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No local inserted for less than 75 cents per

JOB PRINTING.
The Job department of the PRESS is complete
and affords facilities for doing the best class of
ork. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW No paper will be discontinued until arreares are paid, except at the option of the pub-Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Dogs as Suicides.

According to M. Camille Flammarion, the eminent astronomer and psychologist, it is possible for dogs to commit suicide. We ourselves have heard of such things and take more or less stock in them, but M. Flammarion believes that dogs suffer from grief and despair and kill themselves like human beings. His remarks were occasioned by the alleged suicide of a Saint Bernard dog who threw himself under a motor bus in the Place Saint Sulpice recently, an hour after the death of his mistress. He argues that the dog may be assumed to have known as well as a human being that a motor bus would crush him to death and when he got in front of its wheels he probably did so as the quickest way to end his grief at his mistress demise. M. Flammarion cites other instances which have come under his notice of dogs committing suicide, and concludes that the stories are not so incredible as they seem at first sight, and adds that dogs may have even borrowed the instinct from man. But having given dogs credit for memory and intense affection, says the Boston Herald, why doubt their capacity for mental suffering? Maeterlinck, another observer of dogs, has given them souls, as well as memory and affections. Many a dog has died of grief even if he did not commit suicide.

Six professors of the State College of Agriculture are making a tour through the farming regions of Pennsylvania on a special "educational train" furnished by a big railroad company. The trip combines instruction through lectures and object lessons in the shape of all sorts of up-todate equipment for farm work, carried on the train. One of various objects in view is encouraging the cultivation of alfalfa, the hardy grass which is peculiarly valued as a hay producer. There are also suggestions for increas ing the output of dairy products, the care of live stock and other matters of practical moment. As the people flock to the train, view the exhibits and listen with deep interest to the lectures it is apparent that they are quite willing to pick up hints that may be valuable in their business.

There are five rare metals in the socalled platinum group-rhodium, osmium, palladium, iridium, and ruthen-Rhodium resists the action of chemicals remarkably, acids that dissolve gold and platinum having no effect upon it. It is used for crucibles. Osmium is the heaviest of the metals one-sixth heavier than gold. Iridium is one of the hardest of metals and is extensively used in the making of points for gold pens. All these rare and costly metals are obtained merely as by-products in the refining of platinum, and the world supply is controlled by one firm in London.

The expression, "Painting the town red," has been traced to "The Divine Comedy." Dante, led by Virgil, comes to the cavernous depths of the place swept by a mighty wind where those who are confined who have been the prey of their passions. Two faces arise from the mist-the faces of Francesca and Paola. "Who are ye?" cries Dante in alarm; and Francesca replies sadly, "We are those who have painted the world red with our sins."

Emperor William thinks the Zeppelin airship will give Germany an important advantage in the next great war to be fought in Europe, provided he can get them to fight it before a better airship than the Zeppelin con-

the other ten months.

PRESIDENT SENDS STRONG MESSAGE

ACCOMPANYING REPORTS OF THE CONSERVATION CONGRESS

URGES NEEDED LEGISLATION

Document in a Measure Is a Defense of the Retiring Administration -Duty of the Present Generation to Its Descendants Pointed Out-Obligations of Citizenship-Urgent Need for the Development of the Country's Water Power.

Washington.—With the transmission of the report of the national conservation commission and accompanying papers, President Roosevelt also sent a message to congress. The following is a comprehensive synopsis of the document:

The president declares his entire concurrence with the statements and conclusions of the report and proceeds:

"It is one of the most fundamentally important documents ever laid before the American people. It contains the first inventory of its natural resources ever made by any nation. In condensed form it presents a statement of our available capital in material resources, which are the means of progress, and calls attention to the essential conditions upon which the perpetuity, safety and welfare of this nation now rest and must-always continue to rest.

