CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor and Proprietor Published Every Thursday

EMPORIUM. - PENNSYLVANIA

The joy ride frequently turns out to be a "fine" thing.

Humor as a seventh sense is good

When ordering hobble skirts specify whether they are to force a trot or

Two New York young men threw dice for a girl.
and the girl. We pity both men

Any hope is vain that the new hobble skirt is warranted to check extravagance.

A New York woman committed sui at 91, proving once more this is an impatient age.

Sent to prison for an undignified attempt at suicide! Did any one ever find a real dignified means?

The old war between blondes

brunettes is to be renewed.

not dodge the issue this time. An Ohio farmer has found that snakes destroy potato bugs. We would prefer not to raise potatoes.

Another great aviation meet is to

rangements have not been made. Each new Gotham breach of promise suit seems to produce mushier love

letters than any marked Exhibit A be French telephone girls say "I listen." The American kind couldn't do that

A horse named Big Stick has cently been winning races. With that name the horse simply had to win.

without telling whoppers, now and

"The meaning of money" is a ew book. Most people disclaim new book. Most people the need of book knowledge on that

Sailors on a German ship mutinied recently because the food was poor. This should serve as a warning to the managers of some of the summer re-

A Pueblo (Col.) educator every child is born a liar. But let him cheer up. Some of them outhim cheer up. grow it.

"Flirting," says an eminent educator, "is woman's safety valve." Does a safety valve have a siren attachment?

German gun factories are swamped with orders, in spite of the fact that aeroplanes are about to make war im-

With no kissing in moving pictures, parks, street cars and public railway stations, where is a poor fellow going to?

We may need a two and one-half-ent piece, but we certainly allowed the three-cent piece to perish in in-

"Smile, when you get up in the morning," advises an optimist. But you'd better straighten out your face, while you're shaving.

A Pennsylvania woman, aged 83. took her first ride on a train the oth-She may be expected to tackle bicycle riding next.

A substitute for radium is being offered, so be sure, when you order to get the original, with the maker's name blown upon the bottle.

Thanks to the general use of the typewriter, the newspaper editor very into the ink bottle, as he used to do.

One of the college professors thinks girls giggle because they are myo-pic. We have always supposed they did it merely because they felt

Two New York men shook dice to decide which should have the girl they loved. It doesn't sound half as roman as the old-fashioned duel with swords or pistols.

One of the aviators has been no tifled by his wife that he must quit flying high or she will get a divorce. When last heard from he was busy oiling the propeller shaft.

The bolt weevit scare is rife again in the southwestern cotion states; but intelligent authorities in that section persist in classifying that insect in

for making vention as cheap as mut-ton. That's all right as far as it goes; but it might help if he could also

Although Aviator Ehrmann escaped with his life when his machine was atruck by lightning near Barceiona. Spain, most men would prefer if they must be struck by lightning to have it done while they were on terra firma. It gives a more reliable place to dror

ALL SHOW INCREASE PASS BY SOME VITAL FACTS

MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS COME IN IN QUANTITIES.

Proof of Beneficial Working of the Payne Tariff Law-Prosperity for the Worker Insured Under Its Operation.

Manufacturers' materials imported since the enactment of the Payne tariff law have exceeded in quantity those of any corresponding period in the history of the country. Numerous calls upon the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor for information regarding imports, and especially those for the use of the manufacturers, have led that bureau to compile a table showing the imports of principal manufacturers' materials during the eleven months' operation of the Payne law for which figures are now available. The articles which the bureau has considered in its statement of prinmanufacturers' materials ported are: Hides and skins, India rubber, lumber, wood pulp, tin, copper, iron ore, tobacco, wool, cotton, silk, fibers and chemicals. In practically all these articles the quantity imported in the eleven months, August 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, all of which was under the Payne law except the first five days of August, was larger than in any corresponding period in the history of the import trade. In four classes, wool, cotton, silk and fibers, the quantities are slightly less than in the immediately preceding year, due, in most cases, to abnormaly large imports in 1909, resulting from unusually low prices, but the total in 1910 is, even in these cases, far above the average of the five years immediately preceding 1909. Of hides and skins, the imports in the eleven months in question were 551,000,000 pounds, against 410,-500,000 in 1909, the highest record in any earlier year of India rubber 93. 750,000 pounds, against the high record of 38,750,000 in 1909; of boards and planks, 950,500,000 feet, against 60,500,000 in the high record year, 1906; of wood pulp, 791,000,000 pounds

