

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Why doesn't Zeppelin experiment with submarines?

New York continues to grow in every way but good.

There is hope, indeed. Nevada has shut down on gambling.

If Count Zeppelin isn't discouraged, have you any reason to be?

Aeroplane are good for round shoulders and hollow chests.

These are golden days for the railroads, as well as the farmers.

A number of London people have appendicitis. That's one style we set, anyhow.

An Englishman has invented a tri-plane. We presume it falls three times as hard.

A \$10,000,000 shoe corporation has been formed in Massachusetts. Now watch the cowhide.

New York spends \$35,000,000 a year on charity, and even at that New York is a bad place to go broke in.

Poughkeepsie court enjoins a husband from speaking to his wife for 30 days. Now stand aside and listen to wife!

New York paper claims "4,700,000 souls" for New York. Nonsense! The census showed only that number of people.

New York man resigns a \$4,000 position because there's not enough work to do. You just can't please some people.

A Massachusetts man has invented a flexible rolling pin which, we trust, will not make the pie crust more rubbery than ever.

According to the astronomers there is an unusual amount of moisture on Mars just now. Canning time perspiration, no doubt.

If a woman asks \$5,000 damages for jabbing herself with her own hatpin, how much would she earn by putting out somebody else's eye?

Now that sharks are known to be good food they become doubly useful, for they have always provided a superior quality of fish stories.

A Chicago woman asked a divorce because her husband wore her undergarments. This is a case where clothes make the man trouble.

A man at Scranton, Pa., who claims to have a hen that lays seven eggs a day should be hired by party campaign committees to claim elections.

Here's a Boston preacher calling Newport "the vestibule of hell." This will disappoint many Newporters who thought they were really on the inside.

An American promoter is about to build an amusement park in Rome. The ancient ruins will have to put in vaudeville attractions to hold the crowds.

If you knew what a woman was doing all the time, you wouldn't worry so much—or else you would worry more. Settle that with your conscience.

Connecticut man shot himself in the head ten times and still lives. That's what Connecticut men get for substituting wooden nutmegs for genuine vines.

The per capita circulation of the United States is now \$35.03. Almost any paragraph that comments on this will have his share if somebody will lend him \$35.

One authority advises dyspeptics to eat a teaspoonful of sand with each meal. And just after a doctor told us not to put sugar on our oatmeal! Now what'll we do?

A New York walter recently bought \$100,000 worth of government bonds. Just what his jocular patrons no doubt advised him time and again to do with the quarters they tipped him.

Wisconsin man loses an eye by being jabbed with a hatpin while he was kissing his wife good-by, in the morning. Experienced husbands have learned to dodge such perils.

Pacific coast artillerymen made nine hits out of ten shots at a distance of three miles with five-inch guns in a fog. How would you like to play cannon ball pool with those fellows?

"Fighting Bob" Evans says the airship is a more pleasing and would amount to nothing as a weapon of war. "Fighting Bob" may be pardoned for clinging to an old-fashioned faith in the efficacy of the battleship.

The New England swain who started to foreclose a mortgage which he held on the name of the father of the girl who refused his attention ought to have his attention called to the fact that even melodrama long ago dropped this once popular form of love's cruel revenge.

WHY HOGS ARE HIGH

PEOPLE HAVE THE MONEY TO PURCHASE MEAT.

Well-Paid American Workers Are Able to Eat All the Hogs the Farmers Can Raise—Some Pertinent Facts.

The Iowa farmer is selling his hogs at nine dollars per hundred or more. What enables him to receive such a price?

The answer is that the people of the United States are practically all employed in occupations which give back fair returns. The people have the money with which to buy pork.

Why do the people of the United States have plenty to do?

The answer is they have plenty to do because they produce nearly everything which they wear or use. They do not import from China, Japan and India the products of the cheapest labor in the world.

If the American ports were all thrown open in the interest of the consumer to give him cheap goods, the consumer would be the first man injured. The consumer is carried in the imagination as a man who draws a salary. If all our manufactured products were made in other lands, he would not be drawing a salary. He would be out of employment.

Under no circumstances could he compete with China, Japan or even France or Belgium.

