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As to Immigration. Railroad and steamship companies alike agree that the tide of immigration is again rising, and the record of a million people added to our population in 1904 by immigration is likely to be surpassed in the next few years.

In the six years, 1900-1905, there have come to our shores 4,281,000 foreigners, while in the next preceding decade the number was 3,959,000. Many publicists view these figures with alarm and cry for increased restrictions.

It is noticeable that those who have had the greatest experience with immigration are not for exclusion. Since 1820 this country has absorbed more than 26,000,000 immigrants, and deducting those who have returned to their own countries it can be seen that the remainder, with their descendants, constitute a large part of what we are always boasting of—our great and rapid increase of population—in fact, an important proportion of our total population of 83,500,000 to-day.

There seems to be a very general impression in the public mind that these earlier immigrants, whose descendants to-day are among our most solid and substantial business men, political leaders and citizens, were of some superior class. The opinion has no warrant in fact. Under the earlier immigration laws, the bars were down, and the immigrants came in to seek new homes and develop the fertile lands and rich mineral resources of the west.

Again, it is claimed that now the immigrants do not go west or south to help develop the country, but remain in the cities. It is difficult to prove or disprove this assertion, but it can be shown that the great growth of the cities is in a large measure due to the crowding of the country people to the city, as is indicated by the condition of our New England farms. But, as a matter of fact, while the immigration is very large, the proportion of immigrants per capita is much less than it was half a century ago.

Itch for Tariff-Ripping. We would like to have somebody tell us just where the tariff as now adjusted is felt as a burden in any manner by the American people, with the solitary exception of the sugar tax. Wages have never been higher, the people never more generally employed, money never more plentiful, interest rates never lower, or the business of the country at large in a more healthy or prosperous condition.

Innocent Irreverence. Oliver was in the front yard one day when a gentleman passed by on the street. Oliver asked his nurse who it was. "That was Mr. Lord," she responded. Oliver flew to his mother in great excitement. "Muvver, oh, muvver, God has just gone past—and he had a hat on!"—Lippincott's.

Easy Enough. She—And do you think it's possible for a man to love two girls at the same time? He—Oh, yes; provided it isn't always at the same place.—Philadelphia Ledger.

WILL BE BRYAN AGAIN.

The Undismayed Leader Still Thinks He Is the Only Democratic Moses.

The Boston Herald publishes a long and interesting special dispatch from Omaha, Neb., in which the plans of William J. Bryan and those who are cooperating with him are set forth with a great deal of detail. The correspondent begins with this very positive declaration: "William J. Bryan is going to try to win the democratic nomination for the presidency in 1908. I have it upon the very best authority not only that he is going to try to win the nomination, but that he expects to win it. He is not going to be a 'receptive' candidate merely. He is going to be a very active, aggressive one."

Then follows much other information corroborative of the above declaration. From it all it appears, says the Troy (N. Y.) Times, that Mr. Bryan regards himself as the logical candidate of the party, because, representing the radical wing, he retired from the field last year and gave the conservatives full control. At the same time he proved his loyalty to the party by supporting its platform and nominees. The overwhelming defeat of Judge Parker is taken by Bryan to mean that no conservative can be nominated and elected. There are plenty of radicals who are eligible, but he considers his own claims paramount. Bryan is planning for a year's sojourn abroad, during which it is said he will study up the questions which the radical democracy will bring forward as issues, meanwhile perfecting his plan of campaign, which is already well matured. In fact, it would appear from the statements made in this Omaha dispatch that Bryan has an army enlisted in his service, and any number of democrats pledged in writing and through personal letters to support his candidacy and the issues which he will formulate.

The campaign, it appears, is to be based on the advocacy of government ownership of public utilities, Bryan being represented as wholly convinced that the country is roused to fever heat over this matter, while he will adhere to all the other doctrines taught by him, including the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, belief in which he affirms as sturdily as though his party's candidate and convention had never declared the establishment of the gold standard to be irrevocable. In a word, it is the same Bryan that it was nine and five years ago, and the same slogan will be sounded as that which failed to rally the people in 1896 and 1900. It is clear, from the correspondent's statements, that the Bryan purpose is to cut entirely loose from conservatism and to appeal to all the elements which go to make up the army of the discontented and the visionary.

