

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

There is comfort for the murderers of the king's English in the latest contribution to periodical literature by Mr. Lounsbury, emeritus professor of English at Yale, excusing and in a measure justifying some of the so-called vulgar mistakes in orthography and grammar committed by uneducated people. According to Prof. Lounsbury, there is, or was, the best of authority for saying pint for point, jist for jolt, he for oil and bile for boil. Our'n and your'n and his'n are upheld by ancient usage. The double negation is similarly vindicated and there are a dozen instances of the use of learn in the sense of teach in Shakespeare. It is gratifying to note that the professor draws the line on "I done it." There are limits to what are euphoniouly termed archaic forms of speech, it seems.

Ellen Emerson, oldest daughter of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and for years his close companion and assistant, died at the home of her sister Edith, wife of William M. Forbes, in Milton, Mass., on January 16, aged 70. Miss Emerson was active in the social and literary life of Concord at all times, and especially in the affairs of the Unitarian church. Besides her sister, a brother, Dr. Waldo Emerson of Concord survives her.

Frank Wentworth of Winsted, Conn., has doped it out that in 2,000,000 years the human race will have developed so far that instead of walking on a pair of alternate pendulums, as now, men will have on their lower extremities wheels actuated by turbines driven by hot air. Here's a chance for some people to get just 2,000,000 years ahead of the rest of us, merely by standing on their heads and talking rapidly.

According to the Elektrotechnischer Anzeiger, a company in Berlin is fitting a steamship which runs on the Oberhavel, with a system of electric propulsion. The equipment consists of a suction gas plant, consuming anthracite; a gas engine coupled to a direct-current generator; a battery of accumulators and electric motors on the propelling shafts.

Siam has recently passed a law giving women the right to vote in certain cases. While this may seem an extraordinary step for an Oriental people, the Siamese women themselves explain that it is the teaching of Buddhism.

Corsets cause the biggest war cloud now on the horizon. American corset-makers have invaded Paris and the local artisans fly to the defense of what they treat as a vested right. Well, a war of the corsets would add a new feature to history.

The latest news is that the Duke of Abruzzi is determined to marry the girl of his choice, either as a royal prince or as a private individual. That is the sort of lover whom all the world loves.

An Indiana piano player played for 25 hours in a contest and then fainted. Report fails to state how many of the neighbors were similarly put out of business.

During the year 1907 the additions to the Russian railroad system amounted to 1,167 miles, an increase of three per cent., bringing up the total to 40,438 miles.

The total deposits in American savings banks diminished by less than one per cent. during the last fiscal year.

Mrs. L. L. Gillogly of California has the distinction of being the first laywoman to take an active part in a Pan-Anglican Church congress.

Mme. Curie, who helped her husband to discover radium, has just been elected a corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

With wireless telegraphy on the job henceforth there will not be so many mysteries of the sea.

Dr. Wiley speaks guardedly, but, of course, his real opinion of benzoate of soda would not look well in print.

UPHOLD REED'S RULE

CONGRESSMEN RECOGNIZE RIGHT OF MAJORITY.

Order of Congressional Procedure, as Laid Down by Great Republican, Will Be Retained by Lower House.

Mr. Hepburn's valedictory was on the subject of the rules. He spoke from personal experience of both the old rules and the new. He retired after a long service, and in a mood which made him hope for a new order of procedure in the making of laws. In speaking of the Reed rules—the present rules—Mr. Hepburn described them as made for the mob. That is to say, they were made to rescue the house from the power of the mob. The language is strong, but not too strong. Under the old rules the house could be, and often was, thrown into the utmost disorder by members so disposed. A premium was put upon obstruction. At times all that the speaker possessed was the gavel in his hand, and that was only a weapon for pounding the desk. The mob held the field.

Mr. Reed, who was both a resolute and an astute man, saw his opportunity when he became speaker, and improved it. To be of the proper service he must have some authority. He must be the speaker in fact as well as in name. As he thought, the majority, through the speaker, should be able to do business at all times. The argument was sound, and the new house supported him in the position he took.

Those who witnessed the inauguration of the new policy must retain a lively recollection of the scenes. For weeks there was almost a daily collision between the speaker and the minority leaders, and on several occasions a riot looked likely. But time and public opinion came to the speaker's aid, and the new rules prevailed.

