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MORE SPUNK NEEDED.

We need here in the United States a little more of that good old English bluntness on the part of modest men and women who know their own worth, when men and women of the arrogant sort get in the way or try to be patronizing, says New York Independent. Our observation is that nowhere in the world are men and women of exceptional intellectual attainments so lacking in self-assertion as they are in the United States. This phenomenon is a comparatively new one in American life. Wherever one opens the documents of American history before the civil war he is sure to discover interesting incidents proving the sense of dignity and real self-respect of the American farmer, mechanic, merchant, teacher, physician or clergyman. It was something in man himself that in those days was regarded as worth while and worthy of respect. It takes a certain amount of courage for an individual, face to face with a person politically or financially prominent, to tell him to stay on his own reservation and mind his own business. Americans have been inclined to regard the Englishman's habitual manifestation of this particular kind of courage as a disagreeable quality. Perhaps it is. But we are convinced that it is a necessary quality, and that its cultivation is an essential part of that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty.

Many crimes diminish. Defalcations, in spite of a popular impression to the contrary, are far less in amount than they were. Wealth has grown and fiduciary responsibilities swell, but the total amount of defalcations annually are below those of a few years ago, says Philadelphia Press. Skilled bank burglaries are less numerous. The safe, electric light and electric alarms have got the better of the bank burglar. Counterfeiting notes does not compare with the amount, number and risk, under the old bank note system half a century ago, or in the first 20 years of the national note system, bank or treasury, from 1863 to 1883. Every bank had to watch once for counterfeits, as it does not now. Today counterfeiting is on a petty scale. Post office thefts by officials have almost disappeared. Instead of hunting for them, as its members once did, the postal secret service or force of inspectors is principally dealing with the use of mails for swindles.

A bank wrecker in Wisconsin has been sent to the penitentiary for ten The only way to break up this sort of high finance is to treat its praccommon thieves who simply take other people's property without any formality or technicality. When the man who wrecks a bank by juggling its finances is put on a plane with the burglar who blows open its vaults and safes, then there will be a chance for the law to protect the publie from all classes of thieves, no matter how their stealing is named.

"About the only difference between a laving hen and a United States mint," says the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, "is that eggs are not legal tender." There is a difference in their methods of announcing their output. The hen cackles, and the mint stamps

A Nebraska judge decides that a kiss does not constitute a proposal. But it sort o' thaws the ice for a plunge into the matrimonial natatorium.

Pittsburg boasts of a girl of 14 who organized and managed a gang of boy thieves. The eternal feminine seems reaching out in all directions in this progressive age.

The mono rail system must be a nummer if it is capable of producing a speed of 200 miles an hour when fully developed.

The meat of the zibou of Madagas car is now an article of diet in Parisian restaurants. The horse may have to go.

TO PROTECT CANAL AIMED ONLY AT MONOPOLY

POLICY ADOPTED BY ADMINIS TRATION IS CORRECT.

Approaches to Panama Waterway Must Be Made Impregnable-Any Other Course Would Be the Extreme of Folly.

With Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood heading it and the other members officers of high rank and distinction, the Panama fortification board, that will be named shortly to undertake the work of planning the fortification of the great canal, will of imposing character and will inspire confidence in its recommendations. The purpose of the administration is to provide in the fullest manner for the protection of the canal at both its Atlantic and Pacific entrances. Probably two forts will command either entrance, and the approaches will be made absolutely impregnable. Just what may be the final policy respecting the passage of commerce through the waters of the canal may not be predicted, but the policy with respect to the fortification of the great work is not open to conjecture. The government right in its purpose to leave nothing to the good faith of the powers.

It is well enough to regard neutrality an asset, but there is no assurance that in the event of war one or the the neutrality engagement and send its ships through the canal, thus interest of the did not regard any amendment to the volving this country in the fracas. It anti-trust act as necessary. might readily be conceived that a situation would arise in which one or the other of two warring powers would deliberately violate the neutrality of the canal in order to bring

the United States into the action.
With the proposed forts provided no nation could set aside the principle of neutrality, no matter how reckless it might be, for the guns of the fort would be trained upon the offender, no matter who this might be. The necessity for fortification also arises from the possibility of acts by a belligerent that would ruin the canal, or at least impair its use during the progress of the hostilities. There appears to be no disposition upon the part of any power—England is the only one with a shadow of right to object-to interpose any objections to the fortification plan.

