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UNION LABEL

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1911.

An Evening Echo.

Hold faithfulness and sincerity as first principles; have no friends not equal to yourself.—CONFUCIUS.

It is not often that a man who has served as United States senator lives to see one of his grondsons senator. Yet, Henry G. Davis has that distinction.

Notwithstanding Millard F. Snider's repudiation of Alton B. Parker, the Morgantown New Dominion says Parker would make a great United States senator, and there you are.

Henry G. Davis is grander than ever. He himself served in the United States Senate. His son-in-law distinguished himself there. And now a grandson holds the honorable place. Why should this venerable citizen not feel proud?

The Morgantown New Dominion has only one opinion of the public schools of China—teaching how to make out laundry tickets. The Athens of West Virginia sheet has a profound knowledge of the Chinese. Or shall we be so cruel as to say Morgantown has no steam laundry?

All those who loved the late Senator Stephen B. Elkins so well warmly praise Governor Glasscock's appointment of Davis Elkins, the son, as successor to his distinguished father. The younger Elkins has many of the qualities of the father and he is one of the state's foremost builders.

Governor Harmon's meddling into the party affairs of his state promises to lose him the nomination for President on the Democratic ticket, as a large number of Ohio Democrats will organize against him. The movement has already started and ten Woodrow Wilson clubs in the Buckeye state are to be formed at once with more to follow. The fight on Harmon is to be especially based on the part he took against Edward W. Hanley for the United States Senate. However, as Wilson is just as active in the politics of his party in his state, the Ohioans opposed to Harmon appear to make a difference without a distinction, and there is more than a probability that neither Harmon nor Wilson will get the nomination. Governors should not try to be party bosses.

Wool Growers Approve.

The National Wool Growers Association in annual convention a few days ago at Portland, Oregon, re-affirmed its belief in the American system of protection as shown by the following adopted resolution, and it expressed its approval of the work of the American Tariff Commission Association, thus indicating that the wool growers of this country are not to abandon the position that protective tariff encourages and fosters their buusiness:

We reaffirm our belief in the American system of protection and unequivocally indorse the application of its principles as embodied in the present arrangement of Schedule K, as applicable to the wool duties and recognize that every time departure has been made from the principles therein contained serious disaster has befallen the industry of wool growers.

Pending the investigation of the Tariff Board appointed by President Taft tariff legislation again should cease until such time as the finding of the board is reported. We recommend and heartily support the work being done by the American Tariff Commission Association.

An Unjust Black Eye.

Although Clarksburg proper has not had a conflagration or even a single fire of any great consequence during the last few years, the city, because of a suburban blaze, is listed among the "conflagration cities and towns of 1910" in the annual review of the Insurance Press of New York, a copy of which has just reached the Telegram. Other cities and towns of West Virginia bearing this deplorable distinction are Bramwell, Harrisville, Jacksonburg, Martinsburg, Mount Hope and Naugatuck.

As Clarksburg cannot be numbered among the cities of this state that have had conflagrations during the last year the inference is that it is reputed to be a city of conflagration hazard, but this inference is not bourne out by a statement of the Insurance Press:

"Not a city in the two countries [the United States and Canada] is without the conflagration hazard. Under unfavorable circumstances—two or three large fires at the same time, with high wind prevailing—any city may be almost totally destroyed by uncontrollable flames. Not until the public awakes to consideration of the conflagration hazard is the threatened destruction of property in large areas to be dismissed."

But, while considering the subject, let us see of what benefit any advice given by the Insurance Press could be. Says the publication:

"Complacent belief in the ability of a fire department to cope with a fire that may threaten large destruction needs to be shaken by the fact that the record of 1910 is indicative of the possibilities of extensive conflagrations in 1911 or 1912. It is merely a matter of smoldering fate. Cities in this country are bound to burn; it is only a question of time, because poor construction of buildings, accumulations of rubbish and other inflammable materials, inadequate supplies of water, crippled fire departments and carelessness in the observance of ordinary precautions against fire are in evidence everywhere."

Further on, the Insurance Press says:

"It is necessary to repeat: 'The public is the greatest offender with respect to fire waste, and it should not, therefore, expect to escape the consequences of its own shortcomings.'

"The way of escape from calamitous conflagrations is only through rational building construction and afterward sufficient protection against fire. Each state must enact and enforce a proper building code and place individual and communal responsibilities for waste by fire."

While much remains to be done in this community in regard to fire precaution, it has not been entirely neglected. Attention has been given to fireproofing in the construction of most of the recently constructed buildings and, better late than never, work is in progress on a better and adequate water system, which has been the chief failing of the city since it took on its boom growth. Attention, too, has been given to the enactment of fire codes, both in the city and state. The suggestion, however, regarding rational building construction can yet be heeded and the one concerning water supply ought to further impress officials and residents of the urgent necessity of prosecuting the work on water improvements as speedily as possible.

World-Wide Contributions.

The contributions which people of the other parts of the world are making to the comforts and requirements of homes in the United States are quite as interesting as the subjects of last week's discussion, regarding the articles which producers in the United States had contributed to the comforts of homes in other parts of the world. Our tea, our coffee, our corks, our bananas, our camphor, our licorice, our pepper, nutmegs and other spices, our silk, some of our cotton, a considerable part of our wool and, strange as it may appear, some part of the onions, potatoes, and cheese consumed in the United States are brought from other countires and in many cases from the opposite side of the globe and out of the way parts of the world.

