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Are we due for another comet scare?

The story of an alligator in Paw Paw lake gives us pause.

"The police mobilized their reserves in autos." Automobiled them, as it were.

The son of a British peer is washing dishes in Texas. His job ought to pan out.

This year's peach crop is one of the largest and prettiest that ever failed in the spring.

Events in Latin America indicate that there is something revolutionary in a banana diet.

A small prison sentence looks a great deal worse than a big fine to the confirmed joy rider.

The times seem prolific of accidents. And the worst of it is that the great majority need never happen.

Now is a good time for some Don't Worry club to offer an honorary membership to King Alfonso.

Austrians are demanding cheap meat. Here is one more chance for the Belgian hare promoter.

A California family went crazy contemplating the comet. All that some people are looking for is an excuse.

Hallstones measuring two inches in diameter fell at Sault Ste. Marie, but the local icemen are not discouraged.

A Boston scientist says that sauerkraut is superior to beans as a diet. This ought to be good news in Milwaukee.

A Washington umpire will call strikes and balls in Esperanto. Will some kind friend tell us what they usually talk?

Professor Watkins says old-fashioned eyes have disappeared. Old-fashioned death, however, continues business as usual.

There is a dispute as to the ownership of the Spitzbergen islands. They will make a cold collation for some country or other.

One thing that marks the mikado as a distinct and peculiar statesman is his success in keeping his picture out of the magazines.

The prince consort of Holland has broken his collar bone by a fall from a bicycle. The royal advisers should make him keep to golf.

King Alfonso's boat was in collision at Southampton the other day and nearly sunk. That XIII. after his name is certainly a hoodoo.

The washing of paper money is a good thing, but it should not encourage the gold manipulators to keep our coinage bright by "sweating" it.

In getting a dog a muzzle it is not necessary to irritate the animal by a load of scrap-iron. Dog muzzling may be humane as well as effective.

Some one has seen a flock of geese flying southward. They were doubtless hastening away from the terrible heat which Medicine Hat occasionally reports.

Some fault-finding is being done on the score that the paper on which the new \$1,000 bills were printed is of inferior quality. Probably everybody noticed it.

A Chinese delegate to the deaf mute convention of deaf mutes at Denver is looking for an interpreter. Can any one here make 6,000 letters with their fingers?

An unlettered man with Dr. Elliot's five feet of books at his bedside might feel no compunction about throwing one of them at the neighbor's cat on the back fence.

Prof. Wilczynski of the University of Chicago thinks mathematics and poetry much alike. At least you frequently meet with examples of each which you do not see.

The new football rules are being prepared. Let us hope there will be nothing in them to alter the form of the conventional magazine story about Thanksgiving game.

An Ohio judge has decided that it is not illegal for a woman to go through her husband's pockets. It wouldn't have made the slightest difference if he had decided the other way.

A European duke, visiting this country, declares he wants to go in business here. His family may be shocked by this decision, but it is far more than coming as a fortune-hunter in the hope of gaining another man's work to live on.

The fashionable hobbled women may belong to the class who rush in where angels fear to tread, only she draws the line—or the hobble—at rushing. Lately she has been falling out of boats when she tries to stand up to them, but she doesn't drown.

NEEDS NO DEFENSE

SUCCESS OF PROTECTION POLICY ITS OWN ARGUMENT.

Prosperity of the Country Under Beneficent System Has Been Continuous—Figures That Prove Truth of Claim.

The policy of protection justifies itself, and its continuance is a continuing argument in favor of its continuance.

The energy generated by the confidence of 90,000,000 people in the stability of the policy of protection has set in motion and kept in motion 600,000 factories, having an annual output of more than \$13,000,000,000, and paying out in wages \$3,000,000,000 to 6,000,000 people, whose purchasing power depends upon their employment.

One gentleman who has spoken here has referred to what he called the "protected sections" of our country, but the fortunes of all our people—north, south, east and west; farmers, manufacturers, artisans, laborers and professional men—are all bound together.