It is a typical Bryan programme, and it will not alarm anyone who trusts in the sound sense, the "level head," of the American people. The "issues" which Bryan is credited with the purpose of bringing forward have been pretty well fought over and public sentiment regarding them is well defined. They are no more likely to be acceptable to the great body of American voters than they were in the last three campaigns. But if Bryan wishes permanently to drive out of his party the conservative democrats and to cause them permanently to identify themselves with republicanism, which represents the antithesis of what Bryan stands for, there will be no objection on the part of republicans.

Time to Drop It. The Springfield Union, in seeking Canadian reciprocity sentiment, has learned there is no Canadian reciprocity sentiment. It is well for the Union to find this out for itself. The rest of us have known it for some time. Canada wants no treaty, and if she did it would be one of such pronounced advantage to her that we would not consider it. Isn't it about time to drop this talk and let it be confined to Foss and Harris and their free trade allies? We are selling to Canada now twice as much as we buy from her. A reciprocity treaty would mean a reversal of this condition. And so it would be with any other country. In the language of the American Free Trade League: Reciprocity is free trade. Partial reciprocity is a step toward free trade.

Is it possible that the tariff revisionists have mistaken the tariff declaration of the democratic platform for that of the republican?—Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle.

But isn't Mr. Bryan taking a good many chances by making a two-years' tour of the world? Some one might unnecessarily reorganize the democratic party while he is absent.—Indianapolis News (Ind.).

MANILA'S WELCOME TO TAFT

Reception to Former Governor Shows the Fallacy of Democratic Assertions.

Americans cannot fail to be gratified with the warm and obviously spontaneous welcome given to Secretary Taft on his recent return to the Philippine islands, where he was known to all as the chief representative of the authority of the United States during a long and in many respects most critical and trying period.

During his term as governor of that dependency, says the Chicago Chronicle, he had often felt it his duty to stand as the representative of what one may call the iron hand, and while always upholding the application of liberal justice he had proved himself as an officer of the law representing the sovereignty of the United States entirely antagonistic to the "scuttle policy" and the weak sentimentalism of our anti-imperialists of the ultra New England conscience type. This is said without any want of respect for the real New England conscience grounded in real manhood.

In the uncompromisingly judicial attitude which he took and maintained he had, and he thoroughly convinced the Filipino people that he had, the equally firm and considerate support of the national administration. The respect, confidence and good understanding which this reception shows forth prove that the island people fully appreciate him and the solid justice and intelligence of his aims and methods.

The anti-imperialists themselves are always insisting that the American element in the island population is small, and the more truth there may be in the statement the stronger is the inherent proof it furnishes that the warmth of this reception cannot be at all detracted from as being given by a crowd of American retainers and interested exploiters.

That the military force of the government would figure conspicuously in the reception given to the former governor, now secretary of war, was a foregone conclusion. Common decency demanded it. But it could not have been criticized had it been merely ceremonious, and there was no reason why the Filipino people should take any part in it which they did not wish to take. Nobody would have found fault with them especially had they chosen to be merely interested as individuals in a casual way.

It appears, however, that the military part of the reception was something warmer than ceremony, and one may suppose, from accounts of the thirty and odd Filipino organizations that participated, that the military features were neither the largest nor the warmest. These societies, made up of the best classes of the natives, were under no sort of obligation as organizations any more than their members as individuals to take public part in the festivities, and that they did so is a very significant fact.

The whole occasion, spontaneously offered among a people which the anti-imperialists are continually telling us are oppressed and discontented and verging on something worse, is one in which Secretary Taft, the national administration and the nation itself may well see reason for feeling genuine gratification.

Tyrants, wrongdoers, exploiters, blunderers, are not accorded such honors anywhere.

FROM THE POLITICAL PRESS.

Amid all this turmoil of finance Mr. Bryan is silent.—Washington Star.

The high tide of democracy is always at its conventions. It is at its ebbs on election day.—Cincinnati Star.

Col. Bryan maintains that the woods are full of democrats. It has been rather hard to call them out of the woods to the polls at the last few national elections.—Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.

