

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Ordinary 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. 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.

Lessons in Smiling.

The course of instruction in smiling which is proposed in the public schools of one of the large cities of the country ought to be popular. Will it be given by the teacher of gymnastics or of psychology? Will it be compulsory for girls and elective for boys? Will it be possible to escape it by passing a satisfactory examination? Clerks should be the first patrons of such instruction, suggests the Youth's Companion. What is there about the task of selling buttons or ribbons or milk-pans which casts a gloom over the countenance of the seller? It is a curious fact that "drummers" are a smiling race, and clerks a sad one. Yet one would suppose that begging folk to buy would be a less cheerful occupation than being entreated to sell. Can the general housework girl be taught to smile when unexpected company comes to dinner? Can the trolley-car conductor beam on the mother with three babies under five years old? Can the farmer's boy reply to the question of the summer visitor with a grin instead of a scowl? The school board will consider whether there is not some scheme by which a telephone girl can project a smile into her voice as she announces, "Double one four two, ring three—line busy!" When the Sunshine society can supply a smiling attachment for telephones and cash-registers and phonographs and door-bells and automobile horns, they will command a market. Meantime, may the course in smiling prosper, even if it has to be catalogued under the head of ethics!

From the state of Washington comes a story of a young woman who, seeing a bear in the back yard, got out her trusty 22-caliber rifle and pursued it up a tree. In South Dakota, the same day's dispatches relate, a young married woman saw a cash prize hung up for the best corn-husker, and thereupon went forth and pulled it down. This species of new woman, declares the Chicago Daily News, will not be denied when she takes a notion that she wants the ballot. Let her eastern sisters enlist her in the cause and there will be some action in addition to a few scalplocks in the air. So long as man could say, "I'm your natural protector; home is the place for you," woman's cause looked doubtful. Now, however, since she is a mighty bear hunter and a nifty corn-picker, her chances for getting the ear of the White House as well as the sympathies of the common people ought to be more than good.

The chef of a fashionable New York restaurant serves real American beauty roses as a salad, stuffing them with cheese and dressing them with mayonnaise, and is said to pride himself on the novel dish. That chef is a graceless wretch who ought to be drenched in mayonnaise himself along with the patrons who order the desecrated flower. American beauty salad, indeed!

An army officer in Washington was convicted of disorderly conduct on a street car, the evidence showing that it took five policemen to carry the belligerent officer to the hospital. The sentence of dismissal was commuted, and with reason, for a fighter like that would be a great loss in time of active service.

A New York man has figured out how by careful management an automobile can be kept up at \$2,300 per year. At that rate a \$50-a-week man has only to figure further how to bring his other living expenses within \$300, in order to reach the present goal of social ambition.

The Swedish National Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has recommended the gradual establishment of 4,600 retreats for consumptives, to be scattered throughout the length and breadth of the country. The total cost will be nearly 11,000,000 crowns.

Edison's prediction that heat from the sun will be utilized in such a manner that fuel will be needless sounds hopeful. But the process will doubtless require a large plant controlled by one of the big corporations.

QUARANTINED.



IS STARTING WELL

MR. TAFT'S EXCELLENT CABINET SELECTIONS.

Appointments of Messrs. Knox and Wickersham Prove Fitness of President-Elect for His High Position.

The president-elect announces that his secretary of state will be Hon. Philander C. Knox, who was attorney general in Mr. McKinley's second term and is now senator from Pennsylvania. It is also officially announced that George W. Wickersham of New York will be Mr. Taft's attorney general.

The selection of Mr. Knox is one that commands public confidence. Few men have risen faster from private success to public esteem or held that esteem with less question. It is not given to many men in times of peace to become recognized pillars of the republic within so few years.

Prior to his appointment as attorney general in April, 1901, Mr. Knox was unknown to the nation at large. To the legal profession he was known as a successful Pittsburg lawyer of highly respectable position. From those who make hasty assumptions his appointment was objected to as that of "a mere corporation lawyer."

He speedily showed that his sense of public duty was in no way colored by the accident of his associations in private practice. Under his administration the department of justice stood for evenhanded enforcement of the laws. His record has been made more illustrious from the inevitable comparison with that of his successors.