Nineteen years have passed, and Mr. Hepburn holds that experience has shown the necessity for changes in the rules then adopted. The mob spirit, he thinks, has been permanently quelled. It is the general desire now that the house do business, and with that end in view he favors modifications of the present procedure, although he is withdrawing from the scene.

The subject, for a year or more, has been gaining upon attention, and by next December it may come up for action of some kind. But two things will probably mark whatever action is taken: (1) Provision will be made against the power of mere obstruction, and (2) the majority will shape the changes ordered. A return to the old mob methods is out of the question, and equally undesirable would it be for the Republicans to so divide as to lose exclusive control of the situation.

World Conservation.

This, the western hemisphere, has an immense array of convincing object lessons furnished by the countries that sustained the ancient civilizations of Europe and Asia as to the righteousness and wisdom of the conservation policy which Mr. Roosevelt has been so insistently urging. Some of the mountainous areas in the older sections of the old world, once covered with forests of cedar, spruce and oak, are now bare of tree life and in consequence are bare of soil. When these once thriving hill regions were entirely shorn of forest growth the rains and the floods soon melted away the soil.

Much may yet be accomplished in the way of conserving economy in the sections of the earth where mankind has for many centuries been drafting upon the stored-up resources, and the invitation which President Roosevelt formally extended to foreign powers to participate with this country in a world conservation convention, to be held at The Hague, will undoubtedly meet with such a responsive acceptance as its importance deserves.

The conference, which is set for next September, while not planned especially with the thought of promoting world peace, will in its practical effects work to the conservation of peace and good will among the nations. It is full of hopeful promise that world conventions are being called in these twentieth century days to consider schemes for the betterment of human kind, rather than for arranging the rules and regulations of the international war game. It is a most beneficial augury that world attention is being directed to methods of preservation and restoration rather than to methods of destruction. There may not be very numerous signs of the coming of the great peace millennium, but surely the assembling of The Hague conservation congress will constitute one sign.

Democracy's Chief Trouble.

Col. Bryan announces that he is much encouraged by the spread of Democracy. It is spread so much, however, as to have become too thin.—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Bryan's political arguments are largely of a mathematical nature. They consist in taking date of a previous presidential election and adding four years to it.

Mr. Bryan will realize \$100,000 from his lectures this year. There, you who have been criticizing his opposition to a \$100,000 presidential salary.

TAFT AND TRUST LEGISLATION.

President Recognizes Necessity for Change in the Laws.

In a recent speech President Taft touched upon what is to be the question of questions in this government. The question of private property, its limitations, and its relations to our present civilization and institutions formed the subject of his address. He asserted that with the exception of personal liberty, the institution of private property has had more to do with the upbuilding of the race than any other institution. He recognized, however, that conditions had changed the last few years, making necessary a change in the laws of administration governing the control and use of private property. As a solution of the problem, there are those, on the one hand, who would destroy all private property and make impossible all combinations of capital. On the other hand, there are those who would let well enough alone, and allow the utmost liberty in these combinations. The problem to be worked out is "to lay the line of limitation which shall interfere as little as possible with individualism and freedom of property on the one hand, and shall stay the progress toward injurious combination and injurious monopoly on the other."

President Taft recognizes the seriousness and vastness of the problem, and his words of counsel and warning and words of wisdom and statesmanship when he says this problem is to be "worked out not through denunciation, not through mere rhetoric and eloquence, but by the careful consideration of the operation of the limitation as it shall be stated in a statute and interpreted by a court."

OUTLAY IN TIME OF PEACE.

Immense Sum Annually Expended by the United States.

The army appropriation bill, which has passed the senate, provides for an expenditure of \$103,000,000 for the next fiscal year. The navy bill appropriates \$137,000,000. The total is \$240,000,000, which is within a few millions of the German empire for the year ended March 31, 1908. Germany is a great military empire. We are a republic at peace, professing and maintaining a policy of peace. The total enlisted strength of our army is 77,000, staff and line. The peace strength of the German army includes about 614,000 combatants of all ranks. Evidently a mark in Germany goes farther than a dollar in the United States in providing for the maintenance of land forces. We are not aware that the American people complain particularly of the cost of their army and navy. It is a fair subject for inquiry, however, whether with the example of Germany before us, ways of reducing expenditure without reducing effective force might be discovered.