against 575,000,000 in 1909; of tin. 94. 500,000 pounds, against the high record of 38,000,000 in 1907; of copper pigs and bars, 227,500,000 pounds against the high record of 209,000,000 in 1909; of copper ore, against 746,000,000 in 1909; of iron ore, 1,849,000,000 pounds, against 2, 379,000,000 in 1902; and of leaf tobac cc, 43,500,000 pounds, against 38,000,000 in 1909. Wool imports in the eleven months under consideration amounted to 250,000,000 pounds against 257,000,000 in 1909, exceeded only by those of 1897, the final year of the operation of the Wilson law, under which wool was imported free of duty. Silk imports aggregated 19,-250,000 pounds, exceeded only by those of 1909, when unusually large quanti-ties were brought in, presumably due to low prices. Chemicals, as a whole, show for the eleven months a total of \$83,000,000, against \$76,000,000 in 1907; crude materials for use in manufacturing \$530,750,000, against \$447,750,000 in 1907; and manufactures for further use in manufacturing, \$265,500,000, against \$252,333,000 in the former

high record year, 1907. The table which follows shows th quantity of the principal manufac-turers' materials imported in the eleven months, from August 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, compared with corresponding periods of 1909, and the for-

mer high record year, 1907. Imports of manufacturers' ma-terials into the United States in the first eleven months' operation of the Payne tariff law, August 1, 1909, to June 30, 1910, compared with corresponding period of 1908-09:

-panding period of	1000.00.	
and the second s	1908-9,	1909-10.
Articles.	Millions, 1	Millions.
Hides and skins, lbs.	411	551
India rubber, lbs	83	96
Wood pulp, lbs	575	791
Tin in bars, lbs	86	94
Copper pigs and bars	. lbs 209	227
Copper ore and matte	e, lbs., 746	896
Iron ore, lbs		4,949
Leaf tobacco, lbs		43
Raw wool, lbs	257	25/
Raw cotton, lbs	79	75
Raw silk, lbs	22	15
Boards and plank, ft	770	951
Chemicals and drugs	874	\$81
Manufacturers' mai	terials:	4
Crude		\$531
Partly manufacture	ed \$209	\$200

When office seekers on the stump undertake to array voters against congressmen who were instrumental in the enactment of the tariff law may not have a task as easy as they think.

Republican Tennessee is a name that will go well with Republican Mis souri and Republican Kentucky.

Republican Party's Position.

The Republican party is the party of the people, the party of the nation, the party of the future. Any mere change in perconnel, therefore, does not gravely af-tect it. The Republican party tries all things before it accepts anything, people in their entirety at heart. changes that may come about will be such as to leave the party strong in the position and strong in its support. without giving probability to the they are changes made imperative by the opposition of the insurgents. The Republican party is hapidly converg-

Democratic Senators Responsible for Minority Report Might Be Asked Leading Questions.

Three Democratic senators, after ong incubation, have hatched a ity report upon the causes of the in-creased cost of living. They have given it to the country as their answer to the question which millions of Americans asked so earnestly last

winter and are still considering These men-Johnston of Alabama, Clarke of Arkansas, and Smith of South Carolina—say the high cost of living is all the work of the protective tariff, directly or indirectly. They find in the system of duties levied on foreign products for the purpose of fostering or creating American industries the root of the whole evil.

There are certain outstanding and itally important facts, however, vitally which these gentlemen do not explain. In fact, they pass them lightly

by without notice of any kind.

They do not tell why millions of men and women make great sacrifices to come to this country where, as the minority report reads. "Great fortunes for the few and great suffering for the many is the direct result of the sysof protection under the tariff," leaving their old homes in countries where there is free trade or else tar-iffs which are much lower than those of the United States. Nor do they comment in any way upon the fact that nearly all of the emigration of the world is from countries with relatively low tariffs to those where tariffs are higher.

This is a serious omission. It bught by all means to be explained why great numbers of poor men go from low tariff countries to find more comfort and better times where the protective system of duties is in force, whereas scarcely any make the change in the opposite direction. Is suffering" popular? Do men like to be miserable? Or are the millions who live by the labor of their hands

The Payne-Aldrich tariff is too high, specially in certain spots. faulty in many ways. It needs a good deal of patching up, under the direc tion of experts working along the lines of economic science, and that is what progressive Republicans mean But world-wide conditions, to give it. international facts of the most overwhelming nature, mock the attack which the three Democratic senators, three typical old-line Bourbons, have made upon the very principle of protection and all protective tariff laws.

