

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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If dreamers were doers all would be millionaires.

Still, people speak of football fatalities as "accidents!"

Underwear advertisements are peculiarly thrilling just now.

'Twas better to have tried and lost than never to have tried at all.

A suggestion: Why not a hobble skirt for the bride's wedding gown?

The death of eight aviators in the past month proves aviation a costly sport.

A deaf chauffeur must be in the same class as a color-blind locomotive engineer.

One Chicago woman hid a diamond in an umbrella. Quite so. However, she got it back.

Every time football kills a boy one cannot help wondering if football is really a sport.

Aviators make rings around the goddess of liberty, but no one else is permitted to do so.

Our idea of a well-trained balloon is one that will go to Mexico instead of to Canada at this season.

When the America became a wreck at sea it went up instead of down. This is a new record at any rate.

At the prevailing prices modest persons might think it a privilege to be an egg, especially a strictly fresh egg.

The gowns worn at aviation meets already begin to draw attention away from the horridly unconventional man-birds.

Both Manuel and Alfonso have the pearl-gray spat habit. No wonder they are constantly getting into hot water.

Is the dirigible just coming into its own, or is this last spurge of crossing the English channel but a dying gasp?

A scorching automobilist in Kansas City knocked down four blind girls at once. That appears to be the record for the season.

As a new \$100 counterfeit bill is in circulation the waiters in the more luxurious baneries should be careful when accepting tips.

That New York girl who was married amid a fringe of puppy dogs probably will like her husband, too, when she gets used to him.

Announcement is made of a rise in the price of ostrich plumes. One of the crying needs of the time is an increase in the number of ostrich farms.

To own an automobile may be an indication of prosperity, but to possess an automobile and be able to have bacon for breakfast is a sign of opulence.

In St. Louis an aviator advertises "Lessons in flying \$25 each." He neglects to mention the number of lessons it would be necessary to take to become a good flyer.

Sixteen new stars have been found in the last 25 years and 13 of them have been found by women. Which again goes to prove that women were always partial to stars.

A man in Germany who traded his wife for a pig was declared by the judge before whom he appeared to have made a suitable exchange, as he himself was but a hog.

Samoa is breaking into the limelight with hookworm. As 85 per cent. of the natives are suffering with it, Samoans think the fact entitles them to some part of the world's notice.

It has been announced in New York that hereafter smugglers, whether of high or low degree, will be sent to jail instead of being fined. This ought to stimulate the conscience of the returning traveler.

A sure test to prove a sober condition or the contrary has often been suggested, but not altogether decided upon. A guest in a Gotham hotel has apparently established a sure one. He ordered two taxicabs sent to his room.

When aeroplanes are driven, as early in their developments as this, at the rate of more than a mile a minute, for 60 miles at a stretch, it is evident that the automobile has its work cut out if it is to keep ahead of the flying machines in speed.

Flying from France to England has ceased to be considered marvelous. Progress in aviation is rapid enough to satisfy all but very impulsive people.

Fifteen hundred schoolboys turned out the other day and cleaned the streets in the Sixth ward of Kansas City, without asking any pay for their services. It was found when the work was completed that not a boy had sustained a broken collar bone or suffered bruises that made it necessary for him to be taken to a hospital.

AS TO THE TARIFF

NO NEED FOR BUSINESS INTERESTS TO BE ALARMED.

Radical Changes Cannot Be Made, Even Though the Democrats Control the Lower Branch of the Congress.

It is of vital importance to the country that business men of every section and in all industries understand the utter impossibility of radical changes in the tariff for a long time to come. No changes, in fact, can be made except by defenders of the principle of protection to American industries.

Here is the truth about the tariff situation:

Until March 4 there will be no change whatever in the membership of either the senate or the house of representatives. Until then the situation will be exactly as it is now, except that there will be a different and wiser outlook on the part of some of the Republican leaders and their party associates.

After March 4 the newly-elected congress will be in existence but not in action before December. It can do nothing until then except by the aid of President Taft, and it is entirely out of the question that he should call the Democratic house together before the appointed time.

After the first Monday in December the Democratic house will be at work but with absolutely no chance of doing anything which could alter the duty on any one of the thousands of items in the tariff laws, unless the change proposed met the approval of the Republican majority in the senate and President Taft. The extreme limit of possible tariff changes will be the extent of the president's willingness to approve alterations in the existing schedules.