Mr. Wickersham is as little known to the nation at large now as was Mr. Knox early in 1901. However, the fact that he is described where best known as an "old-fashioned lawyer" must be regarded as a promising sign. The country has become weary of attorneys general who ask the courts to disregard the constitution, or who make a jest of grave questions of national welfare.

It is worthy of note that in the acceptance of both Mr. Knox and Mr. Wickersham there is a clear preference of public duty to mere ease and profit. One would have an easier life by remaining in the senate. The other could make more money by sticking to his law office. The preference of both shows what cant are certain assumptions most current among those who criticize public men most severely. Though it must be also the post of danger, the patriot prefers the post of honorable service.

That Mr. Taft's first selections for his cabinet not as a matter of course, as was that of Mr. Hitchcock, are of the character they are is a cheerful sign to the country. They give hopeful promise that the incoming administration will be guided by broad thought for the general welfare of the American people.

Very Significant Figures.

In the quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation there is ample ground for the belief that business and industrial conditions are rapidly improving. While the earnings are lower than for the high-tide quarter ending with September of last year they show an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 over the preceding quarter, ended with June. This is the more significant when compared with the increase of only \$2,000,000 for the second quarter over the first quarter.

Put in another way, the increase of the third quarter over the second is 3 1/2 times the increase of the second over the first. Moreover, the increase since March 31 to 50 per cent. of the total earnings for the first quarter of the year. At the same rate of progress for the current quarter the earnings for the last half of the year may easily be double those of the first half of the year, and up to the highest rate of the corporation.

CALLS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Sentence of Labor Leaders Brings Up Vital Question.

It is, all things considered, fortunate that men of the high character and acknowledged worth of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison have become the agents by whose acts the vital questions of the boycott, the court injunction, contempt of court, the right of free speech and freedom of the press have been brought forward in a way which demands for them full consideration and final judgment by the courts and the people. These questions go to the very foundation of popular government. It is to be expected that they will be settled right in the end; for we have Abraham Lincoln's word for it that no question is ever settled until it is settled right.

In this great controversy the element of peril is the sentiment that there is "one law for the rich and another for the poor." Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison offend a court and are sentenced to jail. A great corporation offends and is fined. It is known that President Roosevelt and other clear-sighted men are greatly disturbed by such demonstrations of differences in the application of the law. Unquestionably the trade unionist and the head of the trust should be equally careful to refrain from unlawful acts. If they offend they should be punished with equal severity. Both, however, are inclined to rail at court decisions. The courts are established by the people for the people. Being human institutions they are fallible.

Americans want all the freedom that is right for them to exercise. It is not difficult to see faults on both sides in this case. The deliberate violation of a court injunction while its validity was being tested in a higher court surely was improper from any point of view.—Chicago Daily News (Ind.)

Taft for the Consumers.

In his solicitude for fair tariff revision, Mr. Taft does not give himself any concern about the industries so far as needed testimony is concerned. He knows from history, and from the policy of the tariff revision committee now sitting, that the protected interests will be heard to the full extent of their prejudiced, one-sided evidence.

He does want the side of the consumers to be heard and recorded, and he indirectly calls the committee to account for not taking initiative action to secure testimony on this side of the case. The justice of this criticism is obvious. Suppose, for example, that in order to fortify the side of the interests it had been necessary to send sub-committees to various parts of the country, to call upon representatives of the consuming class, does anyone believe for a minute that this committee, presided over by Mr. Payne, would have failed to take these steps?

The whole policy of revision committees in the past has been to leave nothing undone that could be done to strengthen the claims for high protective duties and to do nothing that could be left undone to show the rights of the consumers. But for the determination of Mr. Taft to have honest revision, a great many Republicans in congress would be more than willing that the next revision should be accomplished in the same old way.

The New Tariff Bill.

Now that the ways and means committee has begun the drafting of a tariff bill interest in the subject will be greatly quickened. Not that the bill drafted is likely to be accepted in the form presented. That is most unlikely. The new ways and means committee must pass upon it, then the next house, and then the senate. Changes, and maybe many of them, are inevitable. But the bill will afford the basis for speculation as to what the contest will turn upon respecting the meaning of the Chicago platform. In other words, what was accomplished now, in the promise of tariff revision?

