

## CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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## ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent executive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

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No local inserted for less than 75 cents per line.

## 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.

## FIGHTING FOREST FIRES.

## Fighting Forest Fires.

Sometimes they do things very well in Michigan. As everyone is aware, Michigan, like New Hampshire, is very solicitous for her forests. Again, like New Hampshire, Michigan is disturbed from time to time by forest fires, and every loyal Michigander is expected to prove his willingness, whenever occasion may demand, to join his neighbors in fighting those fires, says the Manchester Union. In fact, a Michigan statute specifically provides punishment for refusal to assist in suppressing a forest fire. Never, however, until recently, has it been found necessary to invoke this statute, and then a man was sentenced to 90 days in the Detroit house of correction. It is, of course, conceivable that a rigid enforcement of such a law as that might work severe hardship in some individual cases. For example, it would be obviously unjust and inhuman to impress into fire-fighting service one whose physical condition plainly incapacitates him from that service, or one who is occupied with the care of the sick. On the other hand, it is always to be expected that careful judgment will be exercised in the enforcement of this law, as of any other.

One effect of the warm weather has been to promote the fruit and berry industry. The weather recently has provided great growing and ripening conditions, and the effect is plainly visible. The Delaware-Maryland peninsula, which is the seat of an immense strawberry-raising industry, reports a record-breaking crop. The shipments have aggregated 16,676,000 quarts, with 2,600,000 quarts more than for the same time last year, and this notwithstanding heavy rains that tended to offset in part the favorable influence. The supply of material for strawberry shortcake and strawberry jam, to say nothing of just strawberries and cream, is abundant and should add largely to human happiness. The strawberry season is very brief, but this year the fleeting joy of it should be exceptionally intense.

Intimations that the disclosures in the "Black Hand" conspiracy in Ohio may lead to the exposure of a far-reaching plot and that the trail if followed may end in the discovery and punishment of men connected with the assassination of Lieut. Petrosino, the New York police officer who was murdered in Sicily, are not surprising. There seems to be no doubt that a criminal organization exists, and when that fact is established and the proper threads are found the whole mystery may be unraveled. And when this is accomplished there is likely to be a blow dealt at "Black Handism" that will teach a greatly needed lesson.

There is a little comfort for friends of American shipping in the news that a company running steamships to Hawaii has contracted with an eastern concern for three new vessels of large dimensions. These ships will be of American construction, operated by Americans under the American flag, and for this much the American people may be proportionately thankful. May the new craft be such inspiring object lessons that more of the same sort will follow speedily.

France appears to have caught the warship fever. The cabinet has approved a program which involves the expenditure of \$600,000,000 in ten years for naval construction and the building of twelve big battleships. That country is thrifty and has money in abundance, if not "to burn." But is not that a costly proceeding even for a nation so well fixed?

The difficulty of intelligible conversation with Mars is suggested by a scientific theory that the canals of that planet may be signals to us. Here is the possibility that while we think of talking to Mars by electric flashes or mirrors Mars may be speaking to us by canals. Two different languages, you see.

## WITH THE PEOPLE

PRESIDENT TAFT'S POSITION IS NOW WELL UNDERSTOOD.

Chief Executive Properly Puts the Interest of the Many Before That of the Few—Insists on Proper Tariff Revision.

President Taft is not disposed to have his ante-election assurance of a downward trend of rates in the recasting of the tariff nullified, and to this end he is bending his endeavors. He believes that the things that touch the lives of the people, that enter into the common necessities of existence, should be lightened of their burdens. He entered into the plan to have a corporation tax amendment adopted, so as to secure revenue easement in order that there might be no excuse for the retention of excessive rates after the conditions calling for the duties had changed. He stands squarely for the people, and has the acumen to see that this stand can never fundamentally affect the real interests of any industry. The apparent interests of some may be affected, but in every case the good of the many goes before that of the few, the good of the country before the good of any group of manufacturers.