"The facts set forth in this report constitute an imperative call to action. The situation they disclose demands that we,



President Roosevelt.

neglecting for a time, if need be, smaller and less vital questions, shall concentrate an effective part of our attention upon the great material foundations of na-tional existence, progress, and prosperity.

"The first of all considerations is the permanent welfare of our people; and true moral welfare, the highest form of permanent welfare of our people; and true moral welfare, the highest form of welfare, can not permanently exist save on a firm and lasting foundation of material well-being. In this respect our situation is far from satisfactory. After every possible allowance has been made, and when every hopeful indication has been given its full weight, the facts still give reason for grave concern. It would be unworthy of our history and our intelligence, and disastrous to our future, to shut our eyes to these facts or attempt to laugh them out of court. The people should and will rightly demand that the great fundamental questions shall be given attention by their representatives. I do not advise hasty or ill-considered action on disputed points, but I do urge, where the facts are known, where the public interest is clear, that neither indifference and inertia, nor adverse private interests, shall be allowed to stand in the way of the public good. "The great basic facts are already well known. We know that our population is now adding about one-fifth to its numbers in ten years, and that by the middle of the present century perhaps 150,000,000 Americans, and by its end very many millions more, must be fed and clothed from the products of our soil.

"We know now that our rivers can and should be made to serve our people ef-

"We know now that our rivers can and should be made to serve our people ef-fectively in transportation, but that the vast expenditures for our waterways have not resulted in maintaining, much less in promoting, inland navigation. Therefore, let us take immediate steps to ascertain the reasons and to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for inland-waterway navigation that will result in giving the people the benefits for which they have paid but which they have not yet received. We know now that our forests are fast disappearing, that less than one-fifth of them are being conserved, and that no good purpose can be met by failing to provide the relatively small sums needed for the protection, use, and improvement of all forests still owned by the government, and to enact laws to check the wasteful destruction of the forests in private hands.

"We know now that our mineral resources once exhausted are gone forever, and that the needless waste of them costs us hundreds of human lives and nearly \$300,000,000 a year. Therefore, let us undertake without delay the investigations necessary before our people will be in position, through state action or otherwise, to put an end to this huge loss and waste, and conserve both our mineral resources and the lives of the men who take them from the earth.

"This administration has achieved some things; it has sought, but has vast expenditures for our waterways have not resulted in maintaining, much

better airship than the Zeppelin contrivance is invented; but some of the powers are perversely hanging back, apparently being determined to put off the conflict for years and perhaps for ever.

Marriage and divorce statistics, offlicially compiled, present no encouraging picture. A reaction is needed, a getting back to the simple life and wholesome occupation. His satanic majesty continues to keep a sharp lookout for the idle.

There are about 6,000 New York persons who have not been in the city on an average two months in a year in the last decade. Europe, the south, seashore and mountains have them for the other ten months.

able equality of opportunity the dis-tribution of rewards will take care

"The unchecked existence of monopoly is incompatible with equality of opportunity. The reason for the exercise of government control over great extending the second of the control over great extending the second of the control over great extending the second of the control over unchecked existence of monop oly is incompatible with equality of opportunity. The reason for the exercise of government control over great monopolies is to equalize opportunity. We are fighting against privilege. It was made unlawful for corporations to contribute money for election expenses in order to abridge the power of special privilege at the polis. Railroad rate control is an attempt to secure an equality of opportunity for all men affected by rail transportation; and that means all of us. The great anthracite coal strike was settled, and the pressing danger of a coal famine averted, because we recognized that the control of a public necessity involves a duty to the people, and that public intervention in the affairs of a public service corporation is neither to be resented as usurpation nor permitted as a privilege by the corporations, but on the contrary to be accepted as a duty and exercised as a right by the government in the interest of all the people. The efficiency of the army and the navy has been increased so that our people may follow in peace the great work of making this country a better place for Americans to live in, and our navy was sent round the world for the same ultimate purpose. All the acts taken by the government during the last seven years, and all the policies now being pursued by the Government, fit in as parts of a consistent whole.

