

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2; each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, \$5 per year, over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

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.

Why "Quakers."

Members of the Society of Friends are frequently designated by outsiders as "Quakers," but few people probably have any idea that Quakers is a nickname given in scorn. George Fox, the founder of the sect, gives the origin of the name in his journal. "Justice Bennett of Derby was the first to call us 'Quakers,' because I bade him quake and tremble at the Word of the Lord." This occurred in 1650.

Hard Tasks in Life.

It is always easier not to feel, than always to feel rightly; and easier not to act than always to act well. For he that is determined to admire only that which is beautiful, imposes a much harder task upon himself than he who, determined not to see that which is contrary, shuts his eyes.—Colton.

For the Year Ahead.

Do not lose your red blood! Whatever you are, wherever or however you are situated, keep your heart warm and your humanity at par. Push forward! Be of good cheer. Believe in our people, in our methods, in our country, in your neighbor and in yourself.—Appleton's Magazine.

Jamaica Ginger Output.

The ginger grown in Jamaica commands more than double the price of any other. Under favorable conditions an acre will produce as much as 4,000 pounds. During the last fiscal year about 1,400,000 pounds was exported from that island.

A Hero.

John Toomey of Rhode Island, who left a hot bath, ran to the shore of a pond, plunged in and saved two children from drowning, and then "licked" two young men who had declined to lend assistance, should be covered with medals from head to heels.

Dealing with Trouble.

There is no life that is empty of care. There is no existence that is absolutely free from heart pangs. You must take your troubles as they come, shake 'em up if you can, and throw them out of your mind quickly.

The Drawback.

"Some acquire fame," quoted the Philosopher of Folly, "some achieve it, and some have it thrust upon them." But those that have it thrust upon them seldom know what to do with it.

Furnishings.

The average woman doesn't think the house is furnished unless she has a card receiver in the parlor and hand-painted salt and pepper shakers in the dining room.

Where They Saw It.

An exchange which is very punctilious about giving full credit for clippings, credits "The Brook" to "A. Tenyson, in the New York Tribune."—Kansas City Journal.

Monetary.

When we hear a girl refer to her dresses and shoes as frocks and boots, we know her father is making more money than he used to.—Ohio State Journal.

Uncle Allen.

"I've noticed," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, "that the fellow who really swears off from his bad habits doesn't go around advertising it beforehand."

Father's Rights.

If a man thinks he has any rights about his home, let him disapprove of the young man his daughter has dragged in.—Atchison Globe.

First Woolen Cloth.

The first woolen cloth made in England was manufactured about 1330, though cloth was not dyed and dressed by Englishmen until 1667.

As You Make Your Bed, Etc.

Who hangs himself in the chimney should not complain of smoke.—German proverb.

Cultivate Friendship.

Go often to the house of thy friend, for weeds choke up the unused path.—Scandinavian Edda.

Japan's Fishing Industry.

Japan's fishermen represent a huge industry. Last year the total value of the catch was estimated at \$43,932,128.

THE PROFESSIONS AND GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT-ELECT TAFT TALKS OF INFLUENCES THEY MAY EXERT.

SHOWS DUTY OF THE CITIZEN

Address Before the University of Pennsylvania on the Present Relation of the Learned Professions to Political Government Coupled with a Eulogy of the Life and Works of George Washington—The First President's High Character as a Man.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—Hon. William H. Taft, president-elect of the United States, was the principal speaker at the exercises in the University of Pennsylvania, commemorative of the birth of Washington.

He chose for the subject of his address the "Present Relations of the Learned Professions to Political Government." He discussed at considerable length the influence which the learned professions, in this day, have upon national and municipal government. He outlined luminously the part each of the important professions plays in a government by the people and compared their influence, one with another. In brief part, he said:

"It is the duty of every citizen to give as much attention as he can to the public weal, and to take as much interest as he can in political matters. Americans generally have recognized these duties, and we find active in political life, men representing all professions, all branches of business and all trades. I propose to-day to invite your attention to the present relation of each of the learned professions to politics and government.

Ministry Placed First.