Mr. Taft is determined that the conference committee shall not play fast and loose with the schedules, using the corporation tax as a ruse. He would have been glad to have had enacted an inheritance tax; but, lacking this, he conceded virtue to a corporation tax. Certainly the virtue of cutting the ground from under the feet of those who sought subterfuge for the loading of industry with taxation in response to the cries of those who seek to have sky-scraping rates for hides, lumber, oil and the like. Now he is ill-disposed toward any connivance looking to the setting aside of the corporation tax and the upholding of the senate's excessive schedules on such prime articles of consumption. That he has protested against such a course is likely enough, although his honest and unflinching attitude should carry conviction without the necessity for him to enter specific protest against the violation of good faith with him and the country. Mr. Taft has reiterated his position with sufficient frequency to be understood. The fact that he has not pursued back-breaking tactics, has not attempted to cudgel his opponents into the light, does not detract in any way from the calm and determined purpose to have the tariff bill reflect his views as he has imbibed them from that great element of the American public that in these days is coming into its own—the consumer.

## President Has Made Wise Choice.

President Taft has been searching for the right man to serve the United States as minister at the Peking court. He has experienced considerable difficulty, judging from several indications and reported declinations, but his efforts have at last been rewarded with conspicuous success.

In Mr. Charles R. Crane of Chicago, who has been selected for the post and has accepted the appointment, the right man has been found for the right place.

Mr. Crane is a man of affairs as well as of broad culture, exceptional interest and experience in international concerns, great public spirit and unique social gifts. Has traveled much, observed, studied events, personalities, tendencies; he has cultivated acquaintances in almost every stratum of society in every country to which business or recreation has ever taken him, and there are few American embassies or important consular offices which he has not visited. A man of advanced views in politics and civics, an enemy of graft, greed, corruption and all forms of special privilege, a practical and generous worker for good government and social amelioration, Mr. Crane is particularly well qualified for the duties and responsibilities of the Chinese mission, for during the next few years the paramount question between China and the great powers will be the intelligent and honest enforcement of the principles of the open door and respect for the integrity and independence of the empire.

The issue between President Taft and the tariff conferees of the two houses of congress is growing narrower and more clearly defined. Responding to the pressure which the president has already brought to bear for a revision of the tariff downward, the conference committee of senate and house is already showing a disposition materially to reduce the duty on hides, coal and lumber and to admit iron ore and petroleum entirely free of duty.

Mr. Bryan, and Governors Harmon, Johnson and Marshall attack Senators Bailey, Bacon, Daniel and other Democrats who have been breaking away from their old creed on the tariff. Perhaps the solid south will be broken in 1912, after all.

## No Compromise Possible.

It is well to have the rumor denied that the indicted sugar trust officers had made a proposal to the government to plead guilty provided they were promised immunity from prison sentences. Such conditions would be inconceivable. For the government to accept them or even to permit their discussion would utterly destroy popular faith in the purpose of the administration and the courts to enforce justice without discrimination between the rich and the poor, the powerful and the weak.

## WANT TO SEE THE PRESIDENT

People Welcome His Visits and Are Always Willing to Pay Expenses of Tours.

The Democrats in the house of representatives have misrepresented their constituents. They did it by talking and voting against an appropriation of \$25,000 to defray the traveling expenses of the president. Through mental perversity they fancied they were scoring a point in the game of politics, a game they do not play well.

If they were to talk with the voters of their respective districts, both Democrats and Republicans, they would speedily find out two things. One is that the people, comparatively few of whom can go to the president, wish him to come to them. Nothing interests and excites an American community, north, south, east or west, more than an announcement that the president is to pay it a visit. Towns which are on his line of travel at once begin asking him to stop so that they may see and perhaps hear him. If the contemplated two months' trip of the president through the west were to be given up, the people of that region would suffer acute disappointment.

Another thing which the Democratic congressmen would find out would be that the people, without distinction of party, do not wish to make the president pay his traveling expenses, even if his salary is now \$75,000 a year. They do not wish the places he visits to pay them. They wish the nation to do it. It is not for his own amusement that he travels. It was not for recreation that he went to the international celebration to commemorate Champlain. His western tour and possible meeting with the president of Mexico will not be made to serve party ends, but to aid him in the discharge of his presidential duties.

The Democrats in the house have at last found something they can agree on. It is so mean and picaresque a proposition that it will not endear them to the members of their own party.

