



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM H. TAFT,
Of Ohio.

For Vice President,
JAMES S. SHERMAN,
Of New York.

STATE.
Judge of Superior Court,
WILLIAM D. PORTER.

DISTRICT.
Congress, 23rd District,
ALLEN F. COOPER.

COUNTY.
Legislature,
WM. H. FLOTO,
A. W. KNEPPER.

Sheriff,
CHARLES H. WEIMER.

Auditor,
W. H. H. BAKER,
JACOB S. MILLER.

Recorder of Deeds,
NORMAN E. BERKEY.

Clerk of Courts,
F. A. HARAH.

Register of Wills,
BERT F. LANDIS.

Treasurer,
RUSSELL G. WALKER.

Prothonotary,
JACOB B. GERHARD.

Poor Director,
JACOB C. DEITZ.

County Commissioner,
R. S. McMILLEN,
JOSIAH SPECHT.

County Surveyor,
IRENIS S. PYLE.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

Below will be found the names of the various county and district officials. Unless otherwise indicated, their addresses are Somerset, Pa.

President Judge—Francis J. Kooser.
Member of Congress—A. F. Cooper, Uniontown, Pa.

State Senator—William C. Miller, Bedford, Pa.

Members of Assembly—J. W. Endley, Somerset; A. W. Knepper, Sheriff—William C. Begley.

Prothonotary—Charles C. Shafer.
Register—Charles F. Cook.

Recorder—John R. Boose.
Clerk of Courts—Milton H. Fike.

Treasurer—Peter Hoffman.
District Attorney—John S. Miller.

Coroner—Dr. C. L. Friedline, Stoystown.

Commissioners—Josiah Specht, Kantner; Charles F. Zimmerman, Stoystown; Robert Augustine, Somerset.

Solicitors—Berkey & Shaver.

Jury Commissioners—George J. Schrock, Joseph B. Miller.

Directors of the Poor—J. F. Reiman, William Brant and William W. Baker.

Attorney for Directors, H. F. Yost; clerk, C. L. Shaver.

Superintendent of Schools—D. W. Seibert.

Chairmen Political Organizations—Jonas M. Cook, Republican; Alex B. Grof, Democratic; Fred Grof, Berlin, Prohibition.

It is as hard, apparently, to keep a good man down as it is to keep a good air-ship up.

If Harry Thaw is ever a free man, he will probably shudder at the mere mention of lawyers.

MR. BRYAN is sticking to his resolution not to make many speeches. Not more than four or five a day.

A MISSOURI man named I. M. Lyon is running for office, and before the campaign is over, some people are likely to believe he is.

THE Democratic mule is now hitched to Mr. Bryan's lawn-mower. The Democratic party preceded it into his personal service long ago.

TEXAS now has six gubernatorial candidates in the field. The state appears to be getting tired of handing everything to the Democrats on a platter.

MR. BRYAN has been presented with a new donkey, which won't let anybody ride him. The old donkey Mr. Bryan has been riding for 12 years is docile enough.

"MEN are made to do things," says the Deseret News. Men of the Tom Lawson stripe, however, appear to believe they were made to do their fellow-men.

"WELL, why shouldn't Pennsylvania go Democratic in 1908?" queries the

Johnstown Democrat. To be candid, the only reason we can see is that the Republicans won't let it.

A STRANGE world! Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, is nominated a third time because he was elected twice. Mr. Bryan was nominated a third time because he had been beaten twice.

"MISS ANNIE PECK, of Providence, has climbed to the summit of Mount Russcaran," says the New York Mail. This isn't especially interesting to the public at large, perhaps, but it is certainly time to call out the geography class again.

THE Democratic party is clamoring for free trade, the same as it has always done, and the tariff now seems to be the only issue in this campaign. Mr. Taft, in his able speech of acceptance, emphatically declared his position on that point. While Mr. Taft and the Republican party will revise the tariff after next March, it must nevertheless be done along the line of protection. One of the best arguments, and indeed an unanswerable argument in favor of protection, was made by the immortal Lincoln. He was making a speech in Pennsylvania, when some of his friends told him to say something in favor of protection. Mr. Lincoln, in his simple and effective way, said that he did not know a great deal about the tariff, but that he did know that if we paid England \$40 for a ton of steel rails, that England had the \$40 and we had the rails; if we paid \$45 per ton to the American manufacturer, then we had both the rails and the \$45. This is the protective doctrine in a nut shell, and is so simple and clear that no one can fail to comprehend it. During the last eleven years this country enjoyed the greatest prosperity ever known in its history, and during those eleven years we have been under the highest tariff ever known. The inference cannot be escaped. The American people will continue the party in power that has been so potential in establishing and continuing this unprecedented prosperity. Let well enough alone.

