MERELY THEORIZING CAMERON COUNTY PRESS. H. H. MULLIN, Editor

Published Every Thursday.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES: advertisements are published at the rate of me dollar per square for the insequent and first metagers function subsequent insertion Rates of the second state of the second second relation uniform, and will be furnished as

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JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Physis is complete and affird- facilities for doing the best class of work. Pathoulan ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING. No paper will be discontinued until arrear-res are paid, except at the option of the pub-Papers sent out of the county must be vaid for in advance.

The Language and the Boy.

A child, with its meager store of language, is somewhat in the position of the fabled woodchuck, which was simply obliged to climb a tree, whether it could do so in harmony with the facts of natural history or not. He must express himself with what language is immediately at his command, or fail in more or less serious degree to express himself at all: and so his little store must be treated as thoroughly plastic, just as the language of his race, in its earlier stages, was plastic, says Atlantic. The existence of whiten, "to make white," is all the justification he needs for smallen, "to make small," or lowen, "to make low." "Jimmie Jones hasn't grown much since he was here before," says some one. "Why, I believe he's ungrowed some." answers my younger, expressing his thought clearly and fully, and delightfully unconscious of the fact that linguistic authorities do not recognize the right of this handy prefix to attach itself to this particular verb. Ought I to have stopped him right there and loaded his undeveloped memory with parallel columns of words which do and do not admit the prefix un-? If I had done so his brother would probably not have ventured to ask, a little later, how people make un-hand-painted china, and his knowledge would have been less today by the small amount of information which I was able to give him on that subject.

Even the wolves are enjoying the present era of presperity. The government has issued a bulletin in which is shown the flourishing condition of the coyotes on the western cattle ranges and of the larger wolves known as "loafers," or "lobos." The natural food of these beasts of prey was the buffalo, but they find cattle and horses a satisfactory substitute. Cattle are preferred; not that the wolves have any prejudice against eating horse-flesh, but because the old method of attack from the rear, which they practised on the buffalo, is equally successful with range steers. When they try it on horses, however, they meet with a painful surprise. How serious is the pest of wolves, remarks Youth's Companion, may be gathered from the fact that Wyoming alone has paid out \$65,000 in bounties in the last ten years, and this makes no account of the sums paid by counties and stockmen's associations. The cattlemen reckon their losses to be about ten per cent. of the herds. Great organized neighborhood wolf-hunts on the western have been advertised all over the east during the past winter.

BETTER AVOID THE RISK. REFORMERS WHO ARGUE FROM

Contending for the Abolition of a Protective Tariff They Exhibit Complete Ignorance of Facts and Conditions Relating to American Industry.

A FALSE STANDPOINT.

At the head of the leading educational institution in a state which, in proportion to its area and population, prospered through protection has more, perhaps, than any other state of the union, Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton college, seems unable to shake off the effects of early training sufficiently to grasp the fact that the world has moved since he sat at the feet of free trade college Accomplished facts, the Gamaliels. actual results of nearly half a century of protection, are to him as nothing when they conflict with the thethat protection was wrong in the ory first place, and is all the more unmoral in its marvelous fruition of effects. Speaking not long ago at the dinner of the South Carolina society in New York to the congenial toast, "John C. Calhoun," the Princeton president deeply deplored the "stimulation" of the tariff, the "artificial advantage" which has made it possible for many people to thrive and make money. Said he:

"Congress became the general foster mother-and that in a country whose rich and almost boundless natural resources made such fosterage absolutely unnecessary beyond the initial point where industries had once been assisted to get on their feet as against foreign competition."

Duly appreciative of the implied acknowledgment that there was once a time in the history of the republic when industries needed assistance to get on their feet as against foreign competition, we would like to know upon what state of facts and conditions Mr. Wilson bases his hypothesis that such fosterage has become absolutely unnecessary. How has he ar-rived at the conclusion that protection is no longer needed in this coun-We are aware that this is the try? general free trade view and aver-ment, but we do not recall that any among the free traders has in re years come forward with a bill of particulars.

Take, for example, Mr. Woodrow Wilson's own state and the city of his residence. Is he, perchance, aware that Trenton's pottery payrolls carry a per capita wage rate three times the pottery wage rate of Germany, Aus-tria and Hungary? Does he know, further, that five per cent. of produc-tion cost would more than cover the cost of laying down Saxony pottery at New York? As a matter of closer detail, does he know that a crate of pottery can be freighted more cheaply from Hamburg to Chicago than from

