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H. H. MULLIN, Editor and Proprietor  
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There is a major-league bee in the bonnet of every bush-league player.

Sand is said to be a sure cure for dyspepsia. It takes grit to swallow it.

They are growing fruit on the former pine lands of the south. Pineapples?

He is a pretty poor press agent who is unable to work the smuggling sensation this fall.

A love of poetry is said to be a sign of insanity. Take your choice between rhyme and reason.

Those rich people who smuggle set a bad example to those poor people who merely steal.

Motion pictures are used to keep hop pickers from jumping contracts and skipping out.

If four-dollar rubber boots sell abroad for 49 cents, what's the matter with going over and getting a pair?

The ricksha coolies of Hong Kong are out on strike. Evidently it's hard to keep peace where there is progress.

If it is true, as a minister says, that there is baseball in heaven, then there must be bush league angels, also.

Scarcity of chorus girls reported from New York. That dread disease, senility, gets the better of them in the long run.

How lucky the coal men are. Just as soon as they begin talking about boosting the price of anthracite along comes a cold wave.

Chile is unlucky about her presidents. To lose two in six weeks is a record which other nations will be perfectly willing to have stand.

In considering extreme fashions some moderation in criticism is to be observed. One hobble skirt does not convict all femininity of lunacy.

A recent divorcee of some sensational notoriety, denies a report that she is going on the stage. For this relief the stage should give thanks.

An Ohio man wants to wager that he can drink a pint of whisky without pausing to take a breath. How'd you like to pass your bottle to a man like that?

Pittsburg has decided that there should be more than 500,000 bacilli in one drop of milk. On thinking it over, we are inclined to side with Pittsburg.

Wisconsin man earns his livelihood by crocheting dollies. Um! After this, one can't see much left in woman's sphere for us young fellows to tackle.

Chicago is to have a new theater equipped with a smoking room for women. However, it won't be strictly up-to-date without an aeroplane landing on the roof.

This country consumed \$36,000,000 worth of peanuts last year. To the country's credit let it be said that this quantity was not all used for political purposes.

It is said to be dangerous to chew gum while bathing in the surf. Aside from the danger, why should any one wish to chew gum while bathing in the surf, anyhow?

A Chicago woman, while wearing a hobble skirt, fell and suffered a broken leg, but what woman wouldn't rather have a fractured leg than be out of style.

It is proposed to build an ocean steamship line to carry nobody but rich people. It is a good idea. Of late the rich, hurrying home from Europe, have been crowding the poor people out of the steerage.

A champion shorthand expert in the west has made a record of 265 words a minute. But it would be interesting to know how this record would stand if matched against the capacity of a thoroughly angry woman.

The Mayor of Boston says that the women of that intellectual center are brighter and better educated than the men, which is the reason so many of the girls do not marry. Boston ought to come down to the level of other towns where little Cupid doesn't care a rap about the intellectualty in the atmosphere if a girl happens to be pretty and lovable and a young man knows how to tell her so in a way to be appreciated.

A telegram from Minoqua, Wis., says a big muskellunge pulled a fisherman from his boat, and had to be shot before it was captured. If it hadn't been for the bullets it is likely the fish would have swallowed the fisherman.

A lace smuggler, who had concealed on his person 350 yards of lace, was detected because two inspectors noticed him perspiring, although it was a cool day. He should have foreseen this natural consequence of excessive reticence and packed a few icebags about him with the lace.

FREE WOOL AGAIN?

IS THAT WHAT FARMERS OF THE COUNTRY WANT?

Short Looking Over of Conditions That Prevalled When the Democrats Were in Power Will Just Now Be Profitable.

The last time the Democrats were in power in the United States they carried out their Free Trade threat and put wool on the free list. The sheep industry of America was destroyed, wool sold for ten cents a pound and farmers took what they could get for their sheep. A dollar a head was the top price. And yet no man, woman or child got a yard of woolen cloth or a suit of woolen clothes a penny cheaper. The effect of free wool was destruction, that's all. The farmers of Missouri, and every other sheep-raising state, lost millions of dollars and nobody received any benefit. One of the Democrats who helped bring about that disaster of fifteen years ago was Champ Clark, of Missouri, the present leader of his party, and he now declares that he learned nothing from the awful lesson of free wool. On the 21st day of last May, while he was making a speech in the House of Representatives, assailing the Republican policy of Protection and announcing to the country what he and his party would do if again entrusted with power, Mr. Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, interrupted him as follows: "Then, if I understand the gentleman, he is in favor of no duty on any article of wool or its products." Mr. Clark replied: "I think it would be a blessing to the American people if it was all wiped out on that schedule."