That will be the situation until after March 4, 1913. Two years and nearly four months must elapse before anything can happen to the tariff which President Taft and the Republican majority in the senate do not want to happen. All talk of hostile tariff action which would reach the actual duties and alter the laws of the United States, within the next two years, is absolute folly and complete ignorance.

Long before that period expires the president and the Republican congress still in power can and no doubt will put the tariff commission at work upon the only scientific attempt to reform the tariff which has ever been made. There is ample time before March to give the commission all the authority and money it needs, and then its position will be secure, whatever the incoming house may desire to do.

With such progress assured in the direction of fair, enlightened, scientific revision of the tariff, not all at once and as the football of conflicting political influences, but gradually and on a business basis, is it to be imagined that any party will dare to go before the country with a plan of attack upon the protective tariff system? Is it believable that the leaders of the Democratic organization will be suicidal enough to fight the campaign of 1912 with a program of free trade or a tariff for revenue only, when scientific revision, the most reasonable and just in the history of the country, will be actually under way or plainly in preparation?

There is no ground for fear of near or violent tariff changes. There is no such cloud in the business sky.

Republican Opportunity. The third session of the Sixty-first congress will begin in a comparatively few days. At the first, an extra session, it enacted the Payne tariff law, and at the second, a regular session, which extended into the summer, an earnest attempt was made under the direction of President Taft to fulfill some of the other pledges of the Republican national platform. The record of performance was creditable, but it went for nothing in the recent campaign because of the baneful activity of Mr. Roosevelt.

In the final or short session of the Sixty-first congress, which will end on March 3, not much practical legislation can be expected, in the ordinary course of things, of a majority that is soon to turn over the control of the house to the Democrats. The short session is usually devoted to making appropriations for the support of government, but Mr. Taft will no doubt take occasion in his annual message to urge congress to do something besides voting money for the departments—it will be his last opportunity to obtain laws from a Republican house before the presidential election.

As to appropriations, retrenchment and economy should be the order of the day. The Sixty-second congress will be Democratic in one branch only, and the Republican party will lose a fine opportunity if it fails to place itself in a strategic position before the country at the coming short session.

Over a year must pass before the new Democratic house will meet, and the short session of the present congress intervenes. By December, 1911, the Republican states that went Democratic may regret that division among themselves opened the door to the ancient enemy.

Until March 4 next Republicans will control all branches of the government. The present congress has an opportunity to add extensively to its many good works.

PARTY'S FUTURE IS ASSURED

Recent Landslide No Proof That People Have Lost Confidence in Republican Policies.

Short memories belong to many men of positive beliefs, in politics, especially. Some of them are asking whether the Republican party can "come back," and 1894 is only 16 years gone!

There was a Republican revision of the tariff just before the campaign of 1890. The McKinley bill was the great issue of that year. The Republican party was judged and condemned on tariff-making rounds. The house of representatives elected then contained 233 Democrats, 88 Republicans and nine Populists. Only one Republican was elected in Wisconsin, only four in Michigan, one in Minnesota and two in Kansas.

Compared with that landslide the recent upheaval was not much of a convulsion in politics.

In 1892 there was only a slight change. Then the Democrats won another general election on the tariff issue. They elected 220 members, against 126 Republicans and eight Populists. That victory gave them the president and the United States senate, as well as the house of representatives. Then they took their turn at tariff-making.

Two years after the sweeping victory in 1892, the country threw the Democratic party out of power, in the house of representatives, to stay out until now. The Bryan year of 1896 brought the opportunity to finish the job by ousting the Democratic president. There has never been another.

Can the Republican party "come back?"

Our Satisfactory Revenues.

A year ago the Democrats were predicting the failure of the new Republican tariff bill as a revenue producer. They are not making any such predictions now. The actual figures as to the operation of the tariff law during its first year are indeed interesting. The total ordinary receipts, including customs, ordinary internal revenue, corporation tax and miscellaneous, aggregating \$678,850,816, exceeded disbursements by \$20,214,020. These ordinary receipts were greater by \$15,000,000, approximately, than during 1907, and 1907 receipts exceeded those of any other year of record by almost \$00,000,000.

