

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Jupiter Pluvius is a bit of a tease.
Even a perfect climate has its off days.

Any garb that is waterproof is the fall style in raincoats.

Where is the use in carrying a hobbled woman to a dance?

Cholera, like its undesirable citizens, Europe may keep at home.

Sunshine is all right, but the hunter's moon has its excellencies also.

King Manuel thinks of coming to the United States, which is a very nice country.

Eight women's clubs at Panama. Between clubs and spades the big job will go through.

How much easier "aeroplane" would be to pronounce if we could only call it "aeroplane."

There are times when the "I-told-you-so" man is more of a nuisance than ever before.

Cuba hopes some day to get its storms trained to pick bananas, but not to damage shipping.

It is proposed that all the concealed weapons and their bearers be sent to the Panama canal to fortify it.

A professor calls for a Supreme Court of Science. Would any two experts agree on any proposition?

Persons of slender means will be glad to learn that they can purchase radium now for only \$2,100,000 an ounce.

In the present stage of aviation it is much easier to effect insurance on a flying machine than on the man who flies it.

Any remote corner of the world may wake up some morning soon to find a badly damaged balloon in its back yard.

Decision that the "exaggerated ego" does not imply actual insanity doubtless will cause many people to breathe sighs of relief.

Dogfish is all right as food, says the United States fish commission. We shall all have a chance to try it—as halibut, probably.

Evidently the Japanese minister who wants to build sixteen dreadnoughts is not afraid of the airship is going to drop on them.

"Only once," writes a correspondent of the New York Sun, "have I met a woman who stuttered." Women have no time to stutter.

Up-to-date aviators like the rain because it kills the wind and not because it makes the plowing easier when they alight unexpectedly.

"Never pin your faith to a woman who says she will be ready in five minutes—and is!" says Life. Are there any women like that?

The remarkable persistency of women of wealth in trying to bring jewels into this country illegally suggests that "smugglermania" is but a fashionable variation of kleptomania.

A man in New York was buried under tons of granulated sugar. He was dug out in time, but few men have had his experience of facing a death so sweet.

Autumn sunshine is an excellent thing to store up before the semi-hibernation which winter forces upon many persons who shrink from cold weather.

A St. Louis man stood up for three hours in one of the busiest streets after being dead. Evidently the St. Louis policemen are not in the habit of compelling people to "move on."

Another millionaire has married a chorus girl. It looks as if the millionaires had formed a combination to put the musical comedy shows out of business.

This country's crop of corn, oats, wheat, barley and potatoes amounts to 5,275,000,000 bushels for the year, but pessimistic people will complain because there has been a small yield of choke-cherries.

Pellagra is said to come from the use of moldy cornmeal baked and eaten without trimmings. Cornmeal made of wholesome grain, well buttered and with maple syrup, will not suffer in reputation.

It is proposed to have petroleum paths across the Atlantic so that people may go to and come from Europe without being shaken up. However, the customs inspectors will continue to watch at this end.

In deciding that a husband is not compelled to support his mother-in-law, a New York court hands down the dictum that a man does not marry his wife's whole family. Nevertheless, the average wife will insist that it is from her side of the house that the children inherit their beauty.

PARTY IS UNITED

REPUBLICANS A UNIT ON THE TARIFF QUESTION

Adequate Protection to American Workingmen is the Object—Taft and Roosevelt Think Alike on the Proposition.

Those who would like to see a split between Taft and Roosevelt are making much of the latter's recent declaration that the tariff plank in the New York platform is not entirely satisfactory to him. They argue that Roosevelt is not in accord with the president's tariff program.

Regardless of what he said about the action of the Saratoga convention, Colonel Roosevelt left no room for doubt as to where he stands on the tariff question. In the speech he made in St. Louis.