Long ago, when the ratification of the federal constitution was under consideration in the Massachusetts assembly, Jonathan Smith, a farmer from the Berkshire Hills, in reply to one Amos Singletary, put the whole question in a nutshell then and for all time when he said:

"These lawyers, these moneyed men, these men of learning, are all embarked in the same cause with us, and we must all sink or swim together."

This policy of protection has added to the gold dug from American mines foreign gold paid for the products of American labor.

It has kept all the wheels, shafts and bands of production in motion until they have developed an aggregate of 15,000,000 horse power, equivalent to the power of 90,000,000 men.

It has built railroads by giving them something to carry from place to place, and cities and towns and factories have sprung up along their rights of way.

It has built by locating factories in their midst, and the factory makes all the difference between the village and the city.

It has cleared and improved farms and made farmers prosperous by giving them a market at their doors for what they raise to sell.

It has fostered and encouraged American industry until our own internal free trade commerce over our own rivers, lakes and railroads is estimated at \$25,000,000,000.

It is justified by our prosperity, gathered from the legitimate spoils of trade, in which both labor and capital have participated; justified by the policy of other nations; and justified by the declarations of their statesmen.

It is justified by the quality of American citizenship as compared with the quality of foreign citizenship, justified by the savings of labor, and justified by every home owned by an American workingman under the American flag.—Representative Hamilton of Michigan.

Pretty Poor Economic Fodder.

Some one in Washington who belongs to the "lay it all to the tariff" class professes to be profoundly shocked because, as he learns, there is an effort to enlist the farmers more actively in the protection cause. If he did not know it, the farmers always have been deeply interested in that matter, for they have realized that the development of American industries meant bigger and better markets for the American agricultural products. So why should they not favor protection, both for the direct safeguards which it throws about their interests and for the indirect benefits accruing from the system? There have been many attempts to "fool the farmer" on this point, but they have never succeeded. That is one reason why as a rule a thriving farming community is strongly Republican. Democratic tariff for revenue only is pretty poor economic fodder for the American tiller of the soil.—Troy Times.

No Reproaches, No Scolding.

President Taft writes in excellent temper. He appears to realize that while the president of the United States must be, by modern practise, the leader of the party that elects him, he need not be the censor of the thought of the nation. Not a few men in President Taft's position would have replied rather hotly to criticisms of their policies similar to those which have been levelled at him.

Responsibility for Legislation.

The president asserts with reason that the recent session of congress was productive of more good legislation than came from any of its recent predecessors.—Chicago News.

Question Before the People.

With the distinct and clearly defined issues made more prominent than ever by the president's text book letter, the campaign will be fought out by the united Republican party against the one enemy—Democracy. Shall we elect a house of representatives that will continue the splendid constructive work of the past, that will uphold our president, or shall we put in partial power a party to check all progress and prosperity, if not to scuttle and possibly wreck the good old ship of state?

IMPORTANT NOT TO FORGET

Protection as Against Free Trade is the Issue in the Coming Elections.

The issue is protection against free trade. The Philadelphia Enquirer correctly diagnoses the present political situation. "The Democratic party," it says, "maintains upon this question (the protective tariff) the uncompromisingly hostile attitude which it has traditionally presented. It continues to insist on the ideal excellence of the free trade theory, and were it to be returned to power it would be bound by its pledges to carry that theory as far into practise as circumstances should permit. This is a fact which it is important not to forget, and which, amid the multiplicity of other considerations now engaging the public thoughts, needs to be steadily emphasized and conspicuously exhibited. Republicans who think that the protective principle has now been so firmly established in the United States as to be beyond the reach of danger deceive themselves. It remains as much as ever the object of Democratic animosity, and eternal vigilance is no less than ever the price of its preservation. There is every reason why during the campaign now impending this great, vital, this paramount issue should be kept to the front, and the president's wisdom in giving it prominence is the greater because of the deceptive sense of security which in this respect prevails. Too many people who depend upon the tariff for their prosperity, for their comfort, for their daily bread are indifferent to the insidious attacks of which it is the object and are allowing themselves to think that there is no longer any occasion for them to rally to its support.