"The first profession is that of the ministry. Time was in New England, and in every other part of the country under the influence of its traditions, when the minister of the Congregational church, in addition to that of his sacred office, exercised a most powerful influence, which was of a distinctly political character. His views on the issues of the day were considered of the greatest weight in the community in which he lived, and he ranked everyone as his first citizen. This was in the days when New England might almost be called a 'theocracy,' when it was deemed wise and politically proper to regulate by law, to the minutest detail, the manner of life of men, and as these laws were understood to be framed in accord with moral and religious requirements, the minister of the community was the highest authority as to what the law should be and how it ought to be enforced. Great changes have come over our methods of life since that day. Then the ministry, because of the rewards in the way of influence, power and prominence, attracted the ablest of educated minds, and the ability and force of character were where power and influence resided. But the spread of education and independent thinking, the wide diffusion of knowledge and news by the press, the enormous material development of the country, the vast increase in wealth, the increase in rewards and influence of other vocations, the disappearance of the simple village life, have all contributed to change radically the position and influence of the ministry in the community. To-day it is not true that that profession attracts the ablest young men, and this, I think, is a distinct loss to our society, for it is of the utmost importance that the profession whose peculiar duty it is to maintain high moral standards and to arouse the best that there is in man, to stir him to higher aspirations, should have the genius and brilliancy with which successfully to carry out this function. Of course, the profession of ministry is supposed to have to do largely with the kingdom of the next world rather than with this, and many people expect to find in the representatives of the profession only another worldliness and no thought of this. This, of course, is the narrowest view of the profession. Whatever the next world, we are certainly under the highest obligation to make the best of this, and the ministers should be the chief instruments in making this world morally and religiously better. It is utterly impossible to separate politics from the lives of the community, and there cannot be general personal and social business morality and political immorality at the same time. The latter will ultimately debauch the whole community.

Has Made Improvement.

"During the administration of Mr. Roosevelt, and under the influence of certain revelations of business immorality, the conscience of the whole country was shocked and then nerved to the point of demanding that a better order of affairs be introduced. In this movement the ministers of the various churches have recognized the call upon them to assist, and they have been heard in accents much more effective than ever before in half a century. The greatest agency to-day in keeping us advised of the conditions among oriental races is the establishment of foreign missions. The leaders of these missionary branches of the churches are becoming some of our most learned statesmen in respect of our proper oriental policies."

Judge Taft, discussing teachers, said that "their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance, though indirect." He went on:

"The next profession is that of the teacher. Of course, the great number of teachers are engaged in primary and secondary instruction and in industrial or vocational work. Their relation to politics and government is of the utmost importance though indirect. It is, and ought to be, their highest duty to instill in the minds of the young girls and boys the patriotism and love of country, because, the boy is father to the man and the patriotism of the extreme youth of the country may well determine that of the grown men. The effect of an intense patriotism which thrills through the nerves of the boys of a country is illustrated in the immense strength which Japan derives from it. No one who visits that interesting country or comes into contact with the Japanese can avoid seeing its patriotism. The term 'Bushido,' is a kind of apotheosis of patriotism. The joy with which Japanese give up their lives in defense of their country has its foundation in a real religious feeling, and is most inspiring to all who come to know it. It should be full of significance to those of the teaching profession who become responsible for the thoughts and ideals of the young."

To the writer, in whatever capacity he may labor, Judge Taft attributed great influence, either for good or for bad.

Judge Taft paid a high tribute to the profession of medicine, because it had contributed to the preservation of the health of all the people. He pointed out that the profession had been exalted by its great discoveries and by its assistance in the expansion of our government in the tropics and in the construction of the Panama canal. He said:

Medical Profession Eulogized.

"The triumph which has been reached in the name of the medical profession in the discovery as to the real cause of yellow fever and malaria and the suppression of those diseases by killing or preventing the propagation of, or the infection of the human progress. It has made the construction of the Panama canal possible. It has rendered life in the tropics for immigrants from the temperate zone consistent with health and reasonable length of life, and it has opened possibilities in the improvement of the health and strength of tropical races themselves under governmental teaching, assistance and supervision that were unthought of two decades ago. Sanitary engineering with its proper treatment of water, making it wholesome and harmless with its removal of the filth and sewage and its conversion of what was noxious into most useful agencies, all confirm the professional importance of the profession of medicine and the kindred technical profession of chemistry, engineering and all branches of physical research. So marked has been this increase in the importance of the medical profession in governmental agencies, that the doctors themselves have organized a movement for the unification of all agencies in the federal government used to promote the public health, in one bureau or department, at the head of which they wish to put a man of their own or kindred branch of science. How near this movement will come in accomplishing the complete purpose of its promoters, only the national legislature can tell. Certainly the economy of the union of all health agencies of the national government in one bureau or department is wise. Whether at the head of that department should be put a doctor of medicine or some other person must depend on the individual and not on his technical professional learning or skill. It is the capacity to organize, co-ordinate and execute that is needed at the head of a department, and not so much deep technical and professional skill. It is the ability to judge whether others have such technical or professional skill that the head of the department who makes the selection of the members of his department should be endowed with. However this may be, it is becoming more and more clear that the extending of governmental duties into a territory covered by the profession of medicine is bringing physicians more and more into political and governmental relation, and we may expect that in the next decade they will play a far greater part than they have heretofore; and it is proper that they should."