"The situation," he said, "is much clearer than some people would have us believe. The Republican party is united on the doctrine that the tariff shall be such as substantially to equalize the cost of production here and abroad. As the cost of production is mainly labor cost, the duty should be great enough to continue to give our laboring men the standard of wages they have now. It seems to me, and I think to the people of this country, that the methods heretofore followed in making tariffs are ineffective in correctly and justly applying this principle. We wish to give proper protection to business and above all to the workmen, as a matter of right and justice and not as a matter of favor or preference. Therefore, we feel that there should be a tariff commission to furnish congress with the information necessary to carry this principle into effect. Each schedule should be revised by itself in accordance with the facts developed by the commission. This will prevent log-rolling and the far-reaching disturbance of business which necessarily comes when all the schedules are revised in a lump.

That is the Taft program exactly. A tariff board is gathering the material necessary for an intelligent revision of the tariff, and the president long ago began exerting his influence to bring about revising by individual schedules. Whatever discrepancies may be found in Roosevelt's utterances in St. Louis should settle all questions as to what his tariff beliefs are. Furthermore, it is a clear and accurate statement of the attitude of the Republican party.—Cleveland Leader.

The Tariff and Prices. "Advances in the cost of living are only the local reflection of a tendency that is world-wide, and cannot be truthfully said to be due to the present tariff."—New York Republican Platform.

A simple, direct and accurate statement—one that should be emphasized in every possible way during the next six weeks. There is widespread and for the present successful misrepresentation. Those who think little or not at all have been told the tariff is responsible for the high cost of things, and they are credulous. It will take effect to combat and overthrow this popular misconception, but it can be done.

It can be done because the facts are exactly as stated by the Republican platform. The new tariff, on an average, reduced duties—did not increase them. So far, therefore, as it has influence its tendency is toward lowering prices by making importation more easy. This is fact No. 1. Every newspaper that says or implies that a duty is a tax that is added to the price and paid by the consumer in effect declares that the Payne-Aldrich act has made prices lower than they would have been if it had not been enacted. Fact No. 2 is that the rise of prices has been as great or greater elsewhere in the world where our custom laws do not run. Fact No. 3 is that the advance of prices has been as great or greater on articles on the free list or on articles of which we produce a surplus than on protected articles. With these three facts as stones it will be possible to slay the Goliath of misrepresentation which is advertised as an unbeatable champion.—New York Globe.

Should Appeal to the Nation. The program of the Republicans is the only one which will carry out the wishes of the nation as a whole. That program contemplates the fixing of the tariff rates at approximately the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. Then American producers and workers will be sufficiently protected against cheap foreign labor, and at the same time the duties which have enabled men in some lines of industry to amass great fortunes without giving a full equivalent for them, will be removed.

Helping the Filipinos. The Philippine legislature has reconvened and meets under encouraging conditions. The islands are making progress politically and materially. One striking feature is supplied in the fact that the government has a surplus of \$1,000,000, this being the result of the favorable workings of the new United States tariff law, which was very liberal to the Philippines. With the money on hand it will be possible to prosecute various public works the benefits of which will be shared by all the people.

South Turns to Republican Party. It has taken the country below Mason and Dixon's line a long time to overcome the effects of a century of slave-holding paternalism and the fearful ravages of the war of secession, but that time has arrived. The south is turning its attention to manufacturing, the building of railroads and the general development of its natural resources. It has infant industries and those interested in them want them protected by the tariff, to the utmost.

MR. TAFT AND WATERWAYS

President's Speech an Appeal to Patriotism on a Subject of National Interest.

The president's waterways speech is an appeal to patriotism on that subject. It is not an enunciation of new nationalism, for no nationalism has ever existed as respects our river and harbor problem. Mr. Taft wants nationalism established, and all future improvements based on it.

There can be no question of the president's facts, nor any quarrel with the soundness of his argument. We all know the evils of the system of appropriations hitherto made. Hundreds of millions have been wasted by it, and only meager returns secured from the money with reason justifying its investment. We have gone upon the proposition that Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all not only a farm, but a navigable river, and we have drawn upon him for the water. We have struck his wallet with our rod, and obtained enormous sums for a very small volume of fluid.

The president would change this. He would not stint meritorious projects. On the contrary, he would provide the more money for them by cutting off appropriations for small projects which have their root in personal schemes and congressional "pull."