This may seem strange when one recalls the painful experiences through which the country passed during a brief though all too prolonged period of Democratic ascendancy, but the human memory is short and there is always a disposition alike to assume the permanence and to underestimate the value of present blessings. Our protective system can only be maintained by the votes of its adherents, and in order that it may be maintained the Republican party must be kept in power. The president, besides designating the tariff as the paramount issue, outlines a program for the legislative application of the principle involved, which is admirably adapted to derive a maximum of benefit from the protective system and to consolidate the elements of the Republican party."

Good Time to Go Slow.

The sound protectionist is no opponent of tariff revision at the proper time, and has always approved such changes in schedules as conditions seemed to warrant. But he never has and he never will join in the cry for tariff revision in the interest of foreign as against home industries, and that is what very much of the demand for lower duties means. A case directly in point is furnished by the present situation in the cotton manufacturing industry. Owing to the high price of raw material, due partly to anticipated shortage in the cotton crop and largely to speculation, mills are operating on short time or suspending entirely for a season. There is not a cent of duty on cotton, and the rates on cotton goods have been almost unchanged. How can the responsibility for the trouble in the cotton-spinning and cotton-cloth-making industries be laid to the tariff? Fibre and Fabric suggests this question when it says: "We find that the years under the former tariff were the most prosperous in the history of our country. Labor was fully employed, and wages advanced ten to twenty per cent. The present tariff is almost identical, so far as the wool and cotton schedules are concerned, yet the people are being urged to send men to Washington to deliberately open the way for foreign manufacturers to serve America the same as Canada has been served, and kill off a few hundred textile mills and throw thousands of operatives out of their chosen occupation permanently." It is well to have tariff revision when needed, but a revision that will put American manufacturers out of business and American wage-earners out of work and which will surrender our markets to foreigners is not the kind to commend itself to the thoughtful American citizen.

Has the True Ring.

President Taft reminds congress that it still has other pledges to be kept, including legislation providing for the issue of stocks and bonds by interstate railways, the limitation of the power of the federal injunctions, the creating of a national bureau of health and the encouragement of our merchant marine. The letter, as a whole, has the ring of real Republicanism, and undoubtedly will prove a valuable contribution to the literature of the congressional campaign.

No Brand Here.

The Boston Advertiser declares that the Taft tariff program must appeal to every honest man in the party, whether classed as "regular," "progressive," "insurgent" or otherwise. "There is no need for a label to this kind of Republicanism," says the Advertiser. "It is a plank upon which every Republican can stand. It is the same old direct method for handling the tariff and adjusting it to the changing needs from year to year without violence to business, and without stirring political excitement."



IN CHARGE AT WEST POINT



Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., who has become superintendent of the United States Military academy at West Point, is what Supreme Court Justice O'Gorman recently termed "a typical product of New York city." He was born and reared in the old First ward, and there are now in New York men who will tell you that "Tom" Barry was the handsomest boy in the old ward, and that when he came back from West Point on furlough the younger boys were wont to point him out as their hero.

General Barry was one of the popular cadets during the four years he was at the academy. As an athlete he stood in the front rank, and he stood high as a student. In June, 1877, he received his diploma, and as a second lieutenant was assigned to the famous Seventh cavalry, Custer's old command. After three years in the Seventh General Barry was transferred to the infantry arm and assigned to the First infantry as a first lieutenant. Two years later he was promoted captain, and after that passing through every grade until in August, 1903, President Roosevelt made him a brigadier general. In April, 1908, the same president promoted him to his present rank, the highest under the present law that an army officer can attain.