Washington's Greatness.

After mentioning the great good, in actual results, accomplished by many technical professions, Judge Taft considered in extent the profession of the law, which, he said, "is in a wide sense the profession of government." He said that lawyers often were selected to carry on governmental work, because the executive faculty was a very marked attribute of the modern lawyer. While he realized that there were defects and weaknesses in the profession of the law, he regarded it as the most important in its relation to political government. In conclusion, he said: "National exigency seems to call forth the men peculiarly fitted to meet the requirements of the situation. Such were Lincoln and Grant during the great civil war. Such was Washington in the revolution, the anniversary of whose birthday this university appropriately makes its Commencement Day. He was not a lawyer or a doctor, or a minister. He was a leader of men. His pure, disinterested patriotism, his freedom from small jealousies, his marvelous common sense, his indomitable perseverance and patience, and his serenity and calm under the most trying circumstances, gave him the victory—a victory which could be traced not to brilliant genius or professional training but to that which, of all things, is the most to be pursued and desired—his high character as a man."

WORK FOR MR. TAFT

PROBABLE RESULT OF VISIT TO THE CANAL ZONE.

Matters of Political Administration Rather Than Engineering Problems Are Likely to Have Interested Him There.

Mr. Taft's visit to the Isthmus of Panama is likely to be more fruitful as regards the general administration there than with reference to the engineering problems of the canal. Dispatches inform us that he has made a "personal inspection" of the Gatun dam, but the country has been mistaken in Mr. Taft if he is one of those who profess expert knowledge upon every subject, and are ready to pass judgment, by intuition, upon matters on which professional judgment hesitates.

It is well worth while for Mr. Taft to familiarize himself with the general conditions surrounding this great work and with the activities of the men conducting it, but that he can learn anything of value about the stability of the Gatun dam by looking at it is scarcely conceivable. The real importance of his present expedition will depend upon the use which the engineers accompanying him shall make of their opportunities for close observation. Even with them, the problems involved are matters of calculation, based upon scientific reports, and not upon superficial view.

The most that the country hopes for at this time is that the engineers' conclusions shall be complete, convincing and final, and that they shall then be adopted and acted upon. In matters of political administration on the canal zone there is evidently need of much adjustment, for which Mr. Taft himself is peculiarly qualified. The construction of the canal is one of the many large responsibilities to which he is shortly to succeed, and his patience and tact and his recognition of the value of sound counsel have much to do with the general confidence in his success. If these qualities had been brought to bear earlier, it is possible that the work would now be on a firmer basis.

Preparedness for War.

It is unfortunate but true that boasts of our ability to whip any other nation and sneers at naval and military preparedness have never put an army to flight or sunk an enemy's battleship when war was actually upon us. The answer to requests for adequate organization and equipment is that war scares are manufactured and that nobody will ever want to fight us. These objections are childish, and discredited by history and cannot be believed in many cases to be sincere. Whoever knows anything at all is aware that Japan is just now a very chesty power; that she could take the Philippines and Hawaii in four weeks and that with our present resisting power on the Pacific coast immense damage might be inflicted or tribute exacted before we could repel her forces of invasion. The only wise course is for us to complete as soon as possible our fortification scheme in the Philippines, Hawaii and along our Pacific coast; to increase our present paltry 14,000 military strength in the Philippines; to keep the navy at its present strength or greater, replacing continuously old ships by new; to encourage an auxiliary and convertible merchant fleet and to perfect a reserve army of militia capable of instant enlistment and amalgamation with the regular army. Experience shows positively that sooner or later unpreparedness means heavy penalty in blood and treasure.—Indianapolis Star.

Fining Corporations.