Trenton to Chicago? Whether or not Mr. Wilson knows these things, they are all true. Being true, how does the gentleman get over them? How does he figure that fosterage has become unnecessary; that in the absence of a protective tariff Trenton could continue to make and sell pottery in competition with a foreign production cost one-third the Trenton production cost? What is true of Trenton's pottery

industry is relatively true of all manufacturing industries in this country Outside of a few establishments whose products are by patents or patented processes secured against foreign competition, it would be hard to name any American industry which would thrive and make money as well without as with the fosterage of a protective tariff. As a matter of fact, it would be impossible to name a single industry that would be as well or better off without such foster age, for the blow that hurt those dependent upon protection would un failingly injure those which do not he tarif to n American market. Not even the few would thrive when the many were prostrated. Calhoun was for many years a pro tectionist. He did not become a free trader until the south, jealous and ap-prehensive of the growth of northern industries, decided that it would be better to sell its raw cotton in the dearest market and buy its manufac tures in the cheapest market. To-day thanks to protection's fosterage, southern cotton mills keep at home more cotton than they send to New England factories. To-day the south has grown rich at an enormous rate through its own industrial development. To-day, if alive and better in-formed as to facts and conditions than Woodrow Wilson appears to be, John C. Calhoun would probably be a protectionist. If Woodrow Wilson should be the presidential nominee of the Democratic party in 1908, he would receive the electoral votes of all the southern states; but it is questionable whether his chances are going to be improved by the advocacy of free trade as the American policy

Free Trade as to Imports Means Also Free Trade Payrolls.

There are a few persons who sin erely believe that a number of American industries are seriously hampered because the protective tariff now in operation increases the cost of the 'raw material" essential to prosperous prosecution. Among these industries is that of shoe manufacturing. As nearly everybody knows, the shoe industry has made wonderful advances in this country. From the old order of things, when boots and shoes were turned out mainly by the village cohbler and the finer quality of leather goods in this line was practically un known, we have progressed until Amer ican shoes are made in enormous num bers in great establishments scattered all over the country, and the product is unmatched for beauty of appearance, durability and cheapness. The excellence of the American shoe is conceded the world over.

The total output of American shoes may not be ascertained precisely, but there is one feature of the business that must command thoughtful attention. American shoe manufacturers command absolutely the American market. No one ever hears of the importation of foreign shoes, except possibly by occasional wealthy patrons of Paris outfitters or when shoes are brought here for special purposes. The ordinary American invariably walks in American shoes. But this is not all. The people abroad are catching on. This is attested by some re-turns from our foreign trade. Last year we exported shoes to the extent of \$150,000,000, an increase of over 200 per cent. in ten years. That certainly is a marvelous advance, and it is its own rejoinder to those who allege that the tariff prevents other countries from patronizing us. And it is more than that, as a little further inquiry will show.

The United States is not only selling shoes, the manufacture of which is well protected, but it is buying enor mously of the material of which shoes are made. The imports of hides and skins to be turned into the leather from which those shoes are made in 1906 were \$\$4,000,000, and it is doubt-ful if they would have been much greater had the skins come in free. Under protection our home market has developed at a prodigious rate, and the consumption of shoes has been on a tremendous scale because our people have been prosperous, have had the money to buy and to pay for shoes, and have in that way helped to keep the shoe manufactories busy, while we have had a considerable surplus stock to ship abroad, as has been seen The fault-finders urge that the skins should come in free. Then why not admit all other "raw materials" free, and when that is done notify the American wage earner that he must accept the foreign scale of pay, for that is what the free-for-all policy means

There is no argument for free hides that does not apply with equal force to hundreds of other articles, and if we are to take that path strict impar tiality points directly to free trade. But if we adopt free trade we must adopt free trade payrolls, and the intelligent American wage earner is like ly to have something to say before such a finale is reached. And there is not one chance in a hundred that the abolition of duties would in itself be of any lasting advantage to either our capital or our labor. As a sapient observer, with past experience in mind, remarks, "foreign dealers have habit of marking up their wares when the duty is removed." There are several sound reasons for believing they have not forgotten how. Troy Times.

Reason to Be Thankful.

We find in the New York Journal of Commerce, a free trade newspaper, this refreshing bit of candor:

"Railroads are having the same difficulty that others are having to raise new capital or borrow money on easy terms. Capital has been so absorbed in the last few years in expanding en-

The President Stood and **Delivered His Speech.**

ON A TABLE

ATEXPO'S OPENING

Dedication Ceremonies of the Jamestown Fair Were Witnessed by a Huge and Unruly Crowd.

Norfolk, Va. - President Roosevelt, the diplomatic, naval and military representatives of 37 nations of the world and the governors of 20 states participated in the opening exercises of the Jamestown tercentennial exposition. While the exposition, which is to remain open until November 30 next, is still far from complete, the unfinished condition of buildings and grounds was not allowed to interfere with Friday's celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the first English settlement in America.

From the firing of a sunrise salute of 300 guns by United States army to the picturesque review of the inter-national fieet of war vessels anchored in Hampton Roads, through the cercmonies of dedication at which the president spoke and down to a late hour last night, when the chief execu-tive repaired aboard the naval yacht Sylph to spend the night in the lower bay, the day was crowded with no-table incidents table incidents.