Why are cattle and hogs cheaper in Canada than in the states? The answer is Canada does not have people enough to consume her own products. She must ship abroad. Give Canada people enough to consume her own products and certain classes of farming will be just as profitable in Canada as in the states.

When the Canadian farmer has all he can do to grow the necessary products for Canada he will become a rich man.

Why is cattle and grain growing in Argentine and Australia not as profitable as in the United States?

The answer is the farmers of Argentine and Australia are compelled to ship all their surplus products abroad. If the people of Argentine and Australia were in sufficient numbers to consume all their own products every farmer in those countries would grow rich.

The question is now up to the American farmer relative to the surrender of the American market to the foreign manufacturer.

When that is done, the American farmer will find himself on an equality with the farmers in Australia and Argentine. They have plenty of products, but no consumers.

By the influence of the free traders there is no duty upon the higher-priced gloves for ladies. As a consequence all such gloves are made in France. There is a protective duty on men's gloves, and they are made in America. The manufacturers of gloves for ladies are growing rich on the open American market.

The large department stores in New York and Chicago are the manufacturers of gloves for ladies and their factories are in France. They are making millions out of their free-trade privileges. This same thing would happen in other industries if put to the test. The only difference would be that if free trade were adopted in relation to all manufactured products, the American market would not be so good as it is now, for the people would not have the means with which to buy.

The Iowa farmer would be broken-hearted if he were notified today that the price of hogs had gone down to \$3.50 per hundred. The Iowa farmer had better think this question over, regardless of any particular friends he may have among the politicians.

What is friendship to a farmer when the price of his hogs might go down from \$9 to \$3.50?

If the Democrats visit the penalties of the lower tariff on the people of Iowa, they will soon be found praying for the rocks and mountains to fall upon them to hide them.—Des Moines Capital.

Some New Tails.
"The history of the Democratic party has been a long story of flirting with unsound finance. In the old days it was state banks, in the 70's it was fiat money, in the 90's it was an attempt to dilute the honest dollar with silver, and in 1908 it was the guaranty of bank deposits. To what like-like vagary will they become the tail next?"—Fosteria Review.

Roosevelt on the Tariff.
At St. Louis Colonel Roosevelt defended the present position of the Republican party in regard to the tariff. He said the party was united on the doctrine that "the tariff should be such as to equalize the cost of production here and abroad, and that it should be regulated by a commission."

Taft's Economics.
"On the question of economy the Taft administration has made a record. Instead of the gradual increase in demands for the various departments there has been a practical scaling of estimates without hampering efficiency until the estimates of the cost of government under Taft are placed at \$1,996,552,051, against \$1,136,454,697 under the last Cleveland regime. Here elsewhere, he never has noted, has talked little and accomplished much."—Commercial Tribune.

PUTS THE ISSUE SQUARELY

Col. Roosevelt Sets Forth the Position of the Parties on the Tariff Question.

Ex-President Roosevelt gave the Republican tariff doctrine in his St. Louis speech as follows:

"Now, my friends, one of the questions about which there has been much discussion the last year or so is the tariff, and it seems to me that, from our standpoint, from the Republican standpoint, the issue is much clearer than some people would have us believe. I cheerfully admit that there was a time when, if our opponents had acted with reasonable wisdom they might have caused us some trouble; but they proved worthy of the trust that we have had in them, and they did not act with reasonable wisdom; they let the opportunity go by, and now I think matters have cleared so that we can state our position in a way that will entitle us not only to the support of all the members of our own party, but to the support of all independent and progressive citizens."

"The Republican party is united on the doctrine officially set forth in its national platform two years ago, that the tariff shall be such as substantially to equalize the cost of production here and abroad. As the cost of production is labor cost, this means primarily that the duties should be great enough to continue to give our laboring men that higher standard of living which primarily distinguishes the American wage worker from the wage worker of other and less fortunate countries. Now, not only is this the doctrine of the Republican party, but I believe it is the doctrine of the overwhelming majority of the American people. If our opponents do not believe that I most earnestly hope they will make the fight squarely on that issue."