The honest and energetic hand of the president is seen in the promptness with which the department of justice is set to work for the prosecution of grafters in the agricultural bureau.—Troy Times.

If Mr. Bryan stays two years in Europe he may get "out of touch" with things in this country. But Mr. Bryan's clumsiness in touching is the thing which makes him unacceptable to the "conservative" elements in his party.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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THE PARTING OF THE WAYS

It Is Likely to be Reached by Peace Envoys on Tuesday, at the Next Session.

THE JAPS HAVE YIELDED NOTHING

Pressure Is Being Exerted to Induce Japan to Moderate Her Terms, but the Chances for Compromise Are Regarded as Very Slim.

At midnight Assistant Secretary Peirce was called to the Hotel Wentworth, where a message was awaiting him from the president. He immediately wrote a lengthy reply. Later he was called to the telegraph instrument and for half an hour carried on a conversation by telegraph with the president, who was at the other end of the wire at Oyster Bay.

The Associated Press has reason to believe that the purpose of the president's conversation with Mr. Peirce was to arrange for one of the Russians to go to Oyster Bay. The president is already in communication with the Japanese through Baron Kaneko.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 19.—Black pessimism reigns at Portsmouth. The prevailing view is that the fate of the peace conference is already sealed; that it has ended in failure and that all that now remains is for the plenipotentiaries to meet on Tuesday, to which day they adjourned Friday afternoon upon completing the seriatim consideration of the Japanese terms, sign the final protocol and bid each other farewell.

But there is still room for hope of a compromise. Neither President Roosevelt nor the powers will see the chance of peace shipwrecked without a final effort, and that pressure is being exerted, especially at Tokio, to induce Japan to moderate her terms beyond question. King Edward is understood to be lending a helping hand and the financiers of the world are exerting all their influence. At Tokio and St. Petersburg the final issue will be decided. The Japanese have been implacable throughout the six days' sittings. They have listened and explained, but they have yielded not an iota of their original demands.

Mr. Witte accepted outright seven of the 12 Japanese conditions, one in principle and four, including the main issues, indemnity and Sakhalin he rejected. The other two, limitation of naval power and the surrender of interned warships, might have been arranged had there been any prospect of agreement on the two points upon which the divergence seemed irreconcilable.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 15.—Although very rapid progress was made with the peace negotiations Monday, three of the 12 articles which constitute the Japanese conditions of peace having been agreed to by Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen on behalf of Russia, neither of the two articles to which Mr. Witte in his reply returned an absolute negative was reached. The three "articles" as they are officially designated in the brief communications authorized to be given to the press which were disposed of Monday are as follows: First—Russia's recognition of Japan's "preponderating influence" and special position in Korea, which Russia henceforth agrees is outside of her sphere of influence, Japan binding herself to recognize the suzerainty of the reigning family, but with the right to give advice and assistance to improve the civil administration of the empire.

Second—Mutual obligation to evacuate Manchuria, each to surrender all special privileges in that province, mutual obligation to respect the "territorial integrity" of China and to maintain the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in that province (open door).

Third—The cession to China of the Chinese Eastern railroad from Harbin southward.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 16.—The crisis in the peace negotiations on which the eyes of the world are fastened is approaching rapidly and the end of this week or the first of next at the least should witness the deadlock and the end, if the conference is to go to pieces. Two more of the 12 articles, Nos. 4 and 6, were disposed of Tuesday. Article 4 consists of mutual pledges to observe the integrity of China and the policy of the "open door" for the commerce of all nations, and Article 6 covers the surrender of the Russian leases to the Liao Tung peninsula, Port Arthur, Dainy and the Blondo and Elliott Islands.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 18.—The crisis in the peace conference has been reached and pessimism is again the note.

The pessimism is based upon the fact that no progress was made Thursday. The exchange of views at the morning session on Article 9 (remuneration for the cost of the war) showed at once that the plenipotentiaries were as far apart as the poles and it was passed over.

Schooner and Crew Lost. North Sydney, N. S., Aug. 15.—A small schooner which was sailing along the coast off Lingan Head was struck by a severe squall yesterday and capsized. Before those on shore could make preparations for assistance the storm increased to a hurricane and one by one the crew were seen to fall away from the bottom of their overturned craft.

