

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Just at present that sectarian insurance in Spain looks like a fizzer.

It seems that the tussock moth scorns to put its eggs in cold storage.

For an agreeable summer job how would you like to demonstrate ham-mocks?

The Germans are using heavy artillery to shoot at airships. Why not try air guns?

No matter how the weather and temperature change, the humidity never fails to come back.

But even old Rome before it fell never had to contend with cold-storage eggs all the year round.

Are you giving proper appreciation to the class of summer weather the man in charge is handing out?

France wants an inspiring song for its soldiers to sing as they march. They are welcome to sing "Kelly."

And still the patient hen goes on without asking whether she is working for an incubator or a cold storage plant.

"Apple crop outlook good." Seems to us that we heard something about its certain failure just after those April frosts.

Plymouth has the rock, Provincetown the tall tower, and the country generally the rest of the monument in men and women.

The rubber acreage in India is said to be increasing, but then it is to be naturally expected that such a product would stretch out.

At some of the eastern hotels, we are told, they serve reed birds that can scarcely be distinguished from genuine English sparrows.

Singing songs while fishing will make the fish bite, a dispatch says, and, in most instances, small blame can be attached to the fish.

An instrument which is being used in London hospitals enables a doctor to see the interior of a patient's stomach. Being a London doctor must be disagreeable.

It is estimated that Americans have been swindled out of \$9,000,000 in Mexican rubber schemes. Think of the automobiles or duck trousers that money would have bought.

In Newport a fashionable woman wearing a hobble skirt was tripped in alighting from her runabout and fell upon her face, cutting it. She should now cut the hobble.

Scientists announce that people can become energetic by eating raisins. The trouble is that most of the energy produced by eating raisins has to be expended in removing the seeds.

A Missouri convict mathematically inclined hopes for pardon because he has discovered how to reduce equations of the tenth degree. A study of English might show him how to shorten his sentence.

Fears for the leaning tower of Pisa are shared only by admirers of the antique. If the worst should happen, a modern skyscraper would undertake to fit Pisa out with an even more remarkable structure.

A minister in New England has the audacity to suggest that there will be baseball in heaven. Probably thinks that if the streets are gold the fields may be diamonds. But what will they do for umpires? They have all been told to go to the other place.

A rich California lawyer has hired a \$2,000 private car to transport his pet dog across the continent. And probably the dog, gazing from his luxurious quarters, envies the freedom and privileges of the street cur he sees exercising his muscles in a free-for-all fight or luxuriously lurching on a ragged bone picked out of a casual garbage can. For dogs are much like humans in the way of non-appreciation of luxuries forced upon them or procured without a struggle.

The census returns now coming in steadily leave no doubt that the country is growing in population at a rapid rate. The gains in some of the cities are very notable, several of the little places having made remarkable advancement in the last ten years. This growth is really more significant in various ways than the increases in the larger cities, for it shows local thrift and prosperity. Study of the latest census returns must help to dissipate any pessimistic ideas as to the condition of the country.

An English lad was sentenced to jail for picking a flower from a railroad right of way, that he might decorate his father's grave. And comparing conditions in America and England—

Rhode Island is "little, but Oh, my!" She is the first to come to the front with a complete census showing this year, and she reports the very substantial gain of 25.6 per cent. in population since 1900. That is setting a swift pace, and if the rest of the country does as well there is no doubt that the 90,000,000 mark will be reached.

ON PARTY'S RECORD

REPUBLICANS WILL WIN IN COMING ELECTIONS.

Universal Prosperity, Largely Due to Wise Administration of the Country's Affairs, is Bound to Have Its Effect.

There is just now a vast amount of guessing being done concerning the final lineup in national politics and concerning the plans and purposes of two very influential actors. This is the formative stage of the campaign when, lacking facts, an immense amount of superfluous political fiction is being put afloat.