General Barry as superintendent at West Point is the second officer of his rank to hold that post since West Point was founded. The other was Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, who was a major general when appointed superintendent in 1876.

No officer in the army has a finer record than General Barry. In the Spanish war he was an adjutant general, and after the close of that war he saw hard service in the Philippines. When the Cuban government failed to make good several years ago, with the result that the Americans had to recapture the island, General Barry was designated by President Roosevelt as commander-in-chief of the Army of Cuban Pacification, as it was known, and in that capacity he did his work so thoroughly that when the island was for a second time turned back to its own people to rule General Barry was accorded when he left an ovation such as few officers have ever received at home or abroad.

FEDERAL CHIEF OF MINES



In the appointment of Dr. Joseph A. Holmes to be director of the new bureau of mines it is conceded in Washington that probably the best equipped man for the position in the United States has been gained for this important post.

Ever since congress passed the bill creating the bureau and giving it authority to investigate mine disasters, make experiments and suggest means whereby accidents may be decreased and the yearly casualty list shortened, efforts have been made by hundreds of interested persons to have Dr. Holmes selected as chief. The indorsement of all the coal operators' associations has been given, every prominent mining engineer in the country, including John Hays Hammond, has made his plea for Dr. Holmes, and the miners' union has added its efforts in his cause.

Three great delegations visited Washington early in the summer to urge the appointment, the managers of sixty collieries joined in the laudatory chorus, and sixty-two senators put their names to a petition in his behalf.

All this recognition was won by Dr. Holmes while serving as chief technologist of the technological branch of the geological survey. In this capacity he was carrying on in a minor way the work which he now will develop to the fullest extent.

While the operations of the technological bureau have not been widespread, because of lack of funds and authority, still the men under Dr. Holmes were able to diminish mine disasters. They personally saved the lives of many imprisoned miners by going to their rescue in the face of dangers which would have meant death to less experienced men with poorer equipment.

The work of making mines safe has occupied the attention of Dr. Holmes for years, and he has made rapid advancement in the finding of effective means to the end which he has sought. He gained the confidence of labor and capital, and it is well known here that his subordinates are loyalty itself to the chief.

WOMAN WHO COST A MILLION



The series of exquisite gowns worn by Mrs. William B. Leeds of New York, Newport and London, has been the feature of the season at the ultra-fashionable watering place of Deauville, France. She is reported as having had great social success and has given a succession of delightful entertainments. Mrs. William B. Leeds, it will be remembered, is the woman who cost her husband one million dollars, and who refused the importunities of royal and noble suitors who were after her fortune, estimated at thirty times that amount.

Her maiden name was Nannie Stewart. She was the daughter of a wealthy Cleveland banker and was said to be the handsomest girl in Ohio. She married George E. Worthington. They disagreed, and Leeds, also a married man, became infatuated with her. It is said that Leeds paid his wife one million dollars for a divorce. Mrs. Worthington also secured a legal separation from her husband, and three days later the wedding took place.

Leeds made his new bride the present of jewelry worth over a million, a steam yacht, and a two million dollar palace in New York city. While on a visit to Paris, Leeds bought his wife a \$200,000 pearl necklace. She wore this on several occasions, had them unstrung and they were exported in a bag to the United States and entered at the custom house as loose pearls. Then began her battle with the treasury, which has become celebrated. Although the pearls were apparently imported by a Paris jeweler, the customs authorities considered the action a subterfuge and demanded the 60 per cent. customary duty on a necklace. Mrs. Leeds insisted that they were dutiable at 11 per cent, as indiscriminate pearls and won the day and incidentally some \$50,000 which otherwise would have gone to the government.