Not the least impressive of the day's events was the quick action of the president in assuming command of the situation in front of the crowded grand stand and from which he spoke when a panic seized the surging throng of spectators. Pressed against the guard ropes by thousands of eager persons in the rear of the gathering who were forcing their way forward, the safety of life and limb of those who had the more favored positions was endangered. President Roosevelt had just been introduced by Harry St. George Tucker, the head of the Jamestown Exposition Co., when the disorder in the crowd reached its height and the guards in front of the grand stand seemed about to be swept from their posts. With the agility of a school boy the

which had been placed in the speak-ers' balcony and, waving his arms, cried out to the men of Virginia to live up to their traditions of gal-lantry and cease the pushing and crowding which was the optimized in the crowding which was threatening the lives of the women and children in the assemblage, a throng which all but blocked the big grass-covered plaza known as Lee's parade. Apparently oblivious to the unusual

Apparently oblivious to the unusual position he occupied on the top of a somewhat shaky table, not more than two feet wide and not more than twice that in length, President Roose-velt made his speech on this im-promptu and unsteady platform. It did not interfere in the slightest de-creae with the characteristic vigne of gree with the characteristic vigor of his delivery.

President Roosevelt took occasion again to affirm his attitude regarding the encroachments of corporations, He declared that proper control over wealth, especially that of corpora-tions, was the country's greatest problem, but held that in attempting to stop abuses no spirit of vindictive-ness for past offenses should be shown. He gave warning, however, that this republic must not fall as others had—because they "grew to consider the interests of a class be-fore the interest of the mela"

The ceremonies of dedication were brief, the feature being the address of President Tucker, of the exposi-tion, and President Roosevelt. The latter at the conclusion of his address pressed the golden button minipressed the golden button which marked the opening of the exposition

Gladstone's Wise Words. William Gladstone's life was a liv ing example of what a man can do with time well spent. His words are still a bugle call: "Believe me, when tell you that thrift of time will re pay you in after life with a usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams, and that the waste of it will make you dwindle, alike in intellectua and in moral stature, beyond your darkest reckonings."

Discovery Endangered World. In the time of Louis XV. of France i chemist named Depre gave an ex nibit on a canal at Versailles of a hibit on a canal at kind of fire so rapid and devouring that it could not be quenched, water only giving it fresh activity. Louis forbade that the invention should be made public, and the inventor died soon after, carrying the secret with him to the grave.

Average Telephone Calls.

The leading telephone company of the United States has 5,000 offices and exchanges, operates 4,671,038 miles of wire, has nearly 90,000 employes and 1,800,000 subscribers. At the end of the year 1905 the average number of calls amounted to 11,149,063. The average number of calls per day per subscriber was a trifle over six.

His Many Qualifications.

"Situa From the Rangoon Times: tion wanted-Young man seeks em ployment; speaks eight European languages, including Malay and Hindu-stan, corresponds in English, French, German and Italian, and also under-stands ship chandlering business. Capacity hall porter or any other occu-pation required."

Little One's Prayer.

Mary always gets a little piece of andy every day to keep her from being naughty. One day she was naughty, and she did not get her candy. That night when she was going to bed she said her prayers as follows: "Our Father, who art in heaven, please give me my daily candy."

Women Canada Wants.

Canada wants and welcomes the woman of practical ability. The idle woman, the namby-pamby woman, the woman who lives and breathes and has her being in "family," and the woman who is too proud to work might just as well stay at home .-- Genilewoman.

Economical in Headgea-

A man ought to be economical! You see that hat? I've had it two years and it looks all right still. I've only had it reblocked a couple of times by a hatmaker and once I exchanged it in a restaurant for one that was en tirely new!-Fliegende Blaetter.

An Animal-Lover's Ambition.

To be a genuine lover of animals, and to be able to effect an improve ment in the breed of those which appeal most to one's fancy, is to add a fresh and lasting source of enjoyment to life .- Country Life.

Would "Exchange" Scandal.

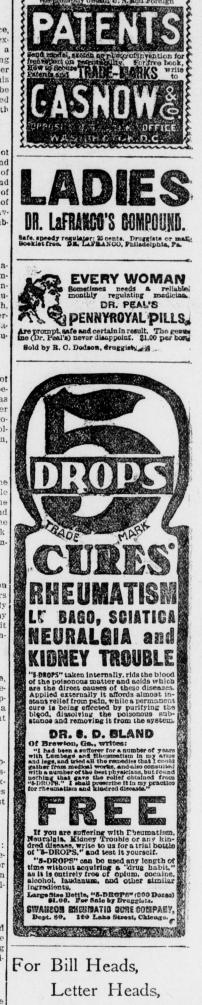
The following advertisement appears in a fashionable English news paper: "Lonely lady wishes to exchange scandal with another; replies required only from those in the best society,' etc."