Taft in the Campaign.

It is not to be expected that President Taft will do anything in the way of political speechmaking during the campaign preceding the congressional elections beyond the making of a single address which will be in the ture of a review of the legislation enacted since the beginning of his own administration. The information from Beverly is to the effect that the president has decided to deliver this speech n the occasion of the assembling of the League of Republican Clubs Carnegie hall. The time selected for the delivering of this address, it will be noted, is just when the campaign activities will be in full swing. The primary contests for the selection of the various party candidates will then be over; the issues in every congressional district in every state will by

that time be clearly drawn.

The address of President Taft will undoubtedly indicate the line of argument—the basis of facts—upon which the Republican party will next November ask a vote of confidence from the people. We do not so generally refer our congressional elections placing the party in power in the atti-tude of asking a vote of confidence, as they do in Great Britain, when speaking of the parliamentary elections. But at the congressional election this year the Republican party will be distinctly in the attitude of asking a vote of confidence. As the majority party, responsible for national legislation, it has done some very important things since the beginning of President Taft's administration. There are the Payne tariff, the railroad law and several other statutes which are of vast significance to the industries, the commerce and the general progress and welfare of the country. Vast significance, either for good or for bad ultimately results. The Republican part; in the finals will stand pat upon the work which it has done since the Taft administration began.

Short Memories.

Everything points Democraticward say the Democratic editors who rejoice over a victory in the Democratic stronghold in the Sixth. And yet these same editors heralded the death of the Republican party and oblivion for Mc Kinley, the author of the tariff bill, in the election of 1892. Four years sufficed to land the lamented McKinley in the White House, supported by a congress that assisted in establishing onfidence, and changed the tariff law The result was prosperity where for and no amount of effort to do so about four years dire depression would divert it from its approved reigned. Short memory is a con destiny as the nationalizing party, the venient thing.—Hoonville (Mo.) Reparty that has the interests of the publican.

Plan Seems Unnecessary.

an intention to expel from the party all Democrats who support the Keystone ticket foreshadows a complete the calamity of the Democratic Republican party is hapidly converging toward that unity that always characterizes it in the midst of a campaign when essentials are dwelt upon and men and measures go hand in hand.

The campaign of the Democratic vote of the state getting too large. It has not been the general idea that Penneylampiagn when essentials are dwelt upon and men and measures go hand it hand.

A VERY POPULAR CHINAMAN



The opinion prevails that the appointment of Wu Ting Fang to be councilor to the foreign office will secure to his country sagacity, knowledge and adroitness not only, but also a profound sense of justice in dealing with other nations. Here he strove to keep China and the United States close friends. In his new position he may be trusted to labor for the peace of the world. If all Chinamen were like Mr. Wu, no demand could arise in any quarter for laws for the ex-clusion of Chinese. No other Chinaman ever was so popular in this country as is Wu Ting Fang. The tame was perhaps more nearly world wide of Li Hung Chang, who gave Wu his first office, which became the stepping stone in the foreign and home service of the Chinese empire. Born near Canton about 60 years ago, after

training in the local schools, Wu went to England in 1874, where he studied law and was admitted as a barrister. On his return to China he took high rank as a lawyer while he was zealous in promoting modern enterprises and was the leader in building the first railroad in that vast domain. His career received a marked impulse from a visit to the United States in 1877. Five years later he became viceroy of the province of Chihli.

When, in 1897, he came to Washington as minister from China he at once on favor as a diplomat. His commission was addressed not only to the United States, but to Spain, Mexico and Peru as well. While he was welcomed at all the embassies in Washington beyond any other of their members, he was at home in all classes of society. His manners are elegant and he is a first-class "mixer."

At public banquets his style of oratory wins applause, while he drops the formality of his colleagues from other lands and is not too proud to respond to calls from men's church clubs for familiar talks. He is skilled in the learning of the Orient and holds his own with western scholars, as the degree of LL. D. from the University of Pennsylvania bears witness. He uses the English language with grace and force. Without loss of dignity he bubbles with joyous humor, and is quick and skillful in repartee. bies with joyous humor, and is quick and skillful in repartec. A vegetarian in practice, he argues that such a diet brings happiness and insures long life.