"The enactment of a pure food law was a recognition of the fact that the public welfare outweighs the right to private gain, and that no man may poison the people for his private profit. The employer is usually has at stake no more than his profit, the stake of the employer is aliving for himself and his family.

"We are building the Panama canal; and this means that we are engaged

employe is his family.

the employer usually has at stake no more than his profit, the stake of the employe is a living for himself and his family.

"We are building the Panama canal; and this means that we are engaged in the giant engineering feat of all time. We are striving to add in all ways to the habitability and beauty of our country. We are striving to hold in the public lands the remaining supply of unappropriated coal, for the protection and benefit of all the people. We have taken the first steps toward the conservation of our natural resources, and the betterment of country life, and the improvement of our waterways. We stand for the right of every child to a childhood free from grinding toil, and to an education; for the civic responsibility and decency of every citizen; for prudent foresight in public matters, and for fair play in every relation of our national and economic life. In international matters we apply a system of diplomacy which puts the obligations of international morality on a level with those that govern the actions of an honest gentleman in dealing with his fellow-men. Within our own border we stand for truth and honesty in public and in private life; and we war sternly against wrongdoers of every grade. All these efforts are integral parts of the same attempt, the attempt to enthrone justice and righteousness, to secure freedom of opportunity to all of our citizens, now and hereafter, and to set the ultimate interest of all of ur citizens, now and hereafter, and to set the ultimate interest of all of our citizens, now and hereafter, and to set the ultimate interest of all of our citizens now and hereafter, and to for citizens on proportunities which he owes to the nation.

"The nation, its government, and its resources exist, first of all, for the American citizen, whatever his creed, race, or birthplace, whether he be rich or poor, educated or ignorant, provided only that he is a good citizen, recognizing his obligations to the nation for the rights and opportunities which he owes to the nation.

"The

nighest justice is to give him fair blay in the effort to realize the best is in him.

with the tasks this nation has to do are great tasks. They can only be done at all by our citizens acting together, and they can be done best of all by the direct and simple application of homely common sense. The application of common sense to common problems for the common good, under the guidance of the principles upon which this republic was based, and by virtue of which it exists, spells perpetuity for the nation, civil and industrial liberty for its citizens, and freedom of opportunity in the pursuit of happiness for the plain American for whom this nation was founded, by whom it was preserved, and through whom alone it can be perpetuated. Upon this platform—larger than any party differences, higher than class prejudice, broader than any question of profit and loss—there is room for every American who realizes that the common good stands first."

Accompanying the message are explanations and recommendations of work to be done for the future good of the country. The president says: "It is especially important that the development of water power should be guarded with the utmost care both by the "The tasks this nation has to do

especially important that the develop-ment of water power should be guard-ed with the utmost care both by the national government and by the states in order to protect the people against the upgrowth of monopoly and to in-sure to them a fair share in the bene-fits which will follow the development of this great asset which belongs to the people and should be controlled by them.

"I urge that provision be made for both protection and more rapid development of the national forests. Otherwise, either the increasing use of these forests by the people must be checked or their protection against fire must be dangerously weakened. If we compare the actual fire damage on similar areas on private and national forest lands during the past year, the government fire patrol saved commercial timber worth as much as the total cost of caring for all national forests at the present rate for about ten years.

"I especially commend to congress the facts presented by the commission as to the relation between forests and stream flow in its bearing upon the importance of the forest lands in national ownership. Without an understanding of this ultimate relation the conservation of both these natural resources must largely fall. "The time has fully arrived for recognizing in the law the responsibility to the community, the state, and the nation which rests upon the private and the nation which rests upon the private as to cause erosion and to injure stream flow must be not only educated, but he must be controlled."

In conclusion the president urges upon congress the desirability of

but he must be controlled."