While there was a deficit of \$5,734,955 in the ordinary operations of the government in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, there was a surplus of more than \$20,000,000 in the year ended Aug. 6, 1910. These figures indicate that the new tariff deserves the praise bestowed upon it by Republicans. Not only are customs receipts under the new tariff higher than under any previous law, but the total value of free imports is greater than under any other tariff law. It happens further that the total value of dutiable imports is greater than ever before, thus refuting the assertion that new prohibitive barriers were set up. Finally it is shown that the average ad valorem collection on all imports is lower than under any tariff since the Civil war—4 1/2 per cent. lower than under the Dingley law and one per cent. lower than under the Wilson law, which was fathered by a party that shouted for a tariff for revenue only.

Japan is for Protection. Japan will put into effect a protection tariff in 1911. It has decided that neither free trade nor tariff for revenue only will satisfy the demands of the most aggressive nation in the far east, that has entered upon a movement of world power competition in commerce as well as in politics. It has determined to build up its manufacturing industries, to do which it considers a protective tariff to be essential.

In this, as in other spheres of action, Japan undoubtedly is influenced much by the example and experience of the United States, with which it has come into the closest relations. It is not mistaking the signs of the times. It is not misreading the record. Our protective tariff has, indeed, nourished the vitalizing forces that have made the American nation strong; that have built up its industries and equalized the compensation of labor, making the latter the best paid and the best served of any workmen on the face of the earth.

History Repeats. History has a way of repeating itself, and the loss of the house of representatives by the Republicans this year vindicates a precedent set in the elections of 1884, 1890 and 1894, though suspended under exceptional circumstances in the election of 1898. This rule is that the party in power undertaking a general tariff revision is punished at the polls both for what it does and what it fails to do. It is held accountable both by those who think it went too far and by those who think it did not go far enough, and those two elements generally make up a majority in the country.

For the first time savings in this country have passed the \$4,000,000,000 line. Last year's increase was \$257,000,000. It is needless to remark that the showing at the end of the last Democratic administration was astonishingly different.

The Democrats in their talk are already electing the next president of the United States, but there is opportunity for much to happen in two years. Political waves have a discerning way of receding.—Springfield Republican.

PROMINENT PEOPLE

SEEMS SLATED FOR SPEAKER



Although Speaker Cannon's term does not expire until March 4, 1911, the campaign as to who will be the next to occupy the speaker's chair is already being warmly contested. Many well-informed Democrats declare that Champ Clark of Missouri, leader of the late Democratic minority, seems slated for the speakership, although James Hay of Virginia and Robert L. Henry of Texas are active rivals for the place.

Born in Kentucky in 1850, Clark emigrated as a comparatively young man to Missouri and also had an early but brief experience in Kansas. In 1875 he located at Bowling Green, Mo., and began the practice of law and in 1893 he was first elected to congress. Since then he has represented his district continuously, with the exception of one term.

Clark, like many other men who have made good, gives full credit to his wife. Before she married Clark she was Miss Genevieve Bennett, a school teacher, with a local reputation as an elocutionist. Clark was a young lawyer without any marked promise of future greatness and mighty little chance ever to shine as a self-composed, fluent speaker. His wife took him in hand, drilled him in elocution, drilled him in DeLarsite until his gestures became easy, and after each speech made by her husband while candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of Pike County, she made little suggestions as to how his speech might have been made more effective and pleasing.

The home life of the Clarks, it is said, is delightful—just one little domestic cloud being known to the neighbors. This is the untidy condition of the library. Reserving to himself this room, Mr. Clark issued General Domestic Order No. 1: "Nobody is allowed to touch the books and papers in the library or attempt to clean up the room." Distinguished visitors come to the Clark home often and are delightfully entertained, the hostess making but one request of her husband's friends: "Please don't go into Mr. Clark's library!"

Around the walls are bookshelves filled with volumes that show their owner to be a student and a careful buyer of books. In the center of the room is a long table where things lie where they fall until the czar of the library sees fit to move them. The room is heated by an old Hagey stove, red with rust, and its pipe is fantastically draped with cobwebs.

His name isn't "Champ" at all—it's James Beauchamp, the latter being his mother's maiden name. Clark early made up his mind that this was too much of a name to carry into politics, so he shortened it to Champ, by which he has become known to fame.

OUR AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO



The life of Henry Lane Wilson, ambassador of the United States to Mexico, was reported to have been attempted by rioters at Mexico City during the recent embargo. Many Americans went to the American embassy declaring to the ambassador, Mr. Wilson, that they intended to arm themselves, as they considered the conduct of the chief of police, Felix Diaz, during the disorders unsatisfactory. Mr. Wilson declared he was satisfied with the attitude of the Mexican government, but that he deeply regretted that the chief of police had made no great effort to prevent disorder.