The Democratic organization the country over is like Bre'r Rabbit—"Layin' low and sayin' nothin'." But something must be said finally; the Democracy must this year make its usual attempt to explain what it stands for, and when this explanation shall be given out it will immediately become apparent that the word does not square with the deed—that is to say, the Democratic platform declarations will contain the usual perfunctory commitments concerning a tariff for revenue, with a protective principle entirely eliminated. And then, by reference to the extra session records of the Democratic representatives in the Sixty-first congress, it will be possible to show that there were mighty few Democratic representatives who did not favor a protective rate when commodities in which their own districts were interested were under discussion. The Democratic attitude in practical demonstration is: Protect ours, but don't protect the other fellow's business.

In the framing of every tariff which has been accomplished under the inspiration and control of the Republican party the principle of protecting American labor and American industries has been embodied. And the Payne tariff, in obedience to the commands of the last Republican national platform, has its schedules adjusted with the view to protecting home interests. The last Republican platform declares the policy of the Republican party to be: "Not only to preserve without excessive duties that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system." And the new tariff, thus far in its practical results, has proved to be not only admirably adjusted for the raising of a sufficient revenue, but there has been under it industrial revival and high-range prosperity the country over.

And when the arguments that will influence voters in the approaching congressional elections are sifted down to an irreducible minimum this fact of the country's prosperity is going to show up large. Singularly enough, endeavor is being made to create dissatisfaction with the new tariff in the south and central west. The south is getting 16 cents a pound for its cotton—nearly three times the price prevailing under the last Democratic tariff—and the west is getting \$1 per bushel for its wheat and 65 cents for its corn, or just about double the prices obtained under the Wilson-Gorman tariff. The Republican party in the campaign that is ahead will stand upon the policies and the record of the party and will win. It is only a question this year, as it was two years ago, of how large the Republican majority in the next house is going to be.

The Annual Free Trade Lie.

The Kansas City Star has been claiming that the tariff on broom corn was the cause of the high prices of brooms. The Republicans have held that it was a shortage of brooms. The Star recently contained an article written by one of its reporters saying that the shortage of broom corn last year raised the price to \$250 per ton and brooms to 45 and 50 cents each. But a big crop of broom corn was now in sight, and the dealers of Kansas City believe that as soon as the crop is ready for the market that broom corn will drop to \$50 to \$100 per ton and the price of brooms back to 20 and 25 cents. Another free trade lie nailed.—Pleasanton (Kan.) Observer.

His Record Clear.

For years James S. Sherman was the chairman of the house committee on Indian affairs. His record in that office is clear. The testimony was constant of his official and personal devotion to the Indian charges of the government. Today Mr. Sherman holds the high office of vice-president of the United States. The people could not easily be led to believe that he has been interested corruptly in an attempt to block legislation intended to safeguard Indian rights.—Chicago Evening Post.

Republican Results.

The Des Moines Capital says that: "Millions of dollars will be saved to Iowa shippers by a section of the new interstate commerce law which went into effect Thursday, August 15. This section reads, 'It shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to charge any greater compensation as a through rate than the aggregate of the intermediate rates, subject to the provisions of this act.'"

LOWER TARIFF; LOWER WAGE

"If the Tariff Be Reduced We Cannot Maintain the High Wage Rate Now in Force."

If the tariff be reduced we cannot maintain the high wage rate now in force. A lowering of the tariff would invite an influx of foreign goods produced by cheap labor, and wages in our country would have to go down with the tariff as a matter of business existence.—Mr. Frank A. Munsey, in New York Herald.