In conclusion the president urges upon congress the desirability of maintaining a national commission on the conservation of the resources of the country. He adds: "I would also advise that an appropriation of at least \$50.000 be made to cover the expenses of the national conservation commission for necessary rent, assistance and traveling expenses. This is a very small sum. I know of no other way in which the appropriation of so small a sum would result in so large a benefit to the whole nation."

CATCH AT A STRAW

DEMOCRATIC HOPE OF REMAIN ING A PARTY.

Henry D. Clayton Urges His Fellows to Frame a Complete Tariff Bill-Obvious Weakness in the Purpose.

A party that ignores the tariff as a leading issue ceases to be a national party. The Democratic party has long ceased to have claim upon the nation, because it has turned aside to adventitious issues instead of pursuing the highway of political expression. This is the view taken by Henry D. Clayton, chairman of the Democratic caucus of the house of representatives. He urges his fellows to frame a com-plete tariff bill in order to meet the Republicans point by point with counter There would certainly be schedules. no objection on the part of the Republicans for the Democrats to take this course. The tariff is a national ques tion, more broadly so, perhaps, than any other. The more enlightening the discussion of it the better.

Yet the Democrats have no position on the subject. They may claim, as they will, that they are a party for this, that or the other kind of tariff; the fact is that Mr. Bryan so subordinated the issue that the genius of the Democrats for making free trade pleas has ceased. They have gotten out of line with this subject in pursuing willo'-the-wisps that Bryan originated. The bulk of the Democratic party was ready enough to follow these false fires. It had renounced the attitude of Cleveland upon the subject, and, therefore, had only to accept in effect the attitude of the Republicans, or go into the bush to hunt for new game. They chose to do the latter. Now that the game bag is utterly empty, they seek to take a pot-shot at the tariff.

Mr. Clayton would have his party cease to be a party of opposition and assume a positive stand. If it assumed the stand on the tariff that the Democratic platform advocated, it would discriminate between articles upon the principle that the one or the other did not furnish trust material This would not by any means be fram-ing a new measure "from agates to zinc." There is no authority in the party platform for a thorough-going tariff bill. If the caucus should adopt such a course of action it would be but adding futility to futility.

The question behind the proposal of

Mr. Clayton is: Has the Democracy enough inherent vitality left to become a really natoinal party? The intention of the conservatives is, of course, to seek to bring the old position to the fore. The intent is to enable the Democrats during the next four years to so regalvanize their old principles as to throw off the incubus of Bryan This would be a feat upon the accomplishment of which the Democrats would be subjects of congratula tion. But the obvious purpose and the inherent weakness of a tariff fight would discount the efforts of the party's representatives in congress. It would be a feeble and ineffective exhibition, and for this very reason might afford Mr. Bryan new ground to claim that without him the party is moribund.

The United States and Cuba. The United States, much better sat isfied with Cuba as a small independent neighbor, than with Cuba as an adoptive child requiring more than parental responsibilities, should not only do all in its power to discourage the beginnings of revolution—and this it has done fully and honestly—but it should establish an active informa-tion bureau to make public both in Cuba and in the United States all the facts it can gather as to the true or igin of semi-revolutionary disturbances at their very inception. In this way it may produce an improved popular understanding of the real meaning of Cuban insurrections, and help greatly toward an intelligent judgment as to what the best method will be to control them, short of annexation.

Knox Ideal Secretary of State. No one worth listening to has yet suggested that Mr. Taft made a mistake when he appointed Senator Knox as secretary of state. The foreign re lations of the country have no longer the vague and intangible significance that they had a few years ago before America acquired "dependencies"—if un-American word may be usedand before she inserted so large a fin ger into the cooking-pot of the world policies. No one can imagine Senator Knox as guilty of an indiscretion. No one can imagine him as exceeding the pace of the most cautious and conservative diplomacies. He will never be detected in an impetuosity or a spreadeagleism.—San Francisco Argo-

United States Always for Peace.