WINDOW GLASS TRUST FORMED

TAKES IN VIRTUALLY ALL MANUFACTURERS OF HAND-BLOWN GLASS IN COUNTRY.

WAGESCALE TO BE FIXED LATER

Factories in Combine Are Located in Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, New York, Pennsylvania, Kansas and California.

Columbus, O.—After two days of conference and argument over terms of consolidation window glass manufacturers on Thursday in their meeting came to an agreement, and within a few days the Imperial Window Glass Co., which will include in its personnel practically every manufacturer of hand-blown window glass in the United States, will be launched.

The capitalization of the company, its officers and other details were not definitely decided. Out of the 2,000 and more pots of the independent window glass factories, over 1,750 signed the agreement and when the remaining factories, which are located in West Virginia and Pennsylvania, are heard from, the final touches will be put on the new corporation. W. E. Jones & Co., who own three large plants in West Virginia, on Thursday decided to join the merger. It was the decision of this firm to enter the new company which made possible its organization, as without its factories the merger could not have been formed.

It is probable that the headquarters of the new company will be in Pittsburg. The factories which will be controlled are located in Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Kansas and California.

Pending the completion of the consolidation the question of the new wage scale will be allowed to lie as it is. Practically all of the factories are closed down by the strike of the workmen, and when the new organization is completed, then the subject of a settlement will be taken up. Under present conditions in the glass trade, the owners of many of the factories are not anxious to operate, and both Messrs. Faulkner and Burns, leaders of the rival organizations of workmen, were unable to obtain any official conference with the employers.

Cleveland Jan. 15.—Declaring that it would mean a reduction of 40 per cent from the old straight list and lower wages than glass workers ever worked for under the sliding scale, President Faulkner of the National Glass Workers says that organization could not countenance the plans proposed at the Columbus meeting of manufacturers in the formation of the Imperial Glass Co., designed as an independent combination. Mr. Faulkner returned from Columbus with information that the organization named had, through committees, agreed upon a forfeit of \$100 per pot and that certain manufacturers would put plants out of blast until the workers had coincided upon an agreement based on the selling price of 90-30 single strength and 90-40 double strength. President Faulkner asserted that the workers could derive no benefit whatever under this arrangement and could do nothing other than continue the fight along the lines inaugurated when the strike of the glass workers was called.

MINISTER'S BRAIN DISEASED

Doctors Find Evidence of Decided Cerebral Derangement in Murderer Carmichael.

Detroit, Mich.—The brain of Rev. J. H. Carmichael, who killed Gideon Browning in the Rattle Run church and committed suicide at Carthage, Ill., was examined by four physicians Thursday night. At the conclusion of the autopsy the physicians stated that they had found unmistakable evidence of insanity.

"We find that Rev. Mr. Carmichael had been a sufferer from acute mania," said the physicians. "The blood vessels of the brain were all congested. There was an adhesion of the coverings of the brain to the cranium which showed an anaemia of the right side of the brain and we found granulations of the superior posterior surface of the cerebrum. It is evident that Rev. Carmichael had suffered several attacks of acute inflammation of the brain."

The doctors agreed that the marks found upon the body, which had given rise to the report that the dead man had been addicted to the use of a hypodermic syringe for administering drugs, had all been made after the minister's death.

Rev. Carmichael's funeral will be held Friday at Romulus, Mich., in the Methodist church, Rev. C. B. Steele, presiding elder of the Port Huron district, officiating.

More Night Riders Confess.

Union City, Tenn.—The prosecution in the Night Rider cases secured further evidence Thursday when two of the men held in connection with the lynching of Capt. Ranken made voluntary confessions.

Hawaiian Judge Is Canned.

Honolulu, Hawai.—United States Attorney General Bonaparte has asked Circuit Judge Kepokal of Maui for his resignation after investigating the charges filed against the jurist by Gov. Frear of Hawaii.