But even in a time of peace we are paying a tremendous bill of costs for past wars. The pension bill, as it passed the senate, appropriates \$162,000,000. Pensions, army and navy, will use up \$400,000,000 of the taxpayers' money in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910. Our expenditure for pensions since 1864 reaches the prodigious total of \$3,691,230,624.—Chicago Tribune.

Secret Service Bubble.

President Roosevelt probed the probers. He probed the report rendered by Senator Hemenway, of the senate committee of appropriations, and let out all the material of inflation. The result has been a collapse of one of the most improbable stories of insidious conspiracy against the freedom of citizens from espionage that was ever concocted. It is charitable to those who pictured the secret service men marching along in a serried column 3,000 strong and with banners flaunting to the breeze appropriation figures of \$20,000,000 to believe they were so overcome by the surcharged atmosphere of the senate chamber as to be incapable of seeing facts singly and in order.

Mr. Roosevelt said simply that instead of an increase of the secret service since McKinley's time from 167 to 3,000, there has been an increase from 1,200 to 1,900; instead of an increase in expenditure of twenty fold or more, the increase has been less than 50 per cent. With these matters of fact let the anti-secret service agitation be dismissed. But not before the adoption of the committee's recommendation for placing the force under the department of justice, a plan that, seemingly without the senate's knowledge, has been repeatedly urged by Mr. Roosevelt.

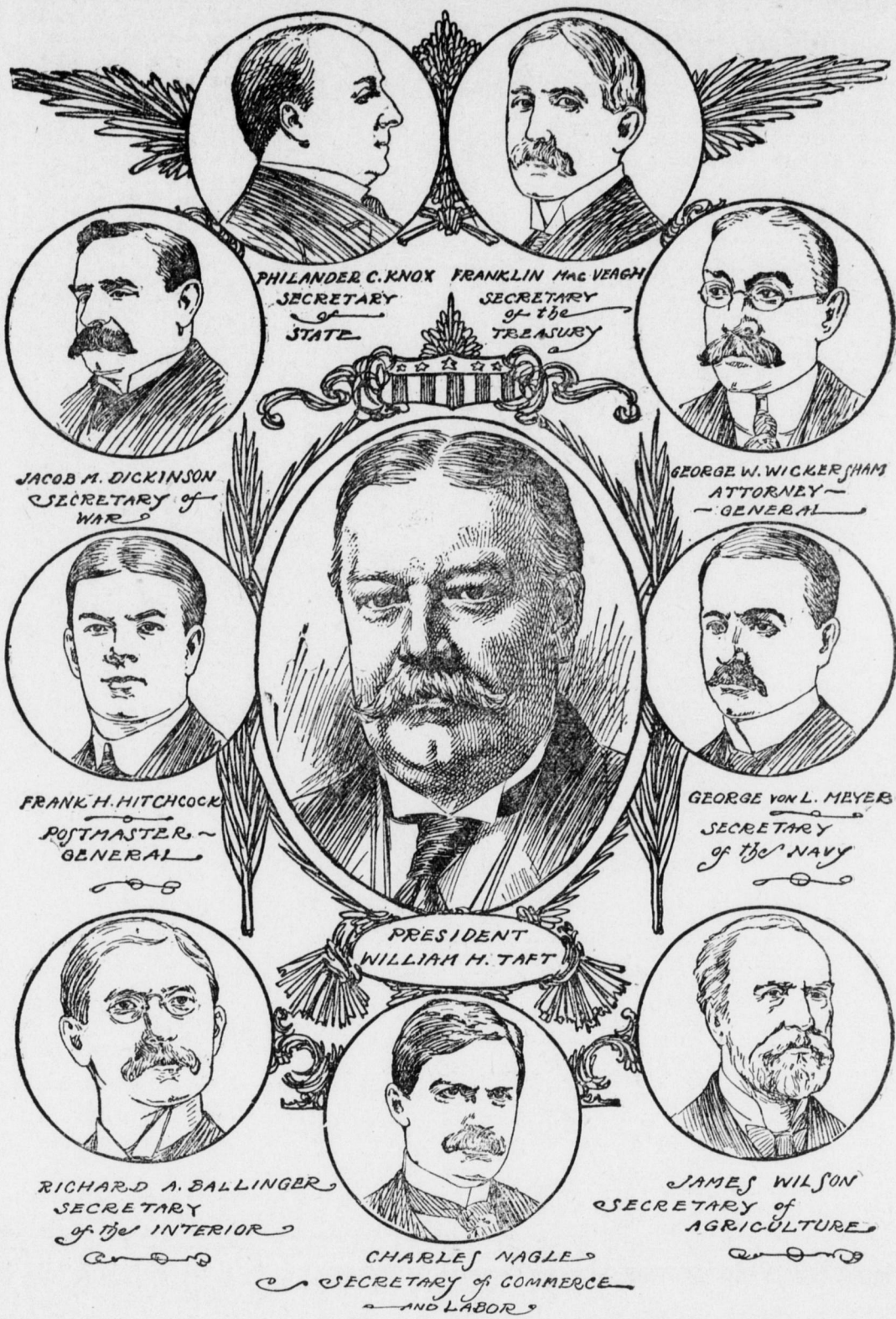
The Panama Report.