Mr. Taft cabled a Paris newspa per, in answer to a question, that his most earnest New Year's wish was for the preservation of the peace of the world. And as far as the influence of the United States is concerned, it will always be thrown on the side of peace a great factor in its preservation, as it is an influence which the world now confesses it cannot afford to disregard.

Mr. Bryan has offered several explanations of his third defeat, but it has not occurred to him that there was the slightest deficiency in the unsuc-cessful candidate.—St. Louis Globe Democrat.

It is said that Mr. Bryan will continue to take a hand in politics. Not

EXPLANATION FROM MR. BRYAN

Perennial Candidate Furnishes Solu tion of "Mystery of 1908."

The Charleston News and Courier says that Mr. Bryan has himself found the best solution of "The Mystery of Ii will not, of course, be published in the Commoner, for it is clearly entitled to the first prize in that publication's current guessing contest. Mr. Bryan believes in a fair distribu toin of life's prizes, and would not want to compete with his less talented subscribers. The Democratic candi date's answer to the riddle of 1908 is that Mr. Taft was elected "through a combination of the financial, commer cial and industrial interests of the " He does not himself approve of such a combination, for he adds that he "would rather remain a private citizen than be president and be sub servient to those interests, as Mr. Taft must be under the conditions that elected him."

Mr. Bryan's explanation certainly ex plains. We do not see how a candidate solidly supported by the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the country could fail of election. Those interests embrace almost every body making a living in this country outside of the professions. They dominate our political life, and ought to dominate it. As the News and Courier justly points out, they include 'the merchants, the bankers, the manufacturers, the workingmen and the

Mr. Bryan is becoming very exclusive in his political affiliations when he says that he would not care as presi-dent to be "subservient to the financial, commercial and industrial interests" of the country. What other interests would he serve? Whose welfare would he put ahead of the wel fare of those who produce and tribute, of those who create the wealth of the country and of those who act as middlemen between the producer The presidential and the consumer? candidate who haughtily dismisses these controlling elements in our population as beneath his concern will inevitably remain in the minority. is too exclusive for the average American voter.

Tariff on Hides Should Come Off. The tariff on hides is not protec-It never led to the raising in the United States of a single steer that would not have been raised with out it. It hurts instead of helps Amer ican industry, by making the material of the tanner artificially dear, which is a great detriment to the manufacturer of shoes. As a revenue producer it is injudicious, because for every dollar it nets to the government it makes the American people many dollars in the increased cost of

The tariff on hides injures the for eign trade by enhancing the cost of manufacturing boots and shoes intended for export and by showing inhospitality to an important export of South America, a region whose good will the United States has taken pains in many ways to secure, but which maintains more intimate commercial relations with Great Britain and Germany than with the northern portion of the west ern hemisphere.
Sometimes the question of the tar-

iff on hides is obscured by dragging in voluminous collateral statistics. It is a simple question, and the facts set forth above are conclusive as to the inadvisability of the impost. It was not favored by the authors of the Mc Kinley tariff and the Dingley tariff, but was hung on to those measures while they were on their passage. It is an excrescence, and should be lopped off.—Evening Wisconsin.

Always Ready.

The American battle-ship fleet reached Suez two days ahead of its schedule. It was met by orders to hasten to Sicily and there do all possible for those who are suffering from the great earthquake disaster.

Within a few hours the small cruiser Yankton was os her way through the canal with every medical officer and hospital attendant that could be spared. The supply ship Culgoa was close behind with all the surplus provisions of the fleet.

Ample supplies of coal awaited the fleet at Port Said and were taken on by each detachment as it arrived. As many of the ships as it may be deemed desirable, or all of them if needed, will be ready as soon as coaled to pro-

eed to Messina. The readiness of our navy for any duty is the important point to be ob served. Those who saw the fleet steam into Suez remarked that, despite their long voyage, the ships looked as if

just out of harbor for a naval review The general and correct impression made by all these incidents is that our fleet is all right-except, of course, on paper. On every sea, save that de scribed in the ten-cent magazines, our fleet is visibly ready for any sort of duty. All the world sees it so. Only some Americans are blind.