Mr. Frank A. Munsey in that sentence places American labor face to face with the real meaning of the tariff problem. His views as regards this question are based on practical experience, gained at considerable expense in the publication of a staggering number of newspapers and magazines. For some time past it has been a dull year indeed which has not seen Mr. Munsey found a magazine or purchase a daily newspaper. Already his interests of this kind embrace a goodly portion of the United States, and as his activity shows no sign of waning they may one day extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Munsey as an employer of labor is in a position to speak authoritatively regarding wages, his opinions being based on first hand information, and he will have rendered labor in the United States an immense service if he succeeds in opening its eyes to the fact that tinkering with the tariff is in reality tinkering with wages. The question to be answered is not, as Mr. Munsey points out, whether protection is advantageous for this, that or the other country, it is this: Are American labor organizations prepared to accept the inevitable consequences of a radical downward revision of the tariff? One of these consequences, and one that directly concerns labor, must be a reduction of wages. The abandonment, wholly or partially, by the United States of the high protective tariff principle would so stimulate foreign competition with home industries that American manufacturers to meet it would be forced to lower the present rate of wages. If they did not foreign competition would sweep them out of existence, throwing labor out of employment.

As Mr. Munsey says, if the tariff is lowered, wages must be lowered. You cannot have both high wages and a lower tariff.

Cotton Weaving in Japan.

Some interesting facts relating to the development of Oriental competition in the spinning and weaving of cotton textiles are set forth in the current issue of the Textile Manufacturers' Journal. The hostile critics of the cotton schedule of the tariff of 1909 might, if their minds are open to conviction, see in the Orient a condition and a prospect that do not tend to support the contention that the tariff on cottons is too high. Official statistics show that in Japan there has been since 1900 an increase of 259,007 spindles, while the increase in pounds of yarn spun has been 94,171,381 pounds. Of the 74,225 operatives employed in the Japanese spinning industry 58,960, or nearly 80 per cent., are females. Their average daily wage is 14 cents, while the average daily wage of the male operatives is 22 cents. At this rate how long will it be, with a constant increase in shipments of English textile machinery to Japan, before the "Yellow Peril" becomes industrial rather than political? Judging from present indications, the time is near at hand when there will be nobody left in the United States to contend that the tariff on cotton fabrics is too high; that is, nobody but free traders, who would be only too well pleased to find the cotton weaving industry of the United States completely wiped out by Japanese competition.

How About the Farmers?

How about the west, with which the importations of Canadian grain, hay, butter and other natural products would come into direct competition? If New England is entitled to protection for manufacturers, is not the west as fairly entitled to protection for farm produce? And if Canada will consent only to reciprocity which affects natural products how is the matter to be arranged in a manner to suit all American interests? Of course the difficulties may not be insurmountable, and it is possible that, coming together in an amicable spirit, the United States and Canada may yet fix upon a plan that will be mutually satisfactory and advantageous. But every time the question is candidly discussed it is found that the United States tariff is by no means as serious a malefactor as enemies allege. And when it is realized that under our protective system the country has become the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, and also one of the largest exporters of manufactures, honest students of the situation must admit that there is a good deal to say in favor of American protection.—Troy Times.

"Never Again."

Foss of Massachusetts and Havens of New York, the two free trade Democrats who broke into congress last session because of Republican quarrels in their respective districts, say "Never again," to Democratic appeals to run for re-election. They well know that they couldn't come within 40 rows of apple trees of being elected to congress this fall.

There is never any disgrace in being defeated battling for property, the president and protection.—Kansas City Journal.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

MOISSANT, THE MAN-BIRD



John Moissant, the young Chicagoan who started the world by his flight across the Dover channel with a passenger on his way from Paris to London, has been a "soldier of fortune" from his early youth. Moissant was born of Spanish parents and is an architect. He suddenly came into prominence when he unexpectedly flew from Etampes to the Issy military ground, passing over the Eiffel tower.

Moissant is thirty-five years old and is of slight build. He is seemingly very jovial in temperament. He first visited Paris some months ago and became interested in the study of aviation. He had two machines built after his own designs and found the subject so fascinating that he determined to become a practical aviator.

