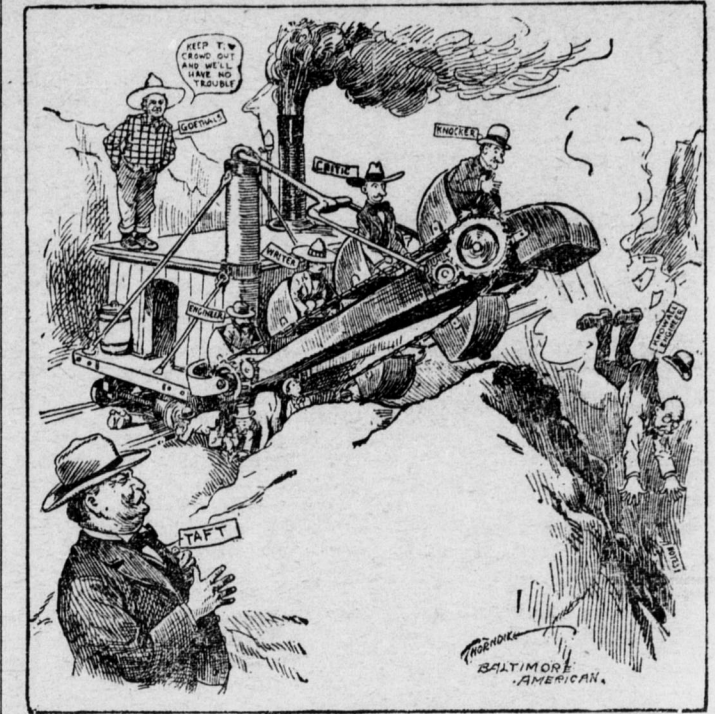
According to the Washington dispatches some senators, mostly Democrats, contend that the notes relating to the agreement with Japan are a treaty which should be submitted to them. After making all allowances for senatorial jealousy of prerogatives, the fact remains that this contention is prompted by the desire to make the administration a little trouble if possible. That is not an exalted motive at the best, and in this instance not even the bitterest enemy of the administration should allow it to influence him.

Up to the Representative.

The consumers cannot easily combine to defend their interests. They must look to the president-elect, who is in sympathy with them, to speak for them. They have to depend on the honesty and intelligence of their representatives in congress. They have to depend on the government agents whose duty it is to gather the information on which a tariff fair to manufacturers and consumers may be based. If the representatives do their duty by their constituents there will be the revision of the tariff, downward in the main, which the voters believed the Republican party promised.

It is evident that Judge Taft expects congress to prepare the right sort of bill. And at this stage of the game it is far better for him to give his confidence to congress than to try to do it himself. It would be for him to complicate the situation and hearten the enemy by an expression of distrust.

WHEN TAFT GOES TO PANAMA



Goethals Will Give Him an Exhibition of Modern Engineering.

SALARIES SHOULD BE LARGER.

Milwaukee Sentinel's Approval of the Proposed Increase.

The bill introduced by Senator Bourne of Oregon to increase the salary of the president to \$100,000 and the vice-president to \$25,000 is a move in the right direction, declares the Milwaukee Sentinel.

The pay given to our national officials—like in the executive, judicial and legislative departments—is scandalously out of proportion with the dignity and the duties of the positions they hold.

There are certain necessary social and political duties in connection with these offices which must be met.

Poor men or men of moderate means cannot afford to accept these positions if they expect to fill the obligations naturally devolving upon them in these offices.

For years the vice-presidency has been considered a nice place for a benevolently inclined man of means who could maintain "the social dignity of the administration." The salary of the vice-president hardly pays rent for a Washington house such as we would have the second highest official in the land occupy. Nobody but a millionaire can afford to take the ambassadorship to the court of St. James.

Many of our brightest and ablest men have been compelled to drop out of public life because they could not afford any longer to make the sacrifice necessary to stay there.

We advocate no undue waste or extravagance in the use of public funds, but we do believe that the richest nation on earth ought no longer to be so downright mean and stingy in its compensation to its public officials at home and abroad.

Chicago Tribune.

They and their families stand in the greatest need of an honest tariff revision. Mr. Taft understands that, hence his repeated assurances to consumers that they shall not be defrauded of the effective revision promised them by the Republican platform.

Chicago Tribune.