HE "WILL SIGN NO SUCH BILL"

PRESIDENT VETOES MEASURE FOR DAMMING A RIVER.

Outlines Policy that Government Should Adopt in Giving Public Property Over to Private Control.

Washington.—President Roosevelt sent a special message to the house on Friday with his veto of the bill providing for the construction of a dam across James river in Stone county, Missouri, the purpose of the dam being to get water to create electric power. He declared that the movement to secure control of the water power of the country is still in its infancy, but that "unless it is controlled the history of the oil industry will be repeated in the hydro-electric power industry, with the results far more oppressive and disastrous for the people."

"It is true," he added, "that the great bulk of our potential water power is as yet undeveloped, but the sites which are now controlled by combinations are those which offer the greatest advantages and therefore hold strategic position."

He says that "the bill gives to the grantee a valuable privilege, which by its very nature is monopolistic, and does not contain the conditions essential to protect the public interest."

Continuing, he says: "I repeat the words with which I concluded my message vetoing the Rainy River bill:

"In place of the present haphazard policy of permanently alienating valuable public property we should substitute a definite policy along the following lines:

First. There should be a limited or carefully guarded grant in the nature of an option or opportunity afforded within reasonable time for development of plans and for execution of the project.

Second. Such a grant or concession should be accomplished in the act making the grant by a provision expressly making it the duty of designated officers to annul the grant if the work is not begun or plans are not carried out in accordance with the authority granted.

Third. It should also be the duty of some designated official to see to it that in approving the plans the maximum development of the grant is assured, or at least that in making the plans these may not be so developed as ultimately to interfere with the better utilization of the water or complete development of the power.

Fourth. There should be a license fee or charge which, though small or nominal at the outset, can in the future be adjusted so as to secure a control in the interest of the public.

Fifth. Provision should be made for the termination of the grant or privilege at a definite time, leaving to future generations the power or authority to renew or extend the concession in accordance with the conditions which may prevail at that time.

Further reflection suggests a sixth condition, viz:

The license should be forfeited upon proof that the licensee has joined in any conspiracy or unlawful combination in restraint of trade, as is provided for grants of coal lands in Alaska by the act of May 28, 1908.

I will sign no bill granting a privilege of this character which does not contain the substance of these conditions. I consider myself bound, as far as exercise of my executive power will allow, to do for the people, in prevention of monopoly of their resources, what I believe they would do for themselves if they were in a position to act. Accordingly I shall insist upon the conditions mentioned above not only in acts which I sign, but also in passing upon plans for use of water power presented to the executive departments for action. The imposition of conditions has received the sanction of congress in the general act of 1906, regulating the construction of dams in navigable waters, which authorizes the imposing of "such conditions and stipulations as the chief of engineers and the secretary of war may deem necessary to protect the present and future interests of the United States."

I inclose a letter from the commissioner of corporations, setting forth the results of his investigations and the evidence of the far-reaching plans and operations of the General Electric Co., the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., and other large concerns, for consolidation of the water powers of the country under their control. I also inclose the memorandum of the solicitor general above referred to.

I esteem it my duty to use every endeavor to prevent this growing monopoly, the most threatening which has ever appeared, from being fastened upon the people of this nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TRADE

Dun & Co. Report General Progress, Except in Iron and Steel.

New York City.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Trade during the first half of January shows expected progress. New undertakings are encouraged by the more settled policy regarding large financial and industrial affairs and ample funds are available. Leading industries gradually increase working forces and output and while in most lines both continue below normal, the gains established in the closing months of last year are fully maintained.

Disappointment is manifest in the iron and steel markets, demand lacking snap and requirements coming out in a hesitating way. Better buying was expected owing to cheap money and the fact that the entire country is practically bare of finished goods. Little inquiry is received from the railroads.

Hains Not Guilty.

Flushing, N. Y.—After reviewing the evidence for 22 hours and taking 15 ballots before all were agreed, the jury in the trial of Thornton J. Hains found the prisoner not guilty as a principal with his brother in the killing of W. E. Annis.

More Water.

Springfield, Ill.—Swift & Co. of Chicago on Friday certified to the secretary of state a \$10,000,000 increase of capital stock. The present capital stock is \$50,000,000.