W. M. LIKINS, the bughouse editor of the People's Tribune, misfit and unfit candidate for Congress on the Prohibition ticket, professional traducer of other men's good names, and all-around political bluffer, bulldozer and political shyster, has a bad case of the rattles on account of a little journalistic spanking administered to him a couple of weeks ago by the editor of this paper. Like a blubbering, whimpering schoolboy he has addressed a letter to the editor of this paper which is a laughable mixture of bad English, threats, complaints and slander. He even threatens us with a libel suit; but "let the galled jade wince" and help himself to all the suits he has a mind to. The fool and his money are soon parted, and there is no surer way to part with it than suing for libel when a fellow hasn't got a case. Likins is remarkably thin-skinned for a Kentucky product whose chief stock in trade is traducing others, especially those who are vastly his superiors in everything that is honorable and manly. He accuses THE STAR of saying hard things about him that are "false and untrue." Just think of it, false and untrue! Either one would be bad enough, and it reminds us of the fellow who accused another man of "telling an untruth, also a d-d lie," as he stated the case. Well, it does seem more or less awful to say hard things about a very soft thing like the red-headed roarer and holy howler of Uniontown, but we have nothing to take back, and he ought to be able to stand a little rough handling as well as those whom he is always venting his spleen upon. But to top off his rot and ultra foolishness, Editor Likins makes the lying assertion in his paper of Aug. 27th that there is no doubt that THE STAR's editorials are written in Congressman Cooper's office. What rot! When Likins becomes better acquainted with THE STAR man, he will be thoroughly convinced that he needs no one to write editorials for him, and he already knows that Congressman Cooper has never paid any attention to the ravings of the likes of Likins. Furthermore, Congressman Cooper need not depend on THE STAR alone to defend his good name and unimpeachable character against the venomous shafts of the gourd-headed Kentuckyan who presides over the smut mill of Uniontown, otherwise known as the People's Tribune. The decent newspapers of Somerset county are all very friendly to Mr. Cooper, as Likins will readily find out if he brings the matter to a test, and which the vote of good old Somerset county will amply prove on the 3rd day of next November. We have known some of Mr. Cooper's people for more than 20 years, and he would not be true to his

ancestry if he were undeserving of the votes of the "Frosty Sons of Thunder." Our people know Mr. Cooper, and they are well satisfied with his official record. Besides, he bears acquaintance well, and does not resemble the picture usually found on a lobster can quite as much as a portrait we noticed in one of our exchanges some time ago, over the name of W. M. Likins. Among the other fool things Mr. Likins recently said in print was the assertion that Mr. Cooper has never been more than a bump on a log in Congress, while he, (Likins) if given a seat in that honorable body, will at least be two bumps on a log. Well, if there is anything worse than one bump on a log, it is two or more bumps, and it takes a good cooper to work them out of the wood. We think Hon. A. F. Cooper is just the right cooper to do the job. In fact we know it. Mr. Likins should not prate so glibly of what he terms his "sacred character" until he gives up his disagreeable, but fruitless efforts at assassinating the characters of men who are far better than he is. In short, Mr. Likins should be, in fact must be, a little more careful how he slops over, or he will surely be drowned in the suds. He should not complain as much of the things THE STAR has said about him as he should be thankful for the truths it has not yet made public concerning him, but which it may do before the campaign is over, libel suit or no libel suit. The libel suit business is a game that more than one can play at.

THEY TAKE THE KINKS OUT.

"I have used Dr. King's New Life Pills for many years, with increasing satisfaction. They take the kinks out of stomach, liver and bowels, without fuss or friction," says N. H. Brown, of Pittsfield, Vt. Guaranteed satisfactory at E. H. Miller's drug store. 25c. 10-1

ROOSEVELT'S INDORSEMENT OF TAFT.