It is easier asked than granted. The pork barrel rests on human nature and congressional temptation. You tickle me and I'll tickle you runs through much of the business of men, both public and private. And the pork barrel the president discusses is not the only one that exists. Uncle Sam is supposed to be rich enough to give us all a public building, and is made to "run up" houses in some queer places.

Still, firmly based as the system is, and difficult of overturning, it should be overturned. The president's appeal should be granted. Some means should be provided for conserving treasury funds as respects drafts upon them not dictated by undoubted public necessities. Senators and representatives seeking re-election, and to make themselves the more "solid" at home, should not be permitted longer to vote themselves campaign contributions from the national purse.

Public sentiment alone can effect the desired result, and this should form on the president's views. The next congress will be called upon to deal with the matter, and it is not too soon to begin discussion. Who are on the president's side on a question distinctly non-political?

NO CAMPAIGN AGAINST LAW

Opposition to Payne Tariff Bill is Spasmodic and by No Means General.

There is no campaign against the Payne tariff law, despite the hasty predictions of last spring. The bill has now been in force one year. There is some agitation against it, as there is against every tariff law. The arguments used against it, however, differ with every individual. They are controlled by local conditions. There is no steady, constant pressure against the whole document. There will be none.

This situation is remarkable, because this law has been more criticized probably than any other. This is an age of ready criticism. Former periods did not have "literary" magazines and Babies' Home Journals in the argument. Yet the attacks on the bill are made each man for himself, just as the different sections of the country wanted different articles protected while the bill was in preparation.

The chief arguments heard against the Payne tariff are matters of detail. They are urged by protectionists. Senator Cummins, the insurgent, is one of the strongest protectionists in the country. Even Democratic critics of the bill, like Governor Marshall, declare for protection. Only one prominent Democrat, Governor Folk, takes an intelligent issue with the whole law. He declares the tariff is an evil. The Payne law is only a form of the evil. The way out is free trade.

That is at least intelligent criticism, with an intelligible alternate. Governor Folk can notice nevertheless that the country has not adopted free trade. This is a protectionist country, and nothing shows it more clearly than his present solitude on a free-trade platform. The merits of the Payne bill must be considered with the doctrine of protection accepted as the prevailing American opinion.

Even in England free traders are shaky. In America they are chiefly anxious to be called by some other name, though their purposes are unchanged.

"The Republicans have no chance to win here," announces the Spanish premier. Did you ever hear a more successful imitation of a noise like a Democratic county chairman?

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

States Aid in Cholera Precautions



WASHINGTON.—Dr. William K. Rucker of the public health and marine hospital service, recently left Ellis Island for Boston to confer with Commissioner of Immigration George B. Billings, the port medical staff and officials of the state board of health regarding the new and comprehensive plan for guarding the United States against possible danger from cholera suspects coming from Russia and Italy. This plan contemplates a surveillance of immigrants from the infected districts to their final destination in the United States, even though it be in a remote settlement of the west. Surgeon General Walter Wyman and his officers have worked days and nights perfecting the details and now believe that with the co-operation of state and municipal health authorities which they request, a cholera epidemic in the United States would be practically impossible.

The new system, which is supplementary to the rigorous medical examinations now made provides for a registry of immigrants from Russia and Italy by the immigrant inspectors at each port on the Atlantic coast.

The bureau has prepared a blank for the use of the inspectors whereby a simple system of checking and the writing in of the name of the immigrant and the town, street and number to which he is going will make a complete record of his origin and destination.

At the close of the day these "destination cards" will be collected by the chief medical officer and immediately mailed to state boards of health.

The state health official in return will be requested to mail the cards to the local boards of health. The theory is that should a case of cholera break out the local officials would immediately be able to identify it and take prompt measures, should the records show that the place harbored persons coming from a cholera infested district.

The treasury department and the department of commerce and labor have formally approved Doctor Wyman's plan, hence it goes into operation with all the force of the government behind it as far as United States officials are concerned.