For the Country's Welfare.

The recurring confusion, waste and neertainty of these periodical uncertainty of these periodical wrestles with the tariff can be stopped when congress has the welfare of country enough at heart to stop them ciple on which the tariff revision shall conducted, just as the Republican platform defines it on a protective Then let expert testimony set tle what the duty shall be, on that basis, by impartial and exact investi-gation of the cost of production, actual labor cost and comparative rates of When each schedule is thus profit. disposed of by itself the periodical halts of business to get vised will be abolished .- Pittsburg

A SPEEDY ONE.



Miss Tapps-Of course, some type writers are extremely expert.

Clerk-Oh, yes. I know of one who married a rich employer in less than three months.

TOLD TO USE CUTICURA.

After Specialist Failed to Cure Her Intense Itching Eczema—Had Been Tortured and Disfigured But

Was Soon Cured of Dread Humor,

"I contracted eczema and suffered intensely for about ten months, At times I thought I would scratch my-self to pieces. My face and arms were covered with large red patches, so that I was ashamed to go out. I was advised to go to a doctor who a specialist in skin diseases, but I received very little relief. I tried every known remedy, with the same results. I thought I would never get bet ter until a friend of mine told me to try the Cuticura Remedies. So I tried them, and after four or five applications of Cuticura Ointment I was relieved of my unbearable itching. I used two sets of the Cuticura Remedies, and I am completely cured. Miss Barbara Kral, Highlandtown, Md., Jan. 9, '08." Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Absent-Minded Alderman.

A Lynn (Mass.) alderman at a recent aldermanic meeting inquired what had become of an order he had intro-duced some time before calling for an arc light on Willow street. The city clerk, after digging into his files, informed him that the order had come before the board nearly a month previous and that he had voted against it.

Folly. Him-I don't see how you can bring yourself to kiss that dog.

Her-And I suppose the dog don't see how I can bring myself to kiss you. We're a foolish sex, aren't we?

If Your Feet Ache or Burn get a 25c package of Allen's Foot-Ease, quick relief. Two million packages sold ye

Smiles make a better salve for trouble than do frowns.

CATARRH IN HEAD.

Pe-ru-na-Pe-ru-na.



MR. WM. A. PRESSER.

MR. WILLIAM A. PRESSER, 1722 Third Ave., Moline, Ill., writes: "I have been suffering from catarrh "Thave been suffering from catarrh in the head for the past two months and tried innumerable so-called remedies without avail. No one knows how I have suffered not only from the disease itself, but from mortification when in company of friends or strangers.
"I have used two bottles of your medicine for a short time only, and it effected a complete medical cure, and what is better yet, the disease has not

what is better yet, the disease has not returned.
"I can most emphatically recomment

Read This Experience

Mr. A. Thompson, Box 65, R. R. 1, Martel, Ohio, writes: "When I began your treatment my eyes were inflamed, nose was stopped up half of the time, and was sore and scabby. I could not rest at night on account of continual traveling and scattering.

rest at night on account of continual hawking and spitting.

"I had tried several remedies and was about to give up, but thought I would try Feruna.

"After I had taken about one-third of a bottle I noticed a difference. I am now completely cured, after suffering with eatarrh for eighteen years.

with catarrh for eighteen years.
"I think if those who are afflicted with catarrh would try Peruna they would prever terret it."

with catarrh would try Ferdia they would never regret it."

Peruna is manufactured by the Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Ask your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1909.

A Safe and Sure Cough Cure.

Kemp's Balsam

Morphine, or any other narcotic or habit-forming drug.

Nothing of a poisonous or harmful character enters into its composition.

This clean and pure cough cure

cures coughs that cannot be cured by any other medicine.

It has saved thousands from consumption.

It has saved thousands of lives. A 25c. bottle contains 40 do At all druggists', 25c., 50c. and \$1.