Soldiers Mutilated Their Hands. Harbin, Aug. 15.—Among the soldiers medically treated here 1,200 were found to be self-mutilated on the first fingers of the right hand.

THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA.

The Czar Orders the Convocation of a National Assembly and Grants a Limited Suffrage.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 19.—Russia's national representative assembly, the fruit of decades of striving for reform, which endows the Russian people with the right of being consulted through their chosen representatives in the suggestion, preparation and repeal of legislation, to-day takes its place among the fundamental institutions of the empire.

In a solemn manifesto Emperor Nicholas announces this morning to his subjects the fruition of his plans summoning the representatives of the people, as outlined by him in a rescript issued on March 3 last, and fixes the date for the first convocation as mid-January and in a ukase addressed to the senate orders that body to register as the imperial will a law project formulating the nature, power and procedure of the new governmental organization.

The national assembly will be a consultative organization in connection with the council of the empire and not a legislative body. The powers of the emperor remain theoretically absolute. The representatives of the people will have not only the right to be heard on any legislation proposed by the government, but also can voice their desires on new laws and will have the right to exert a certain supervision over budget expenditures.

The suffrage, though wide, is not universal. It is based on property qualification, the peasantry having a vote through membership in commercial organizations. A considerable portion of the residents of the cities, possessing no lands, together with women, soldiers, etc., are without suffrage.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Encouraging Reports are Received from All Branches.

New York, Aug. 19.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Assurance of prosperity on the farms generates confidence in all departments of trade and industry. Contracts are placed for distant delivery and commercial payments are more prompt. It is also gratifying to note that pending and threatening labor controversies are less numerous; a higher scale was adopted at glass factories, and the attractive wages paid to harvest hands have reduced the ranks of the unemployed to a minimum. Jobbing trade is brisk, especially in dry goods.

Mills and factories are well employed, little idle machinery being noted in the prominent industries, although iron and steel returns are still somewhat irregular. Traffic by rail and water is very heavy, railway earnings thus far reported for August exceeding last year's figures by 6.6 per cent.

Commercial failures this week in the United States number 218, against 226 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 28, against 24 last year.

BOMBS CAME IN THE MAIL.

Infernal Machines Are Sent to the Offices of Prominent New York Jews.

New York, Aug. 19.—Two small infernal machines were sent to prominent New Yorkers yesterday. Jacob H. Schiff, the banker who this week conferred with Mr. Witte, the chief Russian peace plenipotentiary, concerning the condition of the Jews in Russia, was the target of the more dangerous of the machines, a contrivance capable of causing death. The other was received by M. Guggenheim's Sons and was directed to the office of the American Smelting and Refining Co.

Mr. Schiff was absent from the city, being at Bar Harbor. The banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of which he is a member, received by mail a wooden box about six inches long addressed to Mr. Schiff and marked as if coming from Edward Seventh. It was immediately turned over to the police, although at first regarded only as a joke. Grave reports from expert testers at the bureau of combustibles, however, quickly suggested that the sender might have had other motives than pleasantry. The police began an immediate investigation.

WEBB JAY IS BADLY HURT.

Famous Automobile Driver Is Probably Fatally Injured During a Race at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Webb Jay, of Cleveland, was probably fatally injured at Kenilworth park Friday in the ten-mile automobile race. At the three-quarters of the fourth mile Jay's machine crashed through the fence, down an embankment of 15 feet and into a pond. What caused the accident is not known. It is believed, however, that Jay was blinded by dust and steered into the fence. He was driving about a mile a minute when the accident happened.

Jay, unconscious, would have been drowned had not two spectators sitting on the fence nearby gone to his rescue and dragged him out. He was taken to the German hospital, where it was found that nine ribs are broken, one of his lungs is punctured and his right femur is fractured.

Groceryman Killed a Burglar.

Pittsburg, Aug. 19.—Edward Holleran, aged 15 years, of Allegheny, was shot dead early Friday at Riverview, Pa., by Thompson Nolder, whose grocery store, it is said, he was robbing. Holleran and eight other companions escaped Thursday from the Morganza reform school.