When he made that remark his Democratic colleagues in the House of Representatives, the men who will write a tariff law if given the chance to do so, greeted it with great applause. What do the farmers think of it? In the years 1893 to 1897, when we had free wool, there was no applause on the Democratic side, or anywhere else. There was only distress and suffering.

He is a Republican. Congressman Charles N. Fowler, of New Jersey, failed of renomination last week but he isn't sulking. He has issued a statement in which he says that he cheerfully acquiesces in the people's action. "I am a Republican," he says. "Indeed, I allow no man to go before me in loyal devotion to the fundamental principles of the Republican party; and therefore I shall continue to fight for those principles in the future as in the past within the ranks of the Republican party."

That's the way to talk. The question now is, as President Taft puts it, whether we shall have in the national house of representatives a Republican or a Democratic majority. Principles are greater than men. To uphold Republican principles, all Republicans must subordinate individual opinions and work together. That sort of action means success. The only alternative is a Democratic victory.

Unintelligent Protectionism. In 1871 there were 25,000,000 sheep in Germany; now there are only 7,000,000. The unintelligent application of the principle of protection is responsible for the enormous decrease. Free wool has made it unprofitable to raise sheep in parts of the empire. Doubtless the scientific schedule framers of the German tariff thought they were doing the right thing when they discouraged the stock raiser, but it is an open question whether the advantage gained by the manufacturer has not been more than offset by the higher price of meat in Germany. Flocks of sheep, aggregating 25,000,000, produced an enormous quantity of mutton, the diminution of which must be held responsible for at least a part of the high price Germans are compelled to pay for meat.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Protection and High Prices. The good prices received for farm products in the United States are cited as an argument in favor of free trade in Canada. Is this logical? If the United States had no protection to industry it is quite improbable that the great centers of industry in which the farm products are bought would have been created. The process, therefore, would not be good. Again, if there were no protection to agriculture in the United States, the demand for farm products might be largely met from abroad. We certainly could increase the supply. In that case the price would go down. If the price paid for produce by our neighbors points in any direction it is to protection and not to free trade.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Encouraging to Foreigners. The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing under date of September 17, says: "The liberal press of England is jubilant at the victory of the Democrats in Maine, and hopes that it means the downfall of protection in America." The downfall of protection in America would be a great boon to British manufacturers and British free traders. Free access to the greatest of markets would be worth billions of dollars to European producers.

OBJECT LESSON FOR AMERICA

Wail From Free Trade England Should Be of Interest to the Voter Just Now.

Bread in London is up one cent a loaf (of four pounds). New price 12 cents a loaf for ordinary, 13 cents for best quality, by agreement of the London Master Bakers' Protective society. In England the bakers' business is in deep distress and throughout the United Kingdom skilled bakers are starving.—New York Press.

And this in free trade England, where for many years "the cheap loaf" has been the fraudulent free trade cry. There is no tariff there to put up the price of bread. It would have been better if there had been a tariff on farm products, for then British agriculture would have thrived instead of almost disappearing as a productive industry, leaving the United Kingdom almost breadless, except for what the rest of the world could supply. As the case stands, bread is high; the "cheap loaf" is no longer cheap; dwindled to a point where British bakers are starving, robbed by free trade of employment and wages, are going without bread. Has the tariff done this? Hardly, since there is no tariff in Great Britain on wheat or flour. No; it is not the tariff, but free trade that has brought all this starvation and misery.

How Will You Vote?

The Republican candidate for congress in this district believes in protection. Every voter knows that in congress he will resist to the utmost every Democratic effort to destroy protection and return to Democratic free trade, or worse yet, the tariff for revenue system.

The Democratic candidate for congress in this district does not believe in protection, but in free trade, or worse yet, the tariff for revenue system. Every voter knows that in congress he would count one in every Democratic assault upon the Republican principle of protection.

We tried the Democratic system in the four awful years from 1893 to 1897.

We have had protection and prosperity since that time.

Patriotism, as well as personal interests and the interests of the wife and children, points out the Republican path of duty.

Think It Over.

Democrats talk as if the country were on the verge of ruin. Is it?

Wages were never higher. Our factories were never busier. Our railroads never had a greater mileage or a larger number of locomotives and cars in use every minute of the day and night.