The fortifications at Honolulu are

approaching completion, and those in the Philippines are well advanced. The Pacific is gradually being brought into war trim, so that a foe could not with immunity, or, indeed, with much hope of success, attack the possessions of this country in the Pacific section. The absolute essential to the security of the country's extra-territorial domain, however, is the presence of a fleet in the Pacific that would be able to outmatch ships sent to attack American possessions.

Mr. Roosevelt Will Speak.

Ex-President Roosevelt has finally consented to make the address which custom dictates must be made by the recipient of a Nobel peace prize. Mr. Roosevelt has until recently stoutly resisted all efforts to induce him to comply with this formality, and it is probable that even now only his regard for Senator Root has induced him to abandon his determination to disregard the custom. Andrew Carnegie has nominated Mr. Root as a proper recipient of the prize, and some of the trustees were so sensitive because Mr. Roosevelt had declined to comply with the custom that they advised a friend of the former president that if he persisted in his declination there would be no chance of the prize being conferred on another American. When Mr. Roosevelt learned that his reluc-When tance might result in depriving his former secretary of state of the honor, he reconsidered his determination, and while again expressing his reluctance to "appear before the footlights," he has instructed a personal friend to inform the Nobel trustees that he has reconsidered and to ask that the necessary arrangements be made for his delivery of the address at Christiania about the time of his prospective visit to Berlin.

Senator Root at the Haque.

The United States, in its highly im portant and significant role of litigant before The Hague tribunal, involving settlement of the long standing dis-pute with Great Britain over the Newfoundland fisheries, is to have the benefit of Senator Elihu Root's acu men and mastery of the facts involved not only in the long dispute but in the negotiations which have led up to this agreement on arbitration. Senator Root, by yielding to the desires of President Taft and Secretary Knox and agreeing to shape the American argument and appear at The Hague next June, has done a patriotic service. He also has opened the way for a personal experience in meeting Euro pean men of eminence and in receiv ing honors from them, which show how highly he is esteemed by jurists abroad as a great factor in de veloping international jurisprudence.

Tariff and High Prices.

For those who insist upon the tariff as the reason of the high cost of living a computation in the London Graphic is worthy of attention. The Graphic figures that England paid approximately \$17,000,000 more for wheat in 1909 than it paid for the same quantity in 1908, \$13,500,000 more for bacon. \$1,250,000 more for eggs, and nearly \$5,000,000 more for mutton. This shows that the problem of a higher cost of living is world wide and the tariff is not its sole cause.

Anti-Trust Act Would in No Way Prevent Beneficial Organization of Trade.

An exigent example of the earnest persistence of the representation that the anti-trust act prohibits the benefi-cial organization of trade is afforded by the Philadelphia Ledger. In speak ing of President Taft's sop to the pro fessedly alarmed stock exchange that

paper says:
"In his annual message he pointed out that the Sherman act, as interpreted by the intermediate courts in the tobacco and Standard Oil case would be equally destructive of all the large modern organizations, whether obnoxious or beneficial."

There are two or three well-known facts that show the absolute inaccuracy of this statement. The president could not have pointed this out in his annual message, since in the annual message he simply said that he would treat this subject, with others, in special messages. He did not do so in his special message. He pointed out that certain phrases, in the supreme court decision in the Railroad association case might be so construed; but went on to show that the subsequent trend of decisions held what the Dis patch has steadily maintained, that the law is not that large and harmless organizations would be destroyed, but that those which restrain competition and control prices would be. Therefore, he specifically stated

The nearest that he came to saying what the Ledger says he did was, in brief, as follows: If a great trust is proved in court to have established an injurious trstraint in trade and monopoly, the injunction against it would wipe out its organization and compel its disintegration. Whence he argued the necessity of providing national incorporation to permit combinations in that plight to organize and do business in accordance with law. There is plenty of room for criticising that ar gument; but the statement of its promise is far from what is averred the paragraph above quoted.-Pitts burg Dispatch.