Upon receiving news of the nomination of Secretary Taft for the Presidency, President Roosevelt said:

"I feel that the country is indeed to be congratulated upon the nomination of Mr. Taft. I have known him intimately for many years, and I have a peculiar feeling for him, because throughout that time he worked for the same object with the same purposes and ideals.

"I do not believe there could be found in all the country a man so well fitted to be President.

"He is not only absolutely fearless, absolutely disinterested and upright, but he has the widest acquaintance with the nation's needs, without and within, and the broadest sympathies with all our citizens.

"He would be as emphatically a President of the plain people as Lincoln, yet not Lincoln himself would be freer from the least taint of demagoguery, the least tendency to arouse or appeal to class hatred of any kind.

"He has a peculiar and intimate knowledge of all our people—the farmer, of the wage worker, of the business man, of the property owner.

"No matter what a man's occupation or social position, no matter what his creed, his color, or the section of the country from which he comes, if he is an honest, hard working man who tries to do his duty toward his neighbor and toward his country, he can rest assured that he will have in Mr. Taft the most upright of representatives and the most fearless of champions.

"Mr. Taft stands against privileges and he stands pre-eminently for the broad principles of American citizenship which lie at the foundation of our national well being.

County Sabbath School Convention.

The fourth annual convention of the Somerset County Sabbath School Association will be held in Meyersdale, on Thursday and Friday, September 17 and 18, at which time some of the best speakers in the county will be present and deliver addresses on Sabbath School work. There are 140 schools in the county, and it is expected that at least two delegates from each school will be in attendance. The speakers and their subjects will be announced later.

WILL INTEREST MANY.

Every person should know that good health is impossible if the kidneys are deranged. Foley's Kidney Remedy will cure kidney and bladder disease in every form, and will build up and strengthen these organs, so they will perform their functions properly. No danger of Bright's disease or diabetes if Foley's Kidney Remedy is taken in time. Elk Lick Pharmacy, E. H. Miller, Proprietor. 10-1

Increase in Last Year's Lumber Cut, and the Why of It.

Washington, Aug. 30.—Figures of the lumber cut in 1907 compiled by the Bureau of the Census and the Forest Service, showed the largest total ever reported in the United States, exceeding by over seven per cent. the cut reported for 1906, until then the record year. This does not necessarily show a larger actual cut than in 1906, for the returns obtained last year were more complete than ever before. The figures themselves disclose some interesting facts.

In 1907, 28,850 mills made returns, and their production was over 40 billion feet of lumber. This is believed to include 95 per cent. of the actual cut. In 1906, 22,398 mills reported about 37½ billion feet. Since, according to these figures, nearly 29 per cent. more mills reported last year than the year before, while the increase in production was only a little over seven per cent., it might be thought that the amount actually manufactured must have been greater in the earlier year. This, however, would be a too hasty inference, for it is almost wholly among mills of small individual output that the gain in the number of establishments reporting has been made.

A classification of the returns by states and regions throws additional light on the situation. Individual changes, as for example the remarkable rise of Texas from eight to third place among the lumber-producing states, are doubtless accounted for primarily by the greater accuracy of the 1907 figures; but in the majority of cases the advances and declines can be traced to specific influences.

Before the year closed, the general business depression was severely felt in the lumber industry. It was not, however, the most important cause of a falling off in the production of the year where a falling off occurred. For decline in production took place only in certain regions. The South is the region of greatest activity in lumber production, and yellow pine, the most important wood, forming 33 per cent. of the entire cut of the country. The cut of yellow pine reported shows an increase of 13 per cent. over that of 1906. In the early part of the year, many of the southern mills cut so heavily that, in spite of the curtailed output which followed the business disturbance later, the total was greater than ever before. But in both the Lake States and the Northwest a smaller cut was reported than for 1906, though the number of mills reporting increased.