## President Taft and the Trusts.

A few days ago a federal grand jury returned indictments, not simply against the sugar trust, but also against the officers of that great corporation. This, as the newspapers have pointed out, is a new method of procedure. Hitherto the practice has been to proceed against the corporation—as in the Northern Securities case, the Santa Fe rebating case and the Standard Oil case—the idea seeming to be that all that was necessary was either to enjoin or fine the corporation. President Taft, on the other hand, apparently believes that crimes are committed by men and thinks that when a corporation violates the law it does it through its officers. Instead of trying to have a trust subjected to a fine which it would, if it paid it at all, pass on to the consumers of its product, he is of the opinion that the best way to stop rascality is to punish the rascals. So far, at least, he has not demanded that any individual be exempted from prosecution. He has not complained of the unwillingness of grand juries to indict, or of petit juries to convict. Rather he seems to feel that if a crime has been committed and is proved the American people, as represented by juries, can be trusted to uphold the law.

## Will Meet the President's Views.

It is now generally appreciated that the president has acted with a wisely discriminating tactfulness in reserving his say on tariff questions to the final stage of readjustment of the schedules. His predecessor undoubtedly would have poured in hot stuff upon the extra session from start to finish, but while the special messages would have contributed to the gayety of the debates, it is more than doubtful if in the final stage of the readjustment any concessions would have been made in response to such methods. President Taft has once again given a demonstration that behind that sunny smile with which he is accustomed to tackle difficult problems there is a tremendous power of insistent and persistent earnestness. The tariff is going to be reshaped by the joint conference to meet the president's views, and when the redrafted measure is submitted to vote, it will pass in both the house and the senate—the president will "get the votes."

## The President's Position.

President Taft's statement of his position with reference to free raw materials and downward tariff revision will, we think, be enthusiastically approved by the Republican party and by the country. It is sane, logical and broad-minded, embodying conclusions reached by the great body of the people, who want to see the tariff revised for the benefit of the nation as a whole, not for the promotion of the selfish interests of certain sections or certain classes of producers.

It seems that the president understood the Republican platform to mean downward revision, and it is recalled that he was giving pretty close attention to such things at that time.

## Tariff by Commission.

The statement comes from Washington that this is the last tariff measure which congress will ever try to construct. This summer's experience has been sufficient to weary the members, just as congress has wearied the country. As a result of the present feeling it is predicted that hereafter tariff measures will be constructed by expert commissions. Congress will so decide in self-defense. The commission will do the work. Congress then can undo as much of it as it sees fit. But even so, the net result will doubtless be to the gain of the country.

## TOWN CELEBRATES FIRST SETTLEMENT

PRODUCTION BY A CAST OF 2,000 PLAYERS OF "THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMS."

## AN ELABORATE SPECTACLE

Pageant Given Near the Site of the House of Roger Conant, First Governor of the Little Gloucester Colony.

Gloucester, Mass.—A spectacle unique in the annals of New England and probably the most elaborate of its kind ever seen in this country, brought to a close the celebration of the first settlement of Gloucester, 286 years ago. Seated in a natural amphitheater overlooking the harbor, 5,000 persons witnessed the production by a cast of 2,000 players of "The Canterbury Pilgrims," a pageant.

"Gloucester day" celebration is an annual fixture in the local calendar, but this year an unusually elaborate program was arranged, as it was thought that the occasion would be marked by the presence of President Taft. The inability of the president to come on account of the pressure of tariff affairs in Washington, caused much regret, and some slight changes in the program were necessary at the last moment, but the arrangements as a whole were carried out as originally planned.

The pageant was given near the site of the house of Roger Conant, first governor of the little Gloucester colony. Percy Mackaye, the author of "The Canterbury Pilgrims," was assisted in the production by Eric Pape, one of the summer colony of artists here, and Walter Damrosch, director of the New York Symphony Orchestra. The open air stage was 175 feet long and 680 feet in depth. There was no curtain, but a display of colored fire screened the stage between the acts.

The music was by a band of 65 pieces and a large pipe organ built for the purpose. At certain periods in the performance the bells of the city churches, connected electrically with the organ, sounded their chimes, while a salvo of artillery from the warships in the harbor was a feature of one part of the play.