There is nothing but encouragement in the report of the engineers who accompanied President Taft to Panama to inspect the work on the canal. They assert without equivocation that the work is progressing favorably and that the right type of canal has been selected. The Gatun dam, for the control of Chagres river floods, is pronounced thoroughly safe with a good foundation.

We are not so sanguine as to assume that this report will put an end to criticism, to forebodings, or to controversy. It is just as well that it shall not do so. A certain amount of fault-finding will act as a spur to the engineers on the job, of whom the investigating engineers report that they are, if anything, over-cautious. But the report will serve to assure the mass of citizens that they are getting what they are paying for.

"Mr. Bryan sees hope for 1912," says a southern contemporary. We all see hope for 1912. In fact, we are almost sure it will come.

MEN WHO FORM PRESIDENT TAFT'S CABINET



President Taft's cabinet of nine men is headed by Philander Chase Knox, secretary of state, who was born in 1853 at Brownsville, Pa. He graduated from Mount Union college, Ohio, in 1872, and three years later was admitted to the bar. During the years 1876 and 1877 he served as assistant United States district attorney for the western district of Pennsylvania. In the latter year he formed a law partnership with James H. Reed which still exists and which has represented many large corporations, including the Carnegie Company. Mr. Knox entered President McKinley's cabinet as attorney general in April, 1901, serving until 1904, when he was elected United States senator from Pennsylvania. The latter position he resigned to become the head of President Taft's cabinet. He was a candidate for the presidential nomination in the Republican national convention of 1908. Mr. Knox is recognized as one of the foremost constitutional lawyers in the country.

MacVeagh for the Treasury. Franklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, was born on a farm in Chester county, Pennsylvania, graduated from Yale in 1862 and from Columbia Law school in 1864. He began the practice of law in New York city but ill-health forced him to abandon it and in 1865 he went to Chicago and engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In this and other commercial pursuits he has amassed a large fortune. Before entering the cabinet he disposed of his holdings in the big grocery firm and resigned as director of the Commercial National bank of Chicago. Mr. MacVeagh has always been interested in movements for the public welfare, locally and nationally. He has been president of the Chicago Citizens' association, the Chicago Bureau of Charities and the Municipal Art League, vice-president of the American Civic association, and chairman of the immigration department of the National Civic Federation. Mr. MacVeagh formerly was a Democrat and in 1894 he was nominated for United States senator by the Democrats of Illinois, but was defeated in the legislature. He supported Grover Cleveland, but afterward changed his party allegiance because of the attitude of the Democratic party on the money question.

Dickinson is War Secretary. Jacob M. Dickinson of Tennessee and Chicago, the new secretary of war, was born in 1851 at Columbus, Miss. He graduated from the University of Nashville in 1872 and afterward studied law at Columbia college, at the University of Leipzig and in Paris. He served several times by special commission on the supreme bench of Tennessee and was assistant attorney general of the United States in 1895-97. For ten years previous to accepting the place in Mr. Taft's cabinet he was general counsel for the Illinois Central Railroad Company. When not living in Chicago, Mr. Dickinson makes his home at the Hermitage, the estate upon the outskirts of Nashville, Tenn., once the property of Andrew Jackson. Like Mr. Roosevelt, he is very fond of hunting and fishing. Though a Democrat, Mr. Dickinson has always been an opponent of Bryan.