Why Democratic Success?
Democratic success cannot come through any exploitation of Democratic action; it cannot come through any reference to what the Democratic party did the last time it was in power; it cannot come through any promises that the Democratic platform has made for the future, for the only promise that is made at all emphatic by any Democratic speaker or paper is the threat to pass through the house a tariff for revenue only, and the people of the country are not ready to accept a revision of that sort. The question then arises, will the Democratic party without a record of anything accomplished and only with a history that cannot be repeated, expect to be returned to power simply because of a dissatisfaction and unrest that has swept over the country because of the higher cost of living, when it can be shown beyond question that in no way can the higher cost of living be attributed to the last Republican revision of the tariff.

Arguments That Count.
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.—Capitol Hill (Okla.) News.

A Sample "Argument."
A few weeks ago a man was holding forth on the iniquities of the tariff, when one of the bystanders asked him just what particular thing he could name that was wrong about it.

"Look at how shoes have gone up," he said. "Why didn't they take the duty off hides and reduce it on boots and shoes? It is plain robbery."

The bystander happened to have a "Spike A" in his pocket and pulled it out. "Let's see what they did do about hides and shoes," he said. "Here it is: 'Hides placed on free list; boots and shoes, tariff reduced 60 per cent.' Is that what made the price of shoes go up?"

But the growler kept on growling if it wasn't hides and leather, it must be something else and that is about the unusual amount of information possessed by loud-mouthed critics of the new tariff.—Burlington (Col.) Republican.

If wages and conditions are not better here than in other countries, why do a million wage-earners a year seek homes in the United States?

Election of Little Importance.
Mr. Taft says wisely that the New York election of this year has nothing to do with the presidential election of two years hence. Not for the Republicans had the Democrats nominated Gaylor it would have meant much for them, since, in the event of Gaylor's election, he would have become their presidential candidate as inevitably as Cleveland did after his election in New York in 1882. A party which is looking only for a winner may even take Dix in the event of his election.

IN THE LIMELIGHT

WELLMAN OF BALLOON FAME



Walter Wellman, who failed in his daring attempt to cross the Atlantic in the big dirigible balloon America has had a career of thrilling adventure. He was born in Mentor, Ohio, November 3, 1850, and is of English descent. When fifteen years old he established a paper at Sutton, Neb. In 1876 he went to Philadelphia and abandoned the country newspaper field for the metropolitan. He had barely attained his majority when he established the Cincinnati Evening Post. Soon afterward he became a free lance in journalism.

In the early eighties for a year or two he was city editor of the Chicago Herald. He covered the legislative sessions at Springfield and was sent to Washington as correspondent. At the national capital he scored frequent newspaper triumphs and soon won recognition for his judgment and powers of analysis, particularly in reporting political campaigns.

His first voyage of discovery was made in 1892, when, commissioned by the Chicago Herald, he established the spot on which Columbus landed on San Salvador. Arctic exploration next cast its lure about Mr. Wellman. In fifteen years he made five trips into the frozen north. In 1894 he led an expedition, reaching 81 degrees north. He placed many new islands on the map and made such a valuable collection of scientific data that his second voyage north in 1898 aroused keen interest among geographers.

In 1906 he announced that he would seek the pole by aerial route. He had a dirigible balloon built and it was taken to Spitzbergen, but it turned out to be defective and the trip that year had to be abandoned. The next year found Mr. Wellman back at his camp on Dane's island, with a rebuilt balloon. A start was made September 2, but a furious gale came up and drove the airship back. A landing was made on a glacier.

Two years later, in 1900, Mr. Wellman was back for the third time at Dane's island with the America, again remodeled. When the start was made, after covering 32 miles the equilibrium parted. The big dirigible was towed back to its landing place, when a gust of wind carried it careening over the ice hummocks and it exploded.

The discovery of the pole by Peary took away the main lure of arctic voyages, and Mr. Wellman, turning his thoughts in another direction, announced last July that he would try a transatlantic voyage by airship. This also proved disastrous after he had covered over 500 miles of the distance to Europe.

In abandoning their craft the crew of the airship America lowered themselves into the lifeboat which swung beneath it. Then they cast the lifeboat off and were afloat on the sea. The airship, relieved of the weight of the lifeboat, shot high into the air and was blown away rapidly. The transfer of the Wellman party from the lifeboat to the steamer Trent, which picked them up, was made with great difficulty.