Prosecution of the Packers. The prosecution of the packers should be pushed this time to a defin-

ite conclusion. For years the belief has grown

among the people that the law is evaded or broken in this important industry, and that a conspiracy or un-lawful combination exists through which the price of meat is raised above the legitimate level fixed by a free operation of the law of supply and demand. The abortive attempt during the

administration-emphasized popular mind by the "immunity bath" episode and the unique reproof of a federal judge by the president—only intensified feeling by what seemed to be a flagrant instance of thwarted justice and triumphant wrong-doing. In the meantime the question of high prices has broadened to include not only meat but virtually all commodities of common use, and the demand for relief has become imperative. The existence of artificial interference with prices, of unlawful agreements in restraint of trade, and effective monopolies is now, more than ever, of poignant concern to the people.

It is important that the existence of a "beef trust" be conclusively proved or disproved. Is is important that the "trust" or combination, if any be vigorously attacked, and if possible destroyed beyond hope or fear of its recrudescence, at least in our time. To that end the prosecution should be pushed without fear or favor. Many of these men stand high in the business world and in the social life of the community. It is the more urgent that they be cleared of the prevailing suspicion against them, or be punished as such men should be punished if they willfully break the laws of their country.

The prosecution should have the special attention of the department of justice. This implies no criticism of either the skill or zeal of the district attorney. But the very best talent command of the government should enter into this case, which is entirely worthy of the personal attention of the attorney general himself.

The Government's Position

In respect of the public domain the government must act as trustee for the public. His message puts President Taft in the van of conservation ists and in policy abreast of his pre decessor. Of the details of his recommendations, more hereafter. But his characteristic maxim is, legislate right first, then go ahead. Ours is a government of law, not (like Russia's) of autocratic or bureaucratic ukase.

"What is a Republican?" inquires the New York World. ever answered the World's other in "What is a Democrat?"-Wash ington Herald.

Mr. Taft's Position.

The Republican party has the genius to perceive the measures that exactly represent the stage of progress in the nation. It has the faculty of incorporating these policies and thus it draws the teeth of radicalism. Mr. Taft is therefore, a national figure in the best sense of the word. He rises above sectionalism, above factionalism, above any of the considerations that range men into clans and sects. He is in the fullest sense of the term the president of the United States.



LANDIS IN CALCIUM RAYS



Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, of the Unit ed States district court at Chicago has gotter back into the limelight with a great splash. The calcium rays are on the judge as strong as they were the day the news flashed to the world that he had fined the Standard Oil Company \$29,240, 000. It's the beef trust this time that gives the fearless jurist a chance to bask in the limelight and before the matter is settled the rays promise to cover other well-known persons.

Judge Landis is only 44 years old and when he put the staggering fine on the books against the "daddy of trusts"-some said it was the impetuosity of youth. Anyway, the court of appeals didn't take kindly to the fine and Rockefeller didn't have to dig down in his pocket to pay it.

Several days ago a grand jury was impaneled in Chicago. Everything went along smoothly and the alert reporters gathered in the court room didn't have material for a scare until during the course of his instructions Judge Landis paused and said:

'Having in mind the duty of the district attorney, I notified that officer that on your assembling here to-day the court would direct your attention to the subject to which I have heretofore specifically referred. It is a source of profound regret that two days thereafter there began widespread news-paper publication of matter purporting to come from Washington and expressing the intention and determination of certain government functionaries there as to this proceeding, and alleging, in that connection, their purpose

with respect to certain individuals residing in this district.

"Without assuming here officially that there is anything behind these publications except journalistic enterprise, I caution you to pay no attention whatever to them, as it will be your duty to conscientiously refrain from

making any disclosure of matters transpiring in your jury room."

The virtual charge that the president of the United States was purloin ing his thunder immediately turned the rays on the judge and caused consternation in Washington. Explanations have since been made, but they don't seem to explain and Judge Landis is going ahead with the probe. It is said he will appoint a special attorney, as he has power to do, if the "certain government functionaries"—whether this includes the president is not known—

EGAN PRAISES THE DANES



Dr. Maurice Francis Egan, American minister to Denmark, who will return in a few days to his post at Copenhagen after a 60-day leave of ab-sence, says the Danes are "from Missouri" now. They have joined the "show me" class since their experience with Dr. Frederick W. Cook.