It has often been remarked when fines were assessed against large commercial institutions for what were formerly regarded as "conventional" violations of the law that they meant no particular hardship to the objects of such penalties. "What," it has been the custom to inquire, "do even very large fines against a corporation like the Standard Oil Company signify to a corporation of its vast wealth?" Well, they signify a very great deal, and quite as much to an institution with a lust for money, such as the Standard possesses, as to corporations of much less magnitude. Every fine that is made to hold against a corporation that sets at defiance the requirements of the law augments the authority of the community, the state or the government; and no portent of the regeneration of business or the lines of decency and morality is so cheering and satisfying as the style which the highest courts are finding for making fines for rebating and for practices in restraint of competition stick against corporations that formerly pursued these policies with none to molest or to make afraid.—Kansas City Times.

Taft on the Canal Job.

If the adverse criticism of the plans and construction of the Panama canal has made any headway, it ought to be effectually answered by the preliminary report of Mr. Taft and the expert engineers who have accompanied him in the present tour of investigation. This report already confirms all that has been claimed as to the feasibility and cost of the lock system, the efficiency of the construction so far carried forward, and the competence of those in immediate charge of the enterprise. It is especially significant that while it is admitted that the original estimate of the cost may have to be raised, the alarming figures given at by the opponents of the canal are disproven.

LIE WAS PROMPTLY NAILED.

Representative Rainey's Charges Disproved by Charles P. Taft.

Mr. Charles P. Taft meets Representative Rainey's charges in connection with the Panama transaction by telegraphing from Havana that he has never had any business association of any kind, past, present or prospective, with William Nelson Cromwell, or with anyone else, past, present or prospective, on the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. Rainey disclaims the "desire to convert in any way the statement of Mr. Taft." He thereupon falls back in pursuing his attack on Cromwell, against whom the evidence which Mr. Rainey cites is of the same hearsay character as that against Taft. But that is a minor matter. The only feature of any moment in Mr. Rainey's speech was the attempt to fix on the president-elect's brother connection with the grant of a railroad and timber concession in Panama. The question of such a concession granted by the legislature of a foreign country to ordinary American citizens depends on a large number of considerations, evidence on which is not before the public. But the only thing in Mr. Rainey's blast that would have weight, if true, was the imputation that close family connection with the then secretary of war and now president-elect was used to advance enterprises of that character.

Mr. Rainey's previous disposition and the tenor of his speech contributed to the impression that this charge was the product of a lively imagination. His prompt acceptance of Mr. Taft's denial places that conclusion beyond dispute. Though he makes an attempt to claim that there is something left of his charges, they are really reduced to the status of a burst gas balloon which makes a loud noise and leaves nothing but a bad smell.

Two New Battleships.

Two new battleships were ordered by the naval appropriation bill passed by the house. This very reasonable, moderate and necessary addition to the navy was opposed, of course, by the professional peace advocates.

Mr. Bartholdt of Missouri, for example, declared there never was a time when to build more warships was as "unwise and unnecessary" as now. "We are at peace with all the world," he said, "and we have wisely managed to safeguard our peace as it has never been before." And Mr. Slayden of Texas wanted more battleships refused as "a declaration to the world that the United States neither desires nor expects war."

What would be the use? No civilized nation desires war. The days of war for direct profit—like some of the wars of the so-called Roman republic and at least one of the Crusades—have long since passed. "But so long as men are men, and nations are composed of men and not of angels, and national rivalries for control of the earth and of use of its fruits exist, all nations must expect war—unless willing or compelled to play the part of a Switzerland or a Belgium. And as the strong man armed is least likely to be attacked, the nation prepared for war is surest of peace."

There was another aspect of the passing of this bill that calls for public attention. The Washington dispatches assume and assert that fear of war with Japan in the near future was a potent argument for the retention of the battleship item. If so, that item was a singularly futile way of meeting the alleged danger. The new ships could not be ready under two or three years. We doubt that fear of war with Japan had anything to do with the appropriation.

Getting the Truth.

One result of the visit of Mr. Taft to the Panama canal zone is an amplitude of disproof of recent sensational reports. The Gatun dam is not a failure; it is not even in the doubtful class. The Culebra cut is being cut at a rate that insures completion before 1915. There is no thought of abandoning the lock canal at the level decided upon.

Yet we may expect many more sensational reports of failure during the six years estimated for finishing the waterway. It is the chief amusement of some writers to find imaginary obstacles in the way of every great work. De Lesseps failed in Panama. The whole American people are interested in the present project. There is constant temptation to the pessimist to give the people a few disagreeable thrills.

Again and again have these reports been denied on the highest authority. They are raked up and sprung again. So they will be after this visit of Mr. Taft. But the majority in this country will not believe the tales of disaster. Too many have confidence in American engineering ability; too many have confidence in the next president. Only a few who think they are friends of the transcontinental railroads believe the canal will fail.