SEVENTEEN HOURS IN SADDLE

ROOSEVELT SETS AN EXAMPLE FOR ARMY MEN TO FOLLOW.

President Made Trip to Prove to Military Critics that 90 Miles in Three Days Is Not Too Much.

Washington.—President Roosevelt rode 98 miles on horseback on Wednesday, and when he dismounted at the White House door, more than 17 hours after having departed therefrom, he did not show any marked signs of weariness. The object of his long day in the saddle, he explained to a representative of the Associated Press after his return, was to "prove to the critics who have found fault with the recent order requiring all army and navy officers to take physical tests, that if a president who is not in training can ride 90 miles in one day without being laid up in bed thereby, it should not be too much to ask the men who are supposed to be in the best physical training all the time to ride 90 miles in three days."

Mounting his faithful rider and jumped "Roswell" in front of the White House door at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday morning he dismounted at the same place at 8:40 Wednesday night. His journey was to Warren, Va., and back. On the return trip the last 30 miles of the journey were made in sleet and rain, while the last 15 miles were in almost pitch darkness. When he dismounted his coat and hat were frozen stiff with sleet and ice. There were four relays of horses, the first stage of the journey out and the last in being made by the president on "Roswell"; the second out and third in being on "Georgia"; while the other two were on army horses which the president had never before mounted.

As the four horseback riders, followed by two policemen on wheels and the empty carriage drove into the sleet shimmering grounds surrounding the executive mansion, the president in front with his broad brimmed black slouch hat drawn down over his face, presented a striking picture. Both the outward and the return trip lay through Fairfax court house to Warren. Arriving at the latter place about 11 o'clock, where the president's coming had been heralded an hour or so before his arrival, he was greeted by a gathering of citizens and school children to whom he spoke a few words of greeting.

In less than an hour after returning to the White House the president had changed his ice-coated clothing for evening dress and appeared in the dining room, ready for as hearty a meal as he has eaten for a long time.

If any of the critics of his "army riding order" had dropped in about that time they would have been sadly disappointed, for the president did not show in the least by his walk that he had been sitting for nearly 17 hours in a hard saddle.

KING GETS FOURTEEN YEARS

Convicted Boston Broker Accuses Thomas W. Lawson of His Financial Ruin.

Boston, Mass.—Cardenio F. King, former financial agent and broker, who maintained palatial offices in Boston and New York and who for a short time was publisher of a daily paper here, was Wednesday night sentenced by Judge Schofield in the superior criminal court to serve a term of not less than 10 and not more than 14 years at hard labor in the state prison at Charlestown.

On December 29 King was convicted on 27 counts of an indictment charging him with larceny and embezzlement and with securing by false pretenses the sum of \$22,000 from his customers.

The sentence followed a dramatic statement by King in court, during which he reviewed the story of his life, his flight from Boston and his travels in England, France and Ceylon. He declared that he was innocent of any wrong intent in any of his acts and in closing his address he accused Thomas W. Lawson of secretly fighting him and bringing him to financial ruin.

The last move of Mr. King's attorney to secure a delay took the form of a motion for a stay of execution which sought to have the imposing of sentence delayed until Saturday. Judge Schofield declined to grant the request, and imposed the sentence.

Woman Perished in Fire.

New Haven, Conn.—In a fierce fire that completely burned the residence of Samuel Higgins, general manager of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad here, early Wednesday, his mother, Mrs. Higgins, lost her life, his mother-in-law, Mrs. M. E. Corbin, was probably fatally hurt, and his wife, daughter Isabel, his young son and Mr. Higgins himself barely escaped death in the flames by jumping from a second story window. It was as a result of this jump that Mrs. Corbin was fatally hurt.

Nine Years for Forger.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Julius K. Dillman, arrested here last week for forgery, and wanted in many cities throughout the United States on the same charge, pleaded guilty here Wednesday and was sentenced to serve nine years in the penitentiary.

Two Men Frozen to Death.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Two unknown men were frozen to death and many persons suffered from cold, owing to a gas shortage in this city and vicinity Wednesday.