The Moissant brothers, George, Alfred and John, for many years had interests valued at several hundred thousand dollars in Salvador. In 1907 George and Alfred Moissant were arrested and imprisoned on charges of aiding and abetting the revolutionists. John was actively implicated in the movement against President Figueroa, and handled a rapid-fire gun for the Nicaraguans. When the revolutionists were repulsed John Moissant fled to Nicaragua. His brothers later were released, but their property was attached by the government as a bond to prevent their escape from the country.

When Moissant was sojourning in Honduras a tramp steamer loaded with a cargo valued around \$100,000 was cast ashore and abandoned. In a small dugout and in the teeth of a gale Moissant made his way alone to the vessel and took possession. In the morning, when the wind had abated the captain with some of the crew and an agent of the line rowed out to the vessel, which had withstood the fury of the waves, but which was held fast on a bar in the harbor. A shot from Moissant's revolver halted them. After some warm discussion the captain had to row back to shore to inform the American consul that Moissant had seized the ship and her cargo as salvage. During the night another storm came up and finished the work of wrecking the vessel. The American consul found Moissant lashed to the topmost rigging, only a few feet above the water.

HEADS KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS



George M. Hanson, recently installed as supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, hails from Maine. Mr. Hanson suggests physical and intellectual strength. Erect, broad shouldered, strong, capable of enduring vigorous and prolonged labor, and equally capable of mental activity and strain, he combines the essential qualities of a forceful and successful chief executive.

By profession a lawyer, he has been one of the leaders of the bar of his state. He has taken part in public affairs and held public office. In the city of Calais, in which he lives, he has been twice elected mayor. He was appointed collector of customs by President Cleveland, and by Governor Cobb of Maine a member of the commission for the revision and codification of the tax laws of that state.

In the order of Knights of Pythias he has attained the highest honor which that organization can confer. He became a knight in 1883, and though a member of other organizations and secret societies, has given of his time and talent chiefly to this organization since that time. He was the second chancellor commander of his home lodge. As soon as he was eligible he became a member of the grand lodge of Maine, and its grand chancellor in 1893. In 1897 he was elected supreme representative and re-elected in 1901 and 1905. In the supreme lodge Mr. Hanson has been a forceful figure, for ten years a member of and for eight years chairman of the judiciary committee, that being the ranking committee of the supreme lodge.

In 1883 he married Miss Hattie W. Farrar of Calais, a descendant of Matthew Thornton, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, and of Henry Price, who introduced Masonry into the state of Massachusetts, and whose name is borne by a Masonic lodge in Cambridge. Mrs. Hanson is the companion and associate of Mr. Hanson in their home life.

NEW YORK'S ACTING MAYOR



Greater far than the governorship of many states, perhaps than any of them, is the mayoralty of New York, which has lately been filled by a young man of only thirty—John Purroy Mitchell, who became the acting chief executive of the metropolis upon the disability of Mr. Gaynor. He is undoubtedly the youngest chief executive any great American city has ever had and it shows the great American capacity for government when so young a man can step into a seat of power so great, of honor so high and responsibilities so vast.

Within an hour after Mayor Gaynor had been struck down by an assassin's bullet it is safe to say that at least half the men in New York who give any attention to public affairs and their management had thought of John Purroy Mitchell, succeed to the first office of the city if the mayor's wound should result fatally.

Mr. Mitchell was twenty-eight years old, and had been practicing law on his own account for five years, when the making of his public record began. It was in the family to study law, and young Mitchell had determined on that before he went to college. Consequently when he came to the elective courses in his junior year he turned aside from the distinctive studies of the arts and chose those which he believed would help him in his later career. He went in for political science, the science of government, political history, and that sort of thing.