There never were so few idle men. Farmers never had so good a market for the products of their farms. Prosperity never was more marked or more general.

Where is the distress? Where are the soup houses? Where are the Coxey's armies? What industry is on the decline? What workman who wants work falls to find it? Think it over.

Still Tearing 'Em Down.

The recent declaration of Democracy's leader, Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, in favor of free wool and the applause of all the Democratic congressmen when he made it, show that he and his party still stand on the old free trade platform. In 1897, Mr. Clark made another Democratic speech and said:

"I am a free trader, and proudly take my stand with Sir Robert Peel, Richard Cobden, John Bright and Henry George. . . . If I had my way today sir, I would tear them (custom houses) all down from turret to foundation stone."

Roosevelt's Warm Indorsement.

We have the right to appeal to the people from the standpoint alike of national and state achievement. In the last eighteen months a long list of laws embodying legislation most heartily to be commended as combining wisdom with progress has been enacted by congress and approved by President Taft.—Theodore Roosevelt, at the New York Republican State Convention, September 25th.

True Republican Spirit.

"My party can afford to be defeated," said Controller Prendergast at Saratoga recently. "It cannot afford to be wrong." This efficient officer of the greater city expressed what every honest man believes. The spirit that temporizes and compromises with evil in the hope of retaining office is one which deserves neither commendation nor success.—Troy Record.

Remember This?

When the Democrats were last in power in the United States a million men walked the streets of our great cities begging for work.

They did not say: "Here is my labor. I want to sell it at so much a day."

They said: "Give me anything you please for my labor. My wife and babies are hungry."

Mr. Sherman emerges from the contest absolutely free from the suspicion of any underhanded dealing.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

DARING YOUNG SKY PILOT



Walter Richard Brookins, the youthful sky pilot who made the successful flight from Chicago to Springfield, belongs in the aviation game by right of having been born in the city Wright brothers have given such great fame. He is a Dayton, Ohio, boy, who has been over a great deal of America and Canada, having been for a time a driver of racing automobiles before taking up air flying.

Brookins is just past twenty-two years old. He observed his last birthday July 11 by making record flights at Atlantic City, N. J. It was at this meet that he broke the then world record for high flight for the third time by driving his machine in a series of spectacular dashes to the height of 6,200 feet. Brookins' parents are Americans. Both his father and mother are flying, and he has two brothers and one sister.

Walter attended the public schools of Dayton and managed, between learning to run automobiles and watching the Wright brothers practise with their gliding machine, to graduate from the Dayton high school. That is as far as he got with theoretical schooling. After that he went into the world and became an automobile man of more than ordinary skill. He perfected himself to such an extent in that profession that he decided to try to become an aviator.

The Wrights knew quite a little about Brookins as a boy. In their observations of his automobile experiences they recognized him as a safe man for their venturesome calling. They told Walt he might have a trial. Young Brookins began as a pupil of the Wrights the latter part of last March. He practised about five hours before he went up for his first flight alone. After that he kept training daily with Orville Wright. He was the first man trained by Orville Wright and it was not long before he was entrusted with the training of others of the Wright school.

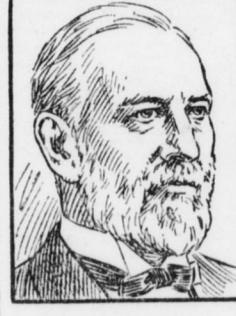
Brookins' first big meet, really his first public appearance outside the Wright reservation at Dayton, was at Indianapolis last June, and he immediately started in breaking world records.

Hitherto Brookins has confined his attempts at record-breaking to his specialties of height, quick turning and slow flights. He holds the world's record for the latter now, it being 21 miles an hour. This is almost as essential in the training of an aviator as is quickness in turning, both demonstrating the operator's control of his machine and the sense of oneness with his machine that he must have to be successful.

Since he started flying independently of the coaching of his trainer Brookins has made brilliant exhibitions at Indianapolis, Montreal, Atlantic City, Toronto, Detroit, Asbury Park, N. J., Boston and through the middle of Illinois on his wonderful flight from Chicago to Springfield.

It is for his coolness and intelligence that the Wrights have given him so many responsible opportunities of flight. Personally he is a clean, alert, self-controlled young man. He has no vices. He is a wholesome, energetic man.