Wilson Retains His Place. Only one member of the Roosevelt cabinet retains his portfolio under Mr. Taft. That is James Wilson of Iowa, secretary of agriculture. So excellent had been his work in that position that there was no serious talk of making a change. Born in Scotland in 1835, Mr. Wilson came to the United States in 1852 and three years later settled in Iowa. In 1861 he engaged in farming in Tama county. He was a member of the Iowa assembly for three sessions and speaker of the house for one session, and also was a member of the Iowa state railway commission. In 1873 he was elected to congress, serving two terms, and was sent to the national legislature again for one term in 1883. He was regent of the State university of Iowa in 1870-74, and in 1890 was made director of the agricultural experiment station and professor of agriculture at the Iowa Agricultural college, Ames, Ia. In 1897 he became secretary of agriculture.

Postmaster General Hitchcock. The first cabinet officer selected by Mr. Taft after his election was Frank H. Hitchcock of Massachusetts, who gave up his place as first assistant postmaster general to manage successfully the Taft presidential campaign. He has been given the office of postmaster general in the new cabinet. Mr. Hitchcock was born at Amherst, O., in 1867, and graduated from Harvard in 1891 and from Columbia Law school in 1894. Since 1891 he has been a government official, having served at different times as chief of the division of foreign markets of the department of agriculture; chief clerk of the department of commerce and labor, member of the government exposition board and first assistant postmaster general. He is a member of many scientific and social organizations and is the author of numerous bulletins, reports and circulars on foreign trade and customs tariffs. His work in the post-office department under President Roosevelt was especially noteworthy.

Nagle Has Commerce Portfolio. Missouri has been rewarded for its switch to the Republican column by the appointment of Charles Nagle as secretary of commerce and labor. Mr. Nagle is a leading lawyer of St. Louis and the west. He was born in Texas in 1849, moved to St. Louis

when a child and graduated from the St. Louis Law school in 1873. He has been senior member of the law firm of Nagle & Kirby, professor in the St. Louis Law school and a trustee of Washington university. In 1881-83 he was a member of the Missouri house of representatives, and in 1893-97 was president of the St. Louis city council. He is a member of the Republican national committee and for years has been an intimate friend of Mr. Taft. He was one of Mr. Roosevelt's most enthusiastic supporters. As an attorney Mr. Nagle was identified with several important cases dealing with the numerous complications in the affairs of the Five Civilized Tribes in the then Indian territory.

Navy Under Meyer's Charge. President Taft's secretary of the navy, George Von L. Meyer of Massachusetts, has had wide experience as a business man, legislator, diplomat and cabinet officer. He was born in Boston in 1858 and graduated from Harvard in 1879. He then entered business and has been prominently connected with a number of financial and mercantile concerns. His career as a public official began in 1889, when he was elected to the Boston common council. He then served on the board of aldermen, and in 1892-96 he was a member of the Massachusetts legislature, the last two years being speaker of the house. In 1900 Mr. Meyer was sent to Italy as American ambassador, and in 1905 was transferred to Russia. In January, 1907, President Roosevelt called him home to enter his cabinet as postmaster general.

Ballinger Secretary of Interior. After about one year's service as commissioner of the general land office, Richard A. Ballinger of Seattle, Wash., has entered the cabinet as secretary of the interior. He is a native of Iowa, having been born in Boonesboro in 1858. After attending the University of Kansas and Washington college at Topeka, he went to Williams college, graduating in 1884 and afterward studying law and removing to Washington. He was United States court commissioner in 1890-92 and later was judge of the supreme court in Jefferson county, Wash.

Attorney General Wickersham. George W. Wickersham, who becomes President Taft's attorney general, has had the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in New York city. Born in Pittsburg in 1858, he studied civil engineering in Lehigh university and in 1880 graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania. For two years he practiced law in Philadelphia. In 1884 he became associated with the law firm of Strong & Cadwalladare, to which Henry W. Taft, brother of the president, belongs.

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