## OLD MEN MUST STEP ASIDE

Younger Blood Will be Enthused in the United States Weather Bureau Stations.

Washington, D. C.—Old men, make way for younger blood. This, in effect, is the "intimation" which has been sent along the line of the United States weather bureau field service by Chief Willis L. Moore. It means in plain English that the day of men over three score years of age occupying high positions in that service is passed. Young men of vigor and snap are being pushed to the front to fill the places once occupied by gray-haired veterans of the service. Men who have reached the age above indicated will not be let out of the service, but will take less important stations.

Striking illustrations of the fact that this is to become the settled policy of the weather bureau is indicated by changes which have just been made in the stations at Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Nashville, all of which posts have been filled by men whose ages are between 60 and 70 years, but which from now on are to be occupied by men considerably younger.

## ANCIENT CUSTOM IS REVIVED

Murderer Publicly Beheaded in the Boulevard Fronting a Prison in Paris.

Paris, France.—A sudden official announcement that a public beheading would take place in the boulevard fronting the Sante prison, created a sensation in Paris, which had not seen an execution in 15 years. Immediately immense crowds gathered at the scene. Parisian sentiment long has been opposed to public executions, for in the past they were accompanied by scandalous scenes of revelry.

Despite this sentiment parliament refused to abolish the death penalty in France, and in view of the revolting crime of the man executed, President Fallieres refused to commute his sentence to life imprisonment. The victim was one Duchemin, aged 23, a butcher. In 1908 he stabbed his mother and this not resulting in her death quick enough he finished her by strangulation. The motive for the crime was robbery. The victim was seized and thrown under the knife. In a flash all was over and the crowds dispersed without disorder.

## "Blue Laws" Repealed.

Hartford, Conn.—Both branches of the Connecticut state legislature have passed a bill repealing the so-called "blue laws" relating to Sunday observance, which forbid almost every form of recreation and secular activity.

## Auto Kills Little Girl.

Altoona, Pa.—Mabel Waite, eight years, was struck and killed by an automobile. The little girl became bewildered when the car bore down upon her and ran in front of it.

## Keystone State Jots

New York City.—Orders for steel rails are improving. The demand is more uniform than it has been in several months. The B. & O. is in the market for 20,000 tons and the Harriman lines also have an inquiry in the market for a considerable tonnage.

New York City.—The yachting colony at Larchmont is of the opinion that it is being victimized by a Raffles disguised as a yachtsman. Following the mysterious appearance in the select colony of a stranger wearing full yachting regalia, several burglaries have been committed.

New York City.—Quan Yick Nam, the Chinese interpreter who gave his services to the police in their efforts to solve the murder of Elsie Sigel, has informed the district attorney's office that his life has been threatened by certain of his countrymen if he does not withdraw from the case.

Albany.—Notice was filed in the executive chamber of the appointment of Dr. Frank A. Kendall of Saranac Lake as treasurer of the New York State Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis at Raybrook, in the Adirondacks. He is to succeed William E. Minshall.

Albany.—The largest cheese ever manufactured in the Mohawk valley was shipped from here recently. The cheese was built in the usual shape, but it measured 32 inches high and 45 inches in diameter and weighed 1,950 pounds. It took about ten tons of milk to produce it, and it was pressed into shape by a specially constructed press.

Albany.—Attorney General O'Malley announces that Charles G. Baldwin of Syracuse, who was appointed a deputy in June, has resigned because of pressure of private business and James S. Kiley of Glens Falls has been promoted to fill the vacancy at an annual salary of \$4,000. Deputy E. E. Risley of Utica has been promoted to the place made vacant by Mr. Kiley's promotion, annual salary \$3,000.

Woodbury.—E. H. Harriman has purchased three miles of a public roadway from this town and now it will be impossible for a stranger to approach closer than five miles to Mr. Harriman's magnificent new country mansion. Mr. Harriman deeded to the town in exchange a private road five miles long which he had built at his own expense and which covers a contiguous territory but in a roundabout manner. He is also said to have paid a big cash price. The Harriman family desires seclusion from strangers. The family is expected home early in September.