Remarkable Historical Point. Extract from a history book: Robespierre had small reason to re-

joice over such an easy victory, for seven months after he saw his own head fall on the scaffold."-Nos Loi sirs.

Philanthropy's Aim.

Modern philanthropy is more and more seeking the causes that underlie the effect, poverty. It is becoming preventive without ceasing to be palliative .- The Outlook.



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The Place to Buy Cheap

J. F. PARSONS'

J. Pierpont Morgan recently presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Arts what the officials consider one of the most valuable and interesting gifts from an historical standpoint they have had for some time. It consists of five large early Gothic tapestries, representing the Seven Sacraments. Originally these fourteenthcentury works probably hung in the chapel of some Burgundian castle.

Col. Hugh Scott, who has been more successful than any man in the army in capturing savage chiefs, both in this country and the Philippines, owes part of his prowess to his remarkable understanding of the sign language as used by the North American Indians. He mastered it in the west in the beginning of his career.

The people of Germany are reported to be growing restless under the heavy taxes they are compelled to pay for the purpose of keeping up a big army and a growing navy. The peoof England, France and Russia may sympathize with the Germans, but it isn't likely that they will offer any help.

A New Jersey traction company is going to experiment with women for conductors on its trolley cars. The trial will not be a success unless the company devises some means where by the women can keep their hats on straight, despite the jostling crowds which stand in the aisles.

Neither Long Nor Loud.

The call for tariff revision at this time is neither long nor loud. The general disposition on the party of the majority in congress is to let well enough alone, preferring to rather bear the ills they have than fly to others that they have than by to others that they know not of. With all sorts of business prospering— even the shoe manufacturing busi-ness, though burdened with a 15 per cent. duty on hides-it is evident that the country at large is not in immediate need of any revision .- Lawrence Telegram

terprises and growing industries, in active business whose requirements

are increased by advancing wages and prices, and in the borrowings of municipal and other corporations, that the available surplus to meet multiplying demands is not to be had. It has to be bid for at high rates and coes to those who can bid highe Just how to reconcile this truthful showing of absorption of capital by the enormous industrial expansion of the past ten years of adequate pro-tection with the off-repeated assertion that protection is a clog upon all business enterprise, we shall not attempt to figure out. It is enough to know that this very employment of capital in industrial production and in the payment of advancing wages to several millions of wage earners is a safety anchor in the recent Wall tivity

street collapse of inflated stock val The fact that billions of dollars are profitably engaged in production wage paying operates as a rock of defense against what would other wise prove to be one of the most disastrous money panics in our his-tory. For this let us thank the Ding ley tariff.

Tariff a Poor Campaign Asset. Excepting Mr. Cleveland and a few college presidents and professional "reformers," not many Democrats outside of newspaper offices think well of the tariff as a campaign asse in 1908. Why, then, should Mr Roosevelt want to appropriate to him self so undesirable a producer of Democratic scars? Wouldn't it be better politics and better common sense to let the other fellows burn their fingers once more?

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

Weather Conditions Have Been the Dominant Factors in Business Dominant Factors in Busin During the Past Week.

New York.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Weather conditions have again dominated trade, but reports have be-come irregular, some sections still complaining of unfavorable tempera-ture, while most dispatches reflect the brighter results of tardy sun-shine. Similar uncertainty is record-ed as to progress of the crops, while the cereal markets are responsive to the strengthening influence of a broader foreign demand It is note broader foreign demand. It is note-worthy that manufacturers continue vigorously preparing for future ac-

tivity. A few small strikes are interrupt-ing manufacturers, but in the aggre-gate a very limited part of the na-tion's producing power is inactive, and most of the idle machinery is due

to the scarcity of labor. Pig iron cannot be produced with sufficient rapidity in this country to meet the requirements of steel mills

David Wilcox Suicided on Shipboard. David Wilcox Suicided on Shipboard. New York.—David Wilcox, ex-president of the Belaware & Hud-son Railroad Co., suicided by shoot-ing, last Wednesday, while a passen-ger on the steamer Barbarossa, which arrived here last night from Genoa and Naules. and Naples.

John D.'s Latest Gift. Chicago, Iil.—John D. Rockefeller, it was announced Friday night, has presented to the University of Chicago a tract of land comprising about ten city blocks, valued at \$2, no 006 000,000

The World's Classification. Don't call a man a fool because he disagrees with you. A wiser one than either of you may insist upon putting you both in the same class .- John A. Howland.

Days of Austrian Serfdom. In 1840 Austrian noblemen could legally claim two days a week of un paid labor from all their tenants, who were at that date practically serfs.

Fine Commercial Job Work of All Kinds,

Get Our Figures.