TO HEAD THE GOULD FAMILY



One of the sons of the very rich who does not believe that his life should be given up to idleness and sports is Kingdon Gould, the eldest of the seven children of George Jay Gould. Kingdon is only twenty-three years old, but he knows a whole lot about his father's interests and, for that matter, about the interests of the entire Gould family. This is as it should be, for he is destined to take his father's place as the head of that multi-millionaire family. He is a well-educated man without evil habits and with a love for work. This week he left to join the rest of the Gould family in Europe. He would have gone with them last spring, but he felt that he wanted to familiarize himself with the Gould railroad system in the southwest. So instead of lolling about the various resorts of the old world he has been working early and late and has gone over every foot of the 9,000 miles of the system, meeting the managers, foremen and even the laborers and studying the conditions. There is hardly a mile of track in the whole system with which he is not familiar.

With the prospect for a continuation and increase in good times Mr. Gould says he is entirely satisfied. Conditions in the southwest are very promising. The only possible deterrent influence is a political one and he believes that will disappear after the fall elections.

MUNYON'S PAW-PAW LIVER PILLS

I want any person who suffers with biliousness, constipation, indigestion or any liver or blood ailment, to try my Paw-Paw Liver Pills. I guarantee they will purify the blood and put the liver and stomach into a healthy condition and will positively cure biliousness and constipation, or I will refund your money.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and GRANULATED EYELIDS

Someone Might Get Hurt. Pietro had drifted to Florida and was working with a gang at railroad construction. He had been told to beware of rattlesnakes, but assured that they would always give the warning rattle before striking.

One hot day he was eating his noon luncheon on a pine log when he saw a big rattler coiled a few feet in front of him. He eyed the serpent and began to shift his legs over the log. He had barely got them out of the way when the snake's fangs hit the bark beneath him.

"Son of a gunga!" yelled Pietro. "Why you no ringa da bell?"—Everybody's Magazine.

"Good-Night and Pleasant Dreams."

Two things mean sweet sleep—a clear conscience and a clean bed. No one is going to put you in a bed they think is not clean, but haven't you noticed sometimes that the pillow cases and sheets have a stale, musty smell, and that they are harsh and have an unpleasant feeling? That is because they are washed with soaps that are full of rosin and strong caustics. There's only one soap for bedding. That is "Easy Task Soap." Pure cocoanut oil, pure borax, naphtha and other healthfully sterilizing and cleansing agents compose "Easy Task Soap," and bedding washed with it is sure to come from the wash so beautiful that it makes the housewife proud.

Pierp's Appetite

J. P. Morgan, Sr., was always a good trencherman in his youth and he has as good an appetite today as he ever had, not only for corned beef and cabbage—his favorite dish—but for other foods. If the Morgan, who gazzled the Teutons with his mathematics when he was a German university post-graduate student, had accepted the chair of mathematics offered to him by Heidelberg, instead of his Yankee corned beef and cabbage it might have been frankfurters and sauerkraut.—New York Press.

Beware the Dog!

A family moved from the city to a suburban locality and were told that they should get a watchdog to guard the premises at night. So they bought the largest dog that was for sale in the kennels of a neighboring dog fancier, who was a German. Shortly afterward the house was entered by burglars, who made a good haul, while the big dog slept. The man went to the dog fancier and told him about it.

"Vell, vat you need now," said the dog merchant, "is a leedle dog to wake up the big dog."—Everybody's.

Perfectly Harmless.

A little girl of three years, whose father had bought her some firecrackers and sky rockets for the Fourth of July, wanted to know what they were for. On being told their purpose, she anxiously inquired if they would hurt anybody. When told they would not, she seemed relieved, and that night, when saying her prayers, she added: "An', Dod, don't 'oo be 'traid of zem poppin' fings when zey make a noise tomorrow, 'tause zey won't hurt 'oo."

Uncle Allen.

"If you're getting old and don't know it," philosophized Uncle Allen Sparks, "you'll find it out when you go back to the town where you grew up and look around for the boys you used to play with when you were a kid."

Let Us Cook Your Breakfast! Serve Post Toasties with cream or milk and notice the pleasure the family finds in the appetizing crispness and flavour of this delightful food. "The Memory Lingers"