New York City.—Dr. John Walter Wood, health registrar for Richmond, is abed at his home minus his lower front teeth, with cuts all over his face and a broken wrist. Half an hour after he answered a hurry call to the residence of Frank Cameron, persons near the Cameron house saw the front door open and through it Dr. Wood described a parabola over the stoop and to the sidewalk. Cameron and his brother-in-law were raining blows on Wood. Neither assailant would make a statement at the police station or in court. There is said to be a woman in the case.

Albany.—Supreme Court Justice Fitts announced a decision of importance to trust companies and other corporations required to maintain deposits with the state banking department. He denied the motion of the Central Trust Company of New York for a writ of mandamus against Superintendent Williams of the state banking department to compel him to accept a certain mortgage. The trust company offered a mortgage for \$25,000 to Superintendent Williams as part of the security required to be deposited by trust companies receiving deposits of money in trust. The banking law provides that such companies must keep on deposit with the superintendent of banks security at all times equal to 10 per cent of their capital stock, and if doing business in New York City, not less than \$100,000 in value. The mortgage presented in this case was made originally to the Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co. of New York and assigned by that company to the Central Trust Co. The attorney general, through Deputy Letchworth, contended that under section 15 of the banking law only mortgages made directly to the trust company offering them could be accepted by the superintendent of banks, and that this mortgage, not being made originally to the Central Trust Co., did not fulfill these requirements. Justice Fitts sustained this contention.

New York City.—E. H. Harriman's health is greatly improved, his condition being better than for several years. It was learned that Mr. Harriman will reach here from his trip abroad about September 10.

Albany.—Commissioner Porter has authorized the establishment of a tuberculosis camp at East Bloomfield, Ontario county. The request was made by the board of supervisors and was the first application made under the new law authorizing counties to establish such institutions.



Libby's Food Products

## Libby's Vienna Sausage

Is distinctly different from any other sausage you ever tasted. Just try one can and it is sure to become a meal-time necessity, to be served at frequent intervals.

Libby's Vienna Sausage just suits for breakfast, is fine for luncheon and satisfies at dinner or supper. Like all of Libby's Food Products it is carefully cooked and prepared, ready to serve, in Libby's Great White Kitchen—the cleanest, most scientific kitchen in the world.

Other popular, ready-to-serve Libby Pure Foods are:—

- Cooked Corned Beef
- Peerless Dried Beef
- Veal Loaf
- Evaporated Milk
- Baked Beans
- Ochow Chow
- Mixed Pickles

Write for free booklet,—"How to make Good Things to Eat". Insist on Libby's at your grocer.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Chicago

## YOU NEVER KNOW YOUR LUCK.



She—Yes, they are engaged. I know she refused him twice, but the third time he proposed she accepted him.

Her Husband—Served him right.

## A City Clerk's Garden.

A city clerk never misses a chance of expatiating on his garden to his colleagues, who, however, were never taken home to see it, but were under the impression it was of enormous size. Five of them resolved to have a look at it, discovered his address, and called one Saturday afternoon to see the hundreds of roses all agrowing and a-blooming. On being taken to the rear of the house, judge of their surprise on seeing a back yard about 12 feet by ten feet. One bold spirit ventured that it was not very big.

"Big!" replied the proud owner, pointing to the sky. "Why, man, alive, look at the height of it!"—Chicago Daily Socialist.

## And the Old Man Grinned.

"Duke," said the heiress, eagerly, "did you see father?"

"Yes."

"Well?"

"We talked about the weather."

"What? Lose your nerve again? Why don't you brace up and talk like a man?—a subject of a king on whose domain the sun never sets!"

"Can't," moaned the duke. "All the time I was in your father's office he kept grinning at a big painting."

"What painting?"

"The battle of Bunker Hill."

## "To Orient."

Primarily and as its etymology shows the verb to orient means to set an object in exact adjustment to the east, thence by a natural corollary to set it true with all the cardinal points of the compass. Then in the derivative and topical signification it is used to describe the attitude of a mind fully adjusted to any standard of knowledge, morals or life.

## Every package of Post Toasties

Contains a little book—"Tid-Bits made with Toasties."

A couple of dozen recipes Of fascinating dishes, A help in entertaining Home folks or company. Pkgs. 10c and 15c—At grocers.