In the Lake States the falling off evidenced the waning supply of white pine. Michigan, which for many years led all the States in lumber production, and then gave way to Wisconsin, sank in 1907 from fourth to seventh place, while Wisconsin went from third to fifth. Minnesota, as late as 1905, held fourth place. Last year it went from seventh to ninth. It was not until the latter 90's that the South displaced this group of states as the most important source of lumber supply. Since southern pine is abundant in all the Atlantic coast states from the Carolinas to Texas, the region as a whole will doubtless maintain its leading position for some years, in spite of the fact that at the present rate the bulk of the timber will be gone in another decade; but in totals of production by individual states, the leadership has since 1905 been held by Washington.

The figures of production show that during 1907, Washington fell off very decidedly from its huge cut of 1906, while its sister state Oregon, is credited with a slight increase in its total. In the early part of the year, Washington suffered from a car shortage, and at the end the combined effects of business disturbance and higher freight rates had brought the industry almost to paralysis. Oregon kept up its cut because of its larger proportion of coastwise and foreign trade. These two states together produced more lumber than any other two states in the Union.

It is a striking fact that though lumber prices have been steadily going up during the last half century, the per capita consumption of lumber has also been going up. In 1850, according to the best figures obtainable, the average consumption to each person in the country was 250 feet, in 1900, 480 feet, and in 1907, 480 feet. This illustrates what has been found true the world over—that with industrial progress the demand for wood becomes greater and greater.

QUICK RELIEF FOR ASTHMA SUFFERERS.

Foley's Honey and Tar affords immediate relief to asthma sufferers in the worst stages, and if taken in time will effect a cure. Elk Lick Pharmacy, E. H. Miller, proprietor. 10-1

Large Demand for Willow Baskets.

The fact that a Chicago merchant is advertising in German trade papers for a million willow clothes baskets, is pointed to by experts on willow culture in this country as evidence of our neglect of a profitable industry.

Climate and soil are as favorable for willow culture in this country as in Germany or anywhere else, and the market for willow of the better grades is the best in the world. Generally speaking, land that will grow wheat will grow willows. Their cultivation is not difficult, and profits are usually good. But up to the present time Americans have not taken hold of the matter in earnest, though both interest and production have been on the increase of recent years, as a result of the efforts made by the Department of Agriculture to inform the public of the opening which willow growing offers.

The Germans handle the business well. They have industrial schools where basket weaving is taught. Many of these schools grow their own willow rods, cut them, and peel and prepare them for use. To the mutual advantage of both pupils and proprietors, arrangements are made to allow pupils to work part of the time in the "holts," as the willow fields are called, belonging to the schools, and in that way earn enough to pay their tuition and board. They then become familiar with all parts of the business, and when they graduate they are competent to take places as overseers of willow farms or foremen in wickerware factories. The schools profit by getting much of their work done without paying cash for it.

American willow growers and manufacturers of willow-ware must meet that competition; but those who have investigated conditions here and abroad, feel confident that the American has advantages which will enable him to compete successfully if he takes up the business with characteristic American energy.

There are more than 160 manufacturers of willow-ware in the United States. One-tenth of them grow their own willows, and about an equal number grow part of their stock. More than a dozen varieties are cultivated in this country, in seventeen states, and many manufacturers assert that the home-grown rods are equal, or even superior to the imported. Good holts pay a profit the first year, though the profits of later years are much greater. The average price of unpeeled rods, last year, was about one and a quarter cents a pound, and of peeled rods about seven cents. A well-managed willow holt should average twenty-five hundred pounds of rods to the acre, yearly, and the cost of growing and harvesting the crop is comparatively low. It is a crop which requires comparatively little labor, so that the small grower, if able-bodied, can be pretty independent in the matter of hired help.

Instructions for the growing of basket willows are sent out by the Forest Service, upon request, together with a statement of the returns to be expected. The Service is devoting special attention to testing every known variety of basket willow, in order to find the best varieties for home growers. In the early spring-time cuttings from all approved basket willows are sent gratis to applicants who desire to establish willow holts.

A SURE-ENOUGH KNOCKER.

J. C. Goodwin, of Reidsville, N. C., says: "Bucklen's Arnica Salve is a sure-enough knocker for ulcers. A bad one came on my leg, last summer, but that wonderful salve knocked it out in a few rounds. Not even a scar remained." Guaranteed for piles, sores, burns, etc. 25c. at E. H. Miller's drug store. 10-1

Something for Salisbury People to Be Proud of.