CONSERVED HIS OWN LIFE



Henry Wallace, the new head of the National Conservation congress, is himself a living example of the possibilities in conservation of human life. Thirty years ago, while holding the pastorate of a United Presbyterian church at Morning Sun, Iowa, he was informed by his physician that his days were numbered and that his only hope of prolonging life for even a reasonably short time was to get out of the pulpit. He did not wait to preach a farewell sermon; he went back to the farm and commenced anew the simple life. Today, at seventy-four he is a vigorous and healthy man, doing his full day's labor every day and with intellect as keenly alive to every issue of the time.

Mr. Wallace's special interest in the work came to a head when he consented to associate himself with others in the work of the Roosevelt Country Life commission appointed a few years ago to inquire into the needs of the farms and suggest methods of improving the life of the rural community. On that commission he was associated with Gifford Pinchot, President Bailey, President Butterfield and others.

The presidency of the National Conservation association came to Mr. Wallace wholly unsuspected. Before he had thought of attending the convention he stated clearly the demand of the friends of conservation. He said:

"The people of the west demand that the government shall protect the remaining resources of the nation as yet under the control of the nation from spoliation, by placing them under a cabinet officer or officers who are not merely honest, but of whose integrity and efficiency there is not the shadow of doubt, men whose affiliations have not heretofore been with the spoilers. Anything short of this will invoke the wrath of an already outraged and indignant people."

LEADER OF 'PROGRESSIVES'



In the battle between the regular and progressive Republicans in New York state one of the most prominent leaders of the latter and the principal leader before Colonel Roosevelt assumed command was Lloyd C. Griscom, diplomat and former ambassador to Italy, and the chairman of the Republican committee of New York county. When, after his relinquishment of his diplomatic post at Rome, he began to mix in the politics of the metropolis, the old leaders were inclined to be jocosely at his expense, called him an amateur and said he had many things to learn.

Mr. Griscom is a native of Philadelphia, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a lawyer. Before being admitted to the bar in New York city, which was in 1896, he became secretary to Ambassador Bayard at the court of St. James. In 1897 he was deputy district attorney of New York. At the outbreak of the Spanish war he volunteered his services, was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster and served four months in Cuba as aide-camp to Major General Wade. Then he resigned to enter the diplomatic service and was appointed secretary to the legation at Constantinople. He afterward served in Persia, Japan and Brazil and was decorated by the shah of Persia and received the order of Bolivar from the government of Venezuela.

NEW GRAND ARMY COMMANDER



John E. Gilman of Massachusetts, who was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the forty-fourth national encampment, has an enviable record as a soldier and citizen. He belonged to the noted Twelfth Massachusetts, a regiment which vies with the First Minnesota as having lost the largest percentage of the men it carried into any single action. Commander Gilman fought bravely with his regiment through all its battles until at Gettysburg he lost his right arm by a wound from a shell. He joined the Grand Army in 1868, and has since been zealous and active in its service. During the dark days of the order he was one of the mainstays, and has held nearly every office within the gift of his comrades as a reward for his fidelity and ability. He was elected commander of the department of Massachusetts in 1899, and gave that great department an efficient and satisfactory administration.

Commander-in-Chief Blackmar selected him for his adjutant general. He traveled with that official all over the United States, and made friends wherever he went. Commander-in-Chief King continued him after the lamented death of Blackmar, and he added to his popularity in that position. For years he has been the head of the Soldiers' Relief commission of Boston.

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Tit for Tat. Lloyd C. Griscom, in an interview in New York, said of party dissensions:

"They are animated by a nasty spirit, a tit-for-tat spirit; and they go from bad to worse.

"It's like the case of the engaged couple at the seaside dance. The young man, a little jealous, said coldly to his fiancée at supper: 'Let me see—was it you I kissed in the conservatory?'"

"'About what time?' the young girl answered, with a little laugh."

"Thank You's." The man who is not thankful for the lessons he learned in adversity didn't learn any.

There must be plenty of thankfulness in the world if those who have loved and lost could know just what they have lost.

"Why are you giving thanks? They took \$10,000 from you in Wall street a little while ago, didn't they?"

"Yes; but I got out with \$20 they didn't know I had."—Judge.

Heart's Trouble. "Faint heart never won fair lady." "Faint heart has no business to try to win anything; faint heart ought to see a doctor."

Economy is the art of living although you are poor when you are really not so; whereas, if you are really poor and live that way that's stinginess.

Toothsome Tid-Bits

Can be made of many ordinary "home" dishes by adding

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