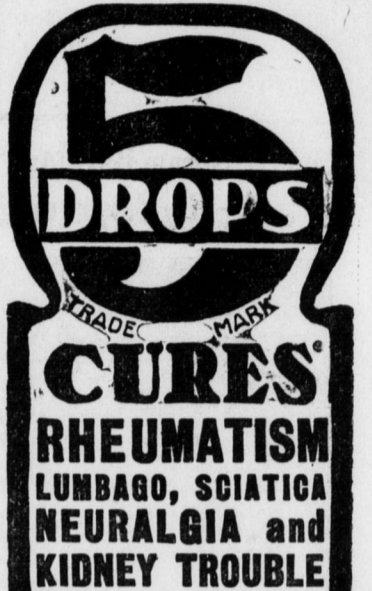
Mr. Mitchell is a graduate of Columbia university and of the New York Law school and entered public life as assistant corporation counsel under William B. Ellison. He conducted searching investigations into several of the city departments and proved one of the most indefatigable workers connected with the city government and last fall was elected president of the board of aldermen.

IN THE HOUSE OF GOVERNORS



William George Jordan has been appointed secretary of the house of governors. His selection by the governors is a recognition of his services as the founder of this unique institution, which is likely to become ultimately an official feature of the government. Mr. Jordan proposed the idea several years ago. It was immediately adopted by President Roosevelt and a conference of governors was called at Washington to consider the conservation of national resources. The results of the conference were so important that the governors on their own initiative called a meeting to discuss plans for greater uniformity in state legislation. At that conference it was decided to make the house of governors a permanent institution and a resolution was passed offering a vote of thanks to Mr. Jordan for his part in the foundation and promotion of the third house. William George Jordan is a widely known editor and publicist. Some years ago he gave up editorial work to devote his time to writing. He has written largely on psychological and political topics. Mr. Jordan is the only member of the house who is not a governor.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS'



"DROPS" taken internally, rids the blood of the poisonous matter and acids which are the direct causes of these diseases. Applied externally it affords almost instant relief from pain, while a permanent cure is being effected by purifying the blood, dissolving the poisonous substance and removing it from the system.

DR. S. D. BLAND

Of Brewster, Ga., writes: "I had been a sufferer for a number of years with Lumbago and Rheumatism in my arms and legs, and tried all the remedies that I could gather from medical works, and also consulted with a number of the best physicians, but found nothing that gave the relief obtained from 'DROPS.' I shall prescribe it in my practice for Rheumatism and kindred diseases."

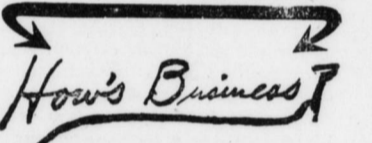
FREE

If you are suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble or any kindred disease, write to us for a trial bottle of "DROPS," and test it yourself.

"DROPS" can be used any length of time without acquiring a "drug habit," as it is entirely free of opium, cocaine, alcohol, laudanum, and other similar ingredients.

Large Size Bottle, "DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists.

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE COMPANY, Dept. 80, 140 Lake Street, Chicago.



THIS ad. is directed at the man who has all the business in his line in this community.

Mr. Merchant—You say you've got it all. You're selling them all they'll buy, anyhow. But at the same time you would like more business.

Make this community buy more.

Advertise strongly, consistently, judiciously.

Suppose you can buy a lot of washtubs cheap; advertise a big washtub sale in this paper. Put in an inviting picture of a washtub where people can see it the minute they look at your ad. Talk strong on washtubs. And you'll find every woman in this vicinity who has been getting along with a rickety washtub for years and years will buy a new one from you.

That's creative business power.

OUR AD. RATES ARE RIGHT —CALL ON US

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Word-of-Mouth Advertising

Passing encomiums, only over your store counter, about the quality of what you've got to sell, results in about as much satisfaction as your wife would get if you gave her a box of cigars for Christmas.

Advertising in This Paper talks to everybody at once and makes them talk back with money.

(Copyright, 1909, by W. N. C.)

\$ Aim the \$ Ad. Gun TRUE

If it's hot weather, advertise cool things. Mr. Merchant. When it's cold, boost warmth. You know what people want; when they want 'em.

Profit thereby. Send your copy to-day for your ad. in this paper.

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