A Triple Execution.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 19.—James Bonfigli, John Champlin and General Bone, three negro murderers, were hanged here Friday. They killed women of their own race.

TWELVE LIVES CRUSHED OUT

A Mountain of Rock Fell from the Side of a Huge Quarry at Ormrod, Pa.

IT DROPPED ON 18 WORKMEN

Twelve Were Killed and Six Injured. Some Fatally—Nine Men Escaped in Safety—Mass of Rock Weighed Thousands of Tons.

Allentown, Pa., Aug. 17.—A mass of limestone weighing thousands of tons slid from a side of the quarry of mill A, of the Lehigh Cement Co. at Ormrod, at noon Wednesday, just five minutes before time to quit work. Twenty-seven men were at work in the quarry, which is a thousand feet long, 150 feet across and 100 feet deep. Heavy rains for two days had softened the earth and caused the slide of rock. Where the fallen mass slipped away a smooth, nearly perpendicular wall was left, rising sheer 165 feet above the bottom of the quarry, while the entire quarry floor was covered with broken, jagged rock.

Only nine of the men got away safely, four of whom escaped by running up on a mass of rock at the opposite side of the quarry. The remaining 18 were huddled in a space ten feet square, 12 of whom were killed and six injured. Two of the latter may die. All of the men are Slavonians who lived in shanties close to the quarry.

Two men who saw the side of the quarry quiver shouted a warning to the men. The men misinterpreted the calls and failed to move out of the zone of danger until it was too late. With a thunderous roar the mountain of rock fell, pinning the men fast.

All the men from the neighboring companies as well as the rigging gang set to work at once to extricate the unfortunates. They used block and tackle, crowbars, hydraulic jacks and pitchforks to remove the stone, many of which weighed three tons. Moans were heard coming from several places and there the rescuers directed their efforts. They gradually uncovered one man after another and at 5:30 got out the last live man. His head and shoulders were exposed from the first, but his legs were pinned fast by an enormous boulder.

Six men were found huddled in one place, four standing and two lying down. Three were alive and one died before he could be gotten out. Five physicians were summoned who gave the injured first aid on the scene and then had them hurried to the Allentown hospital. The dead were laid on boards and carried to the stock house. Eight bodies were recovered before dark, at which time two more were exposed to view and two others buried deep in the pit.

TARIFF REVISIONISTS.

They Meet in Convention at Chicago and Adopt a New War Cry.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—"Dual tariffs" in all probability is the war cry that will ring through the United States for some years to come, instead of the familiar call for "reciprocity."

The new slogan means the passage of a "maximum and minimum" tariff law permitting the establishment of reciprocal trade relations with friendly foreign countries by vote of congress.

Alvin H. Sanders, chairman of the executive committee of the national reciprocity conference which opened its two days' session at the Illinois theatre yesterday, is credited with originating the war cry. Mr. Sanders broached his suggestion to a few friends after the word reciprocity had received some rough handling on the floor of the convention and it met approval among the delegates.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The reciprocity conference called to devise means of bettering the trade relations between the United States and foreign countries finished its work Thursday, arranged for a committee of 15 to prosecute the plans of the convention and formed a permanent organization to be styled the American Reciprocal Tariff League. The committee will be appointed by the chair with power to organize and promote the work for which the convention assembled.

The resolutions adopted advocate a maximum and minimum tariff as a means of relieving the situation with which this country is confronted, and suggest that such reciprocal concessions be arranged by a permanent tariff commission, to be created by congress and to be appointed by the president.

The principal speaker was Gov. A. B. Cummins, of Iowa, who in a speech full of fire and eloquence berated defiance at the enemies of reciprocity. Mr. Cummins brought the audience under his spell and except when interrupted with uproarious applause, he held full sway for three-quarters of an hour.

Train Crashed Into a Trolley Car.

Cincinnati, Aug. 17.—Three men were killed and ten persons were injured last night when an express train on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern crashed into a trolley car at Winton Place, a suburb. All the killed lived in Winton Place. The dead: Robert J. Smith, William Tuetling, Jr. An unidentified man.

Vienna's Workmen Strike.

Vienna, Aug. 17.—The workmen in all the factories here went on strike yesterday. Their attitude is threatening.