Mr. Wilson then had a long conference with Senator Creel, minister of foreign affairs, who assured him that Americans would not suffer any more and that the agitators would be punished. America was as cordial as ever. He denied reports of friction between the governments and gave assurance that all would be settled diplomatically. Mounted police patrolled the streets to prevent any further anti-American demonstrations. The principal high school and the national university were guarded, as was the American embassy.

Henry L. Wilson practiced law and was a banker in Spokane, Wash., from 1885 to 1896 and considers that city his home. In 1889 he was appointed minister to Venezuela by President Harrison, but declined; from 1897 to 1905 he was minister to Chile, and from 1905 until the present year he served as minister to Belgium. Mr. Wilson was born at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1857, and was graduated from Wabash college in 1879. From 1882 to 1885 he was editor of the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal.

"LAF" YOUNG FOR SENATOR



Lafayette Young, who has been appointed United States senator from Iowa to succeed the late Senator Dolliver, is a native Iowan. Most of his life has been devoted to the newspaper profession, and last spring he celebrated his twentieth year as owner and editor of the Des Moines Daily Capital.

Mr. Young was born in Monroe county in 1848. He learned to set type in the office of the Albia Union, finishing his trade with Mills & Co. of Des Moines. In 1870 he was city editor of the Des Moines Register. In 1871 he established a paper at Atlantic, Iowa, called the Telegraph, which he successfully published nineteen years. In 1890 he bought a well-known defunct daily newspaper at Des Moines and the paper is now a thoroughly modern daily with a building of its own.

Mr. Young served twelve years in the state senate while living in western Iowa and had an opportunity to go to congress, which he declined. He was with General Shafter's Fifth army corps as a newspaper man in the Santiago campaign, and has made a reputation as a lecturer on that campaign.

"Laf" Young is a national figure in Republican politics and is noted as an orator. In 1900 at the Philadelphia Republican convention he nominated Theodore Roosevelt for vice-president. He has been twice delegate at large to the Republican national convention from Iowa. He accompanied President Taft on his trip to the Philippines some years ago and is a personal friend of the president.

Senator Young will serve until the next legislature meets, January 8. It will be the duty of that legislature to elect a senator to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Dolliver, which ends in 1913.

ORIGINATED GARDEN FARMS



The woman who is principally responsible for the formation of the International Children's School Farm league is Mrs. Henry Parsons of New York city. She has made a practical issue of the "back to the soil" idea, and has been a real mother to thousands of children during the past ten years. She managed to secure from the city the privilege of using an old dumping ground as a garden farm. So many children applied for admission that hundreds had to be turned away.

The system she followed was to award to each child a plot four by eight feet for three months. Seven vegetables were planted and twice a year crops were harvested. This was done under the direction of assistant teachers and the crops were given to the children.

It is said that wonderful results are being accomplished. Sickly children have become strong and happy from the open air exercise and sunshine. Industry has been inculcated and principles of honesty and courtesy established, and the health and lives of many children have been saved through these charming breathing places in the center of the congested districts of our large cities.

Mrs. Parsons is sixty-two years of age, but bright, cheerful and energetic. She has found that children love farming. Not only has she succeeded in interesting them in digging and planting as a novel occupation, but she has led their minds into intellectual fields. She has even interested them in good roads problems, the sowing of our forests, the uplifting of the farming community and giving to their minds a strengthening and healthy tone.

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

**DROPS**  
TRADE MARK  
**CURES**  
**RHEUMATISM**  
**LUMBAGO, SCIATICA**  
**NEURALGIA and**  
**KIDNEY TROUBLE**  
"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 Brewton, Ga., writes:  
"I had been suffering 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 me the least relief from my '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 RHEUMATISM CURE COMPANY,**  
Dept. 50, 160 Lake Street, Chicago.

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  
(Copyright, 1910, by W. N. U.)

**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, 1910, by W. N. U.)

**\$ Aim the \$ Ad. Gun TRUE**  
It's hot weather, advertising is slow, Mr. Merchant. When it's cold, honest warmth. You know what people want; when they want 'em. Profit thereby. Send your copy today for your ad in this paper.  
(Copyright, 1910, by W. N. U.)