It should be said that the bureau has no fear of a cholera epidemic in this country. The medical examinations of immigrants are very thorough and in devising this additional system Doctor Wyman merely covers a factor in the situation namely, the chance cholera bacillus carriers to whom no systematic attention has been given before.

Ask Honest Postal Law Enforcement



ANNOUNCEMENT is made at the post office department that under instructions from Postmaster General Hitchcock the inspectors "must get the crooks." Whereupon every sleuth has put his nose to the ground and sought an opening to land those who are trying to "get something for nothing" from the people. But it is also said that "they are going after every individual or concern whose business smacks of fraud regardless of its size or the influence which may be behind it."

Several days ago there came out of the same department a story to the effect that the inspectors were informed that they were not to "go it blind" and simply make cases, but that he would have to be able to "produce the goods" so as to have reasonable grounds for convictions in court.

No honest man wants to prevent the

prosecution of frauds and crooks. On the contrary, there is a strong desire that all such persons should be apprehended and punished, but there have been examples of great injustice and wrong on the part of too eager post office inspectors who wanted to make a record and devoted much time to working up cases. There are also many people who, for revenge, or other cause, seek out post office inspectors and try to secure fraud orders against persons they dislike or whose business rivalry they fear.

If fraud orders could be reviewed in the courts it would not matter so much whether legitimate concerns were attacked by over-zealous men who are told "get the crooks," and went out to make records. But there are many little frauds who advertise a business and have a little room with a deal table and one chair; reap a small harvest and make a quick getaway, who should be pursued by the men who are trying to prevent the use of mails for fraudulent purposes. There is quite a field to cover by those who are in earnest and do not feel that in order to make a name and reputation they must pull down big concerns or get "big game."

Government Clerks Were Well Scared



TREASURY clerks were thrown into a panic the other day by the publication in a local paper of a story describing in alarming detail how Frederick A. Cleveland, the business expert, has been whizzing through the department of late, discovering inefficiency right and left and recommending discharges and salary reductions at a wholesale rate. Not only on their own account, but on that of their relatives and friends throughout the country.

As a matter of fact, the story apparently was made out of whole cloth. It has attracted attention at the White House, which has given orders that its origin be traced.

The actual work of reorganizing the treasury department is being done very slowly and quietly and without serious disturbance to any one. Six months ago the department entered into a contract with Arthur Young,

who has made a thorough examination of the antique accounting system and of general business methods. Mr. Young put eight men to work and the treasury department placed alongside of every one of them a check of its own, selected especially because of his known efficiency and enterprise. As a result the department now has in hand a staff of trained investigators of its own educated by the hired experts, whose reports to the secretary and his assistants have proved exceedingly valuable.

The treasury department hesitates to make sweeping changes in personnel until congress shall have passed some kind of civil service retirement act. Just before congress adjourned it had been planned to put through a limited retirement bill which would have enabled the department to retire several hundred aged clerks at practically a thousand dollars a year, but never reached publicity, much less congress. The government, however, recognizes more and more the need of a retirement law and the president and his cabinet are confident they could save money enough from the operation of one to pay the whole cost.

Hobble Invades Nation's High Court



THE hobble skirt, or what looked like a hobble skirt, the other day invaded the precincts of the United States Supreme court, where flowing robes are worn by the justices and where the lawyers who appear to argue cases generally wear the somber black of the bar.

The person who has precipitated all this discussion is Adelmia H. Burd of New York. When she appeared in the courtroom and proceeded to take her seat within the inclosure reserved for members of the bar there was a hasty investigation. It did not seem likely that a woman lawyer who had attained the dignity of the right to practise before the Supreme court would be so swayed by feminine emotions as to don a skirt that showed tendencies toward the hobble idea. Some of the court officers, as a matter of fact, were not certain in their own minds that the hobble feature was there. That question has not yet been answered satisfactorily.

Anyway, Miss Burd was not molested. She is likely to go down in history as the first woman who by her appearance before the Supreme court proved that her sex can attain the greatest distinction in store for attorneys without putting behind it what is regarded as the feminine devotion to the dictates of fashion.

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