LEADER IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS



One of the recognized leaders in public affairs is the Rev. Washington Gladden. For half a century in New York, Massachusetts and Ohio Dr. Gladden has been a great influence in the church, society and politics. His friends declare that it is due to his influence and efforts that public morality in Columbus was advanced to a higher plane.

Prior to 1884 the state election in Ohio always preceded the national election by a month. Every four years on this account there was a condition of vast turmoil when the different political influences were at work. Dr. Gladden was pastor of the First Congregational church of Columbus when he set at the work of public reform.

His first appeal was for a change in the election law. He wrote about the evils of the system, and sent out a petition for signatures at his own expense. A few dollars thus expended enabled him to arouse popular enthusiasm and his point was carried.

In 1900 Dr. Gladden, to defeat antagonistic interests in the Columbus city council, announced himself as an aldermanic candidate and was elected. He served two years, taking an active and important part in street railway, gas, electric light and interurban policies.

It took some bravery to attempt to amend the constitution of a great state like Ohio, and time and energy to oppose a great political organization, but Dr. Gladden proved his mettle, and he is generally recognized today as a great vital force in the uplifting of important community interests.

NOW GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK



Lieutenant Governor Horace White of Syracuse became governor of the state of New York when Charles E. Hughes retired to go upon the Supreme court bench at Washington. For three months Mr. White will be governor of the Empire state and, logically, he should succeed himself, the chosen of the people. But, though unanimously nominated two years ago for lieutenant governor, his name was not even mentioned at the recent nominating convention at Saratoga. The new governor will do his work for a brief three months, but his political career, once so brilliantly promising, his friends feel, is closed in all probability.

Belonging to one of the most prominent and respected families in the state, possessing all the advantages of education and social position and of an orator and genial gentleman of the most polished manners. Governor White, at the age of forty-five, finds himself beyond the pale so far as further political preferment is concerned, although there may come a rehabilitation and a restoration to public favor in years hence.

And all this because of his lamentable connection with the People's Mutual Life Association and League of Syracuse. Mr. White all along has maintained that he did no wrong and that what he did was in his capacity as legal adviser, but to the skirts of the lieutenant governor has clung enough of the onus of the transaction to injure his immediate future politically.

HEADS THE WOMAN TEACHERS



In 1905 Miss Grace C. Strachan placed herself at the head of the army of women teachers at Brooklyn, N. Y., in their fight for better pay. Her ambition was to see the day when her associates would receive as much pay for their services as the janitors. She made her point plain by demonstrating that the average pay of women teachers at Washington, D. C., was not equal to that received by the city dog catcher.

She is now president of the Interborough Association of Women School Teachers of the City of New York, and has perfected an ideal organization. As the head of 15,000 women school teachers she is trying to have the state of New York place male and female teachers upon an equal pay basis. Three bills to bring about this were vetoed, but the fight is still in progress.

Her great effort has been to make the organization work as a unit. She has been discouraged by business men and politicians, but a champion was found in the late Senator Patrick H. McCaree, who introduced her first bill in behalf of the movement.

She maintains that women should receive equal pay with men for the same work, and she is receiving a good deal of popular encouragement.

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

DROPS
TRADE MARK
CURES
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA
NEURALGIA and
KIDNEY TROUBLE
"S-DROPS" taken internally, rid the blood of the poisonous matter and solids which are the direct cause 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 Brewton, 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 nothing that gave the relief obtained from 'S-DROPS.' I shall ever owe it to my physician 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 "S-DROPS," and test it yourself.
"S-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 Blue Bottle, "S-DROPS" (500 Doses) \$1.00. For Sale by Druggists.
SWANSON RHEUMATISM CURE COMPANY,
Dept. 50, 160 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

How's Business?
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.

\$ Aim the \$ Ad. Gun TRUE
It's hot weather, advertising cool things. Mr. Merchant. When it's cold, about warmth. You know what people want, when they want 'em. Profit thereby. Send your eggs today for your ad. in this paper.
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