Last week The Improved Traction Engine Company, of this place, treated our people to a demonstration given by two large 50-horse power traction engines and three ponderous-ore wagons recently completed at their works for a mining company in Mexico. The engines are surely beauties, and if any citizen of Salisbury can gaze upon them without feeling proud of the fact that they were built here in good old Elk Lick, where the best and handsomest traction engines in the world are built, such person is not a good citizen.

The engines were a trifle hard on street crossings when the ponderous 7-foot rear wheels passed over them, but we suppose the company will repair all damage.

The ore wagons are nearly as large as an ordinary railway freight car, and the engines are the fastest and smoothest running we have ever seen on the public highways.

AMERICAN AND GERMAN FORESTS.

American forests, according to the experts of the Department of Agriculture, are capable of yielding more wood to the acre, if well handled, than the noted forests of Germany, many of which net their owners from \$2.50 to \$8.00 or more per acre annually. Not only are our native forests richer in valuable timber trees, but our climate and soil conditions are more favorable. The trouble is not that our trees do not grow fast enough, but that our ignorance and carelessness have left our woodlands poorly stocked.

The German forester sees to it that his forest is uniform and dense. To grow a full crop of wood, as to grow a full crop of grass or corn, there must be a full stand. Next in importance is the rate of growth of the trees. The species most grown abroad are Norway spruce, Scotch pine, and silver fir for soft woods, and beech and oak for hardwoods. In German forests of the first quality, Norway spruce attains in 60 years an average diameter of 9½ inches.

Baseball News.

Last Saturday the Salisbury baseball team crossed bats with the Meyersdale team, on the latter's grounds. It was an interesting game from start to finish, and was witnessed by a large number of people from both towns, to say nothing of asses and calves. The game was especially interesting up to the sixth inning, the score standing at one and one up to that time. At the close of the game, however, the score stood 8 to 2 in favor of Meyersdale.

A return game was played by the same clubs, at Salisbury, the following Monday, which resulted in a score of 6 to 1 in favor of Meyersdale. This game was also very interesting, and was attended by a large number of people, as well as several score of the kind of asses and calves usually found at ball games and other public amusements affording a good opportunity for them to expose their want of sense and disregard for common decency and the quiet comfort of others.

We will have to admit that the Meyersdale baseball team, for all-around playing, has the Salisbury team slightly outclassed, owing entirely to more experience and constant practice. However, the Meyersdale team hasn't got a pitcher that can cope with John Krause, Salisbury's star pitcher, for a single moment. At Meyersdale, Krause "fanned out" ten men to the Meyersdale pitcher's six, and at Salisbury he "fanned out" fourteen men to the Meyersdale pitcher's eight.

During both games, the Salisbury boys made many more hits and got many more men on bases than the Meyersdale aggregation, but owing to their inferior fielding, base running, etc., they lost both games.

The only thing our home team needs is more practice, the thing it has been neglecting. With constant practice, such as the Meyersdale club has been having all summer, our boys would soon be able to beat Meyersdale to a standstill. Even as matters are, they gave the Meyersdale the "surprise of their lives, and took a whole lot of the conceit out of them. The Meyersdale boys had to play good and hard, and kick and quibble like hades over all manner of trifles for every point they scored. They expected a "soft snap" with Salisbury, but were badly mistaken.

Well, baseball honors are even, anyway, between the two towns, for in the baseball contest of some time ago, between the Salisbury and Meyersdale girls, our fair maidens badly defeated the Meyersdale aggregation of paint, powder, false teeth, pads and chewing gum, without halting trying.

The Conceited Bantam Rooster.

A little bantam rooster while strutting over a field, found a magnifying mirror, which, on account of being broken, was cast aside. He was greatly rejoiced at the idea of seeing his image, and was very much surprised when he found how large he was.

"How I have been deceiving myself," he said inwardly. "Surely I am a large size, and need have no fear of any rooster that walks the field."

So with his enlarged view of himself, he walked over to a neighboring pen and crept through a small hole in the fence, and offered his challenge to the biggest rooster in the yard. The fight was short, but decisive, and the poor bantam was flung mercilessly into a corner and only escaped with his life by running through the small opening.

Moral.—When you measure yourself with your own hand, count twelve inches for a foot and then deduct one-half.—Modern Fables and Parables.