Dr. Egan has been United States minister to Denmark since 1907 and is nationally known among Roman Catholics as a writer and teacher. Before his appointment to Denmark he was professor of the English language and literature at the Catholic University of America and had been professor of the same subjects at Notre Dame university. Dr. Egan was born in Philadelphia May 24, 1852. He was educated at La Salle college and Georgetown college and in early life engaged in the work of editing various Catholic

publications of the country. He has written and edited a large number of

"Of course when Dr. Cook came to Copenhagen and told us that he had been as far as the pole we all believed him," said Dr. Egan. "Everybody believed him. But the Danes especially were enthusiastic, not only because they worship learning and are intensely interested in polar research, but also because they love Americans and all things American.

"Let me correct one false general impression. Cook was not given any decoration by the king of Denmark. He has no decoration from the king at all. He was given the gold medal of the Geographical society and the hon-orary doctorate of philosophy of the University of Copenhagen, but nothing

"Cook, in the fire of the hottest cross-examination ever given to any man was as cool and placid as he possibly could be.

'Heretofore nobody ever has even thought of doubting the word of an explorer. But from now on it will be different. When a man comes to Denmark with a story of having discovered something he will be asked for his proofs. Of course, in the case of an old traveler like Peary, people will

NAVY ROW OVER THIS GIRL



United States naval circles are all stirred up by a row which was caused by the photograph of a pretty girl. The young woman is Miss Dorothy Hesler of Evanston, Ill., and it seems that she is the innocent cause of the trouble. She has gone to Boston, where she intends to testify in behalf of Paymaster George P. Ault and Assistant Sur-geon Ansey H. Robnett, who are to be court-martialed. They are charged with disrespect to a superior officer, assumption of authority, falsehood, insult and conduct unbecoming officers and gentlemen. Dr. Edward Cowles of Back Bay, Mass., makes the charges.

Miss Hesler, who, report says, is the affianced bride of Dr. Robnett, thus explains the affair: "I was the innocent cause of the trouble. The

unwelcome attentions of Dr. Cowles caused the trouble. I went to Boston last November to visit my uncle and I met Dr. Cowles. Once after he had left I discovered that my picture was gone. I wrote him a note asking him to return it, but I received no answer. him up on the telephone and he said he would return it as soon as he found

it, as he had misplaced it. "On the night of the dance at the home of Dr. Howard E. Ames, which was the twenty-seventh, he made a remark about the picture. Two of my father's friends took exception and demanded an apology. That is how this disgraceful thing started.'

Miss Hesler is a daughter of the late Dr. F. A. Hesler, who died while in the service in the Philippines. She is popular in Evanston society. Dr. Cowles is a relative of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt,

ARMOUR ON THE HIGH PRICES



"The exodus from the farm to the city and the natural law of a supply that has not kept pace with demand are to blame for the increased cost of living which recently has caused such a furore in the United States as well as other countries," says Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co., ckers, and owner of the Armour Grain Company.

Strange as it may seem, Mr. Armour says he welcomes the boycott that has been declared against meat in many parks of the country.
"I welcome such a movement," he is quoted as

saying, "because I think it may make for lower prices. I want to see lower prices."

Mr. Armour said he believed increased production is the only remedy for the existing high prices and when asked what he considered a

practical way of obtaining it replied: "James J. Hill has been making some practical suggestions along that line. The people must go back to the farms and farms must be made more productive. Movements which, like land congresses, have for their object to lead people from the cities to the farms, are economically more important than anything else just now.

"Whether by irrigation, reclamation, fertilization or colonization, the production of grain and live stock must be increased. Few of the thousands of foreigners who immigrate to the United States each year settle on the farms. They crowd the cities, increasing the demands on production, while adding nothing to it. Statistics show that."



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remedy for sprains and bruises.

It quiets the pain at once, and can be applied to the tenderest part without hurting because it doesn't need to be rubbed—all you have to do is to lay it on lightly. It is a powerful preparation and penetrates instantly relieves any inflammation and congestion, and reduces the swelling.

Here's the Proof.

Mr. L. ROLAND, Bishop of Scranton, Pa. says:— "On the 7th of this present month, 2s I was leaving the building at noon for lunch, I slipped and fell, spraining my wrist. I returned in the afternoon, and at four o'clock I could not hold a pencil in my hand. I returned home later and purchased a bottle of

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and used it five or six times before
I went to bed, and the next day I
was able to go to work and use my
hand as usual."



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WESTERN CANADA

What Governor Deneen, of Illinois, Says About It:



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