A Possible Commission.

"The American Protective Tariff league wants no tariff commission. President-elect Taft thinks one would be a good idea. The differentiation of his position from that of the extreme protectionists is daily becoming more and more manifest."—Boston Transcript.

Mr. Taft favors a permanent tariff commission to assist rate fixing, not to fix rates or to encroach on the constitutional powers of congress.

However, President Roosevelt was fighting "privilege" long before Senator Tillman, Representative Perkins and Willett arose to a question of privilege.

INDICTMENTS FOR LIBEL

THEY ARE RETURNED AGAINST NEWSPAPER MEN.

Proprietors and Editors of New York World and the Indianapolis News are Indicted.

Washington, D. C.—Bench warrants were issued late yesterday for the arrest of Joseph Pulitzer, Caleb M. Van Hamm and Robert H. Lyman of New York, proprietor and editors of the New York World; and for Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, owners of the Indianapolis News, for criminal libel in connection with the publication in those newspapers of charges of irregularities in the purchase by the United States government of the Panama canal property from the French owners.

The indictments on which the warrants were based were returned by the United States grand jury sitting in this city and the warrants were issued later by the clerk of criminal court No. 1. The warrants are directed against all five of the natural defendants of the two newspapers. The summons requires the corporate defendant (the Press Publishing Company of New York) to appear in court forthwith to answer the indictment.

Famous Men Named as Villified.

Theodore Roosevelt, William H. Taft, Elihu Root, J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson and William Nelson Cromwell are named in the indictments as the persons alleged to have been vilified by the stories appearing in the two newspapers.

NEW HONOR FOR JUDGE TAFT

He Is Made a Mason "at Sight," Because of Great Achievements.

Cincinnati, O.—President-elect William Howard Taft was made a Mason "at sight" in the Scottish Rite cathedral this afternoon, when a large and distinguished body of leaders of the order crowded that building. Grand Master Charles S. Hoskinson, who alone under the constitution of the Ohio grand lodge has the authority, conferred the honor, which is likened to the ancient honor of knighthood on the field of battle, being an honor conferred for great achievements.

Masons of High Degree Attend.

Col. William B. Melish, Past Grand Master Levi C. Goodell and Grand Lodge Secretary Jacob H. Bromwell, the committee in charge of the arrangements, completed all the details before the arrival of the grand master, who formally put his approval on their acts. Among the prominent Masons who accepted the invitation to be present were Grand High Priest of the United States Joseph Dyas of the Royal Arch Masons of Illinois, Grand Master Herbert Montague of Michigan, Grand Master Joseph L. Davenport of South Dakota and Past Master A. B. McGaffey of Colorado, representing the grand lodge of that state.

The formal ceremony was followed by the exemplification of the Master's degree by Kilwinning lodge, of which Judge Taft's father and brother were members, and with which he will affiliate. A grand ball and reception was given by the Hanselman Commandery, Knights Templar, at which the president-elect was the guest of honor and was received under an arch of steel, an honor only conferred on high dignitaries of the state and nation.

DEATH OF A NOTED REDSKIN

Geronimo, the Apache Chief, Passes Away at Fort Sill, Okla.—Was 86 Years of Age.

Lawton, Okla.—Geronimo, the noted Indian chief, died yesterday at Fort Sill, where he had been a prisoner of war for a number of years. He was 86 years old.

It is a curious coincidence that news of Geronimo's death was sent out from Lawton, which was named after the late Maj. Gen. Henry F. Lawton, who, as a lieutenant in Gen. Miles' command, led the 3,000-mile chase that resulted in the Apache chief's surrender. The chase was begun in January, 1885, but the capture of Geronimo and his band was not made until nearly two years later.

It was declared at the time of his capture that he had more murders to his credit than any living Indian. He volunteered to head a band of Apache scouts during the Spanish American war, but his offer was declined. However, he was allowed to attend the St. Louis exposition, and his last public appearance was at President Roosevelt's inauguration, when he rode in the parade with five other Indian chiefs.

Congress.

Washington.—On the 17th the senate passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying \$136,000,000. The house debated the penal code bill.

Song Writer Suicided.

New York City.—Just after having finished two verses of a song he was writing, Edward Gardiner, 47 years of age, a song writer, killed himself at his home in Brooklyn by cutting his throat.

Extra Session to Convene March 15.

Washington, D. C.—The extra session of congress will be convened on March 15. This date was definitely settled yesterday and President-elect Taft authorized the announcement.