His service as minister in Washington lasted for about seven years with a brief interval, and in 1900 he distinguished himself in a peace mission to Japan. His official receptions, if less formal than those of other chief embassies, were quite as elaborate and more largely attended. When he was recalled on the change of government in Pekin, regret was more general in Washington than a gap in any other embassy would have caused

DIPLOMAT OF THE VATICAN



No man perhaps occupies a more prominent place in the international limelight today than the cardinal secretary of state of the Holy See, his eminence Rafael Merry del Val, whose diplomatic dispute with Spain has engaged world-wide interest.

The cardinal is a Londoner by birth and the blood of Celt, Briton and Spaniard flows through his veins. His father, who was secretary of the Spanish embassy in London when the cardinal was born, is descended from an Irish family which emigrated to Spain at the end of the 17th century, while his grandmother on the mother's side was a Miss Willcox, daughter of a former member of the British Parliament. Cardinal Merry del Val was educated in Eng-

land, Belgium and Italy, and won degrees in philosophy, theology and canon law. While a young man he became a protege of the late Pope Leo XIII and was sent by him on several important missions. He was one of the representatives to the Holy See at the jubilee of Queen

Victoria, and at the funeral of Emperor William of Germany; and also represented the Vatican at the jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and at the coronation of the late King Edward of England. In 1892 he was appointed Camerieri Segreto Participante, which is an office not unlike that occupied by the lords-in-waiting to a King and which entailed his taking up his residence within the Vatican itself. Previous to this he was appointed by the Queen Regent of Spain as religious instructor to her daughters and he prepared the present King, Alfonso, for his confirmation.

His most important mission was that to Canada in 1897, in connection with the burning question of the Manitoba schools, a mission which was most successfully accomplished.

Shortly after the death of Pope Leo XIII the present pontiff appointed

him secretary of state and he has had to deal with grave situations since in France, Germany, Spain and Portugal. He is a linguist, speaking English, Spanish, Italian, French and German fluently and is an indefatigable worker He was created a cardinal in 1893.

AUTHOR HONORED BY KING



When at Marlborough house the other day King George V. invested Thomas Hardy with the order of merit, the act was not perfunctory or inspired by political influence; it tribute of admiration from a reader to a favorite author, for the king holds Hardy's works in high esteem and is said to be familiar with them all.

that the reign of George V. will be remembered especially for its contribution to literature, as were the reigns of Elizabeth and Anne, or as was the reign of Victoria. The great men torian era have all passed away, and now that they are gone a lower sky line gives prominence to some names that under earlier conditions. though highly rated by limited constituencies, would not have been seen afar. Were an edu-

cated reader asked today to name the leading English novelist his choice would be likely to fall upon Hardy, who began to be known to the general reader in the early seventies, and who is still writing, though on different lines from those of his earlier work.

He was born in 1840, and after a fair amount of schooling, including private tuition in Latin and French, and evenings at King's college, was articled to an ecclesiastical architect at the age of sixteen. He was prizeman of the Royal Institute of British architects in 1863, but at that date had begun writing verse. His first novel was published in 1865. In 1872 appeared "Under the Greenwood Tree," the next year "A Pair of Blue Eyes" and "Far From the Madding Crowd" in 1874, two years after his marriage to Emma. plece of Archdeaecon Gifford.

Hardy has had other experience of life than that obtained as a student of church architecture and as a writer. For years he served in the substantial capacity of justice of the peace for Dorset.

VIRGINIA'S NEW SENATOR



Claude A. Swanson, former governor of Vir-ginia, has been named by Governor Mann to succeed the late Senator Daniel, Virginia's able representative in the upper branch of the na-

The term expires next March.

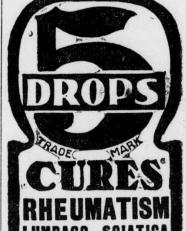
There was practically no opposition to the selection of Mr. Swanson. He was serving as a member of Congress when he was drafted by the Virginia Democrats a few years ago to run for governor. He will be a candidate for the full term to succeed himself. Both Mr. and Mrs. Swanson are social leaders in Richmond and

Mr. Swanson was born March 31, 1862, in Swansonville, Pittsylvania County, Va., and he has bad a varied career. From college he went to work as clerk in a Danville grocery, later studied law, and five years after graduation was elected to Congress from the Pitts Virginia district

Pifth Virginia district.

He was elected Governor of Virginia in 1905 by a larger majority that any governor has received since the Civil war.

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S Aim the S Ad. Gun TRUE

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