Few people would suppose, for example, that this great agricultural country imports onions, or potatoes, or clover seed, or honey; yet the value of onions imported in 1897 and 1898 was nearly a million dollars in each year, and they came from Egypt, Australia, Japan, the Canary Islands, Uruguay, Cuba, the British West Indies, Bermuda, Canada, Mexico and Spain. Of potatoes more than three and one-half million dollars' worth was imported in 1909, the largest contributing country being Scotland with over one million dollars' worth, and the remainder largely from European countries and, in smaller quantities, from the British West Indies, Australia, and even China and Japan. Pepper, of course, is not produced in the United States and it is not surprising therefore, that two million dollars' worth is imported annually, much of it from the Dutch East Indies, although largely accredited to the Straits Settlements, the southernmost point of eastern Asia, to which this merchandise is transshipped from the East India islands, known a century ago as the "Spice Islands;" while smaller quantities come direct from Netherlands, the country which has for so many years administered the government of those islands and controlled largely their lines of production. Nutmegs, of which the importations amount to a quarter million dollars a year, are also drawn chiefly from the "Spice Islands," or the Dutch East Indies.

One would scarcely expect that such an agricultural country as the United States would find it necessary to import clover seed, but this quantity imported runs as high as twenty million pounds a year, chiefly from Germany and in smaller quantities from France, Italy and Scotland. Sausage casings, which we would scarcely expect to see imported into a country slaughtering food animals in such large quantities, are imported to the value of from two to three million dollars a year, by far the largest contributor being England, from which the importations in 1909 were over one and one-half million dollars, the remainder being from widely scattered countries, from Germany, Turkey in Europe, China, Australia and Turkey in Asia. Natural gas is another article which we would scarcely expect to see imported yet the importations run as high as $50,000 per annum, being piped across the river from Canada at or near Niagara Falls.

Of the more commonly used articles of which other parts of the world are the chief source, sugar is the largest value, its importations ranging about 100 million dollars a year from foreign countries and 70 million dollars a year from our own island possessions, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Nearly all that coming from foreign countries is drawn from Cuba, which supplied us last fiscal year with three and one-half billion pounds valued at ninety-three and one-half million dollars. Of coffee, the importations range from sixty to seventy-five million dollars a year and in exceptional years as high as one hundred million. The bulk of this comes from Brazil, though a considerable portion comes from Java, Mexico, Central America and the northern section of South America, and a comparative small quantity from Africa. The tea importations, which amount to from 12 to 18 million dollars a year, come chiefly from Japan, China and India, much of the latter, however, reaching the United States by the way of England.

One would scarcely expect to see raw cotton imported into the United States in view of the fact that it produces three-fourths of the cotton of the world, but the value of cotton imports ranges as high as 20 million dollars a year, the bulk of it coming from Egypt, though Mexico and Peru contribute considerable quantities, even India, China, the Dutch East Indies and the British West Indies make small contributions.

All of the raw silk used in the United States in manufacturing the 150 million dollars' worth of silk goods turned out annually by our factories is brought from other parts of the world, chiefly from Japan and China, though in smaller quantities from Italy and France. To the 112 million dollars' worth of hides and skins imported last year, nearly grand division contributed. Of goat skins alone the imports last year amounted to 30 million dollars, brought from such distant countries as India, China, the Straits Settlements, Persia, Morocco, the Belgian Kongo and Madagascar.

ARM DOING NICELY.

Russell Swick, who fell recently and broke an arm, is doing nicely at the home of his parents on Locust street.

Doctor's Prescription Failed—The Great Kidney Remedy Proves Its Merit

It gives me great pleasure to say a good word for Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root because it has cured me of a severe case of Kidney Trouble. I had suffered for some five years with this trouble, and more especially for the first three months of 1909.

Physicians prescribed for me but without much success, and any relief obtained was only temporary. I had sever pains in my back and at no time was I free of pain. When I stooped down it was with some difficulty that I could straighten my body again. I could not lift any weight of consequence without great pain. I would be compelled to arise and give the bladder relief. A friend of mine advised me to take Swamp-Root, whereupon I wrote to Dr. Kilmer for a sample bottle which so benefited me that I was led to believe it would be a great help to me. Accordingly I purchased two bottles of Swamp-Root from Mr. A. P. Perry, my druggist, and the effect has been truly marvelous.

I feel like a new man and have every reason to believe that I am cured, and that no other medicine could have accomplished so much. Now I can raise a heavy load, can bend my back over my desk all day, and feel none the worse for it. In view of the foregoing facts, I sincerely trust that this testimonial may reach some of those who are suffering after the manner before described and that it may convince them that the merit of this great medicine should be given a fair trial in their case.

Very truly yours,
B. A. WILSON, Agt.,
Pac. and Wells Fargo Ex. Co.,
Rockdale, Texas.
You may publish this if you wish.

Letter to
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Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Clarksburg Daily Telegram. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

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Thursday, January 12th

50c and 39c Silks 25c yd.

New 1911 Silks at About Chst to Make

Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, we will place on sale 2,500 yards of these new popular Silks—sold the world over at 39c and 50c a yard. Plain and Fancy Jackard figured effects in all the newest 1911 shades. Some twenty or more different shades to select from. These beautiful Silk Fabrics are 27 inches wide and are in great demand for afternoon and evening dresses and waists. Don't wonder how we can do it, but come and bring your friends. The grandest bargain ever offered in our city in these beautiful 50c and 39c Silks at 25c a yard. See window display.

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