

\$200,000 IS EARNED BY MAIMED WORKERS TRAINED BY STATE.

Efforts of Pennsylvania in rehabilitating workers injured in industry have enabled them to earn at least \$200,000 annually, according to S. S. Riddle, chief of the State bureau of rehabilitation.

Mr. Riddle made this assertion in reviewing the work of his bureau since its establishment in 1919. Annually about 400 workers injured in industry, who otherwise might become public charges with no productive value, are enabled through the activities of the bureau to resume some employment.

In many cases the worker is unable to return to the work he formerly did because of the injury received. Efforts in such cases are made to train him for some position equally as good and in some instances better. But in every case the individual is studied and some form of employment where he can earn a sufficient amount of money to support himself is selected by the bureau.

"The rehabilitation agent in Pennsylvania is returning to suitable employment approximately 400 disabled workers a year," Mr. Riddle said. "In numbers of these cases varying periods of training intervened between convalescence from the injury and the final placement in suitable tasks. In numbers of cases artificial appliances necessary to return to work were provided.

"In every case the services of the rehabilitation bureau had to be carried directly to the home of the worker, and usually in such home community, training, if necessary, provided and suitable employment for the disabled person obtained. The task of carrying the services of the bureau of rehabilitation to the homes of disabled workers may be appreciated when it is stated that such cases are registered in every one of the sixty-seven counties of the State, scattered over the 45,000 square miles of Pennsylvania and among a population of 8,000,000 people.

"The rehabilitation bureau has been operated, so far as it is possible, as a productive sales organization—selling the basic principles of rehabilitation and safety to employee and employer alike, and showing economic results for the money expended.

"If, for example, it is assumed that the 400 disabled persons returned in a year to suitable remunerative employment would not otherwise have returned to employment, a measure of the productive usefulness of the bureau of rehabilitation in straight financial terms may be gauged. If on an average each of those 400 persons earns in wages \$1000 a year, the industrial production represented by annual payroll of \$400,000 is created. But, for the sake of argument, let the \$400,000 be cut in half to provide for varying contingencies; the annual production return to the State still may be considered as that represented by a \$200,000 payroll.

"Further, it must be considered that the bureau's work is cumulative. The work done in one year carries through succeeding years, and in the next year likewise through the succeeding years, with the creation of wealth in mathematical progression. If the \$200,000 in wages earned annually by disabled workers returned to employment by the bureau of rehabilitation in one year continues over a period of only ten succeeding years, the total future potential wealth created as that represented by a \$2,000,000 payroll, on an annual investment by the State at present of approximately \$50,000, with federal funds matching in less total amount a portion of the State's appropriation.

"Even further it will be realized that the above figures merely consider the possible future industrial production of handicapped workers returned to suitable employment. The figures do not consider the coincident elimination of the economic drain upon relatives or charities if such disabled persons were not returned to employment, but should remain non-producing consumers.

"Disabled workers registered with the bureau of rehabilitation represents a cross section of human nature. Rehabilitation in any individual case is only as successful as the individual, within his physical, educational and intelligence limits, desires such rehabilitation to be successful and cooperates to that end. The experience of the bureau of rehabilitation with almost 3000 cases of disabled individuals, indicates that the scheme is not merely plausible, but is workable, and in future years will have an increasingly vital effect upon social, as well as industrial conditions within the United States, and be an important factor in the conservation of our human national resources.

"Rehabilitation is not charity. Legislative restrictions require that the activities of rehabilitation agencies be centered only upon those disabled persons who can be rendered fit to engage in remunerative occupations. Many disabled may be so seriously afflicted as to make it physically impossible for them ever to enter a remunerative occupation. Humanitarian impulses demand that such persons be given every care and attention that public or private philanthropic agencies can bestow, but it is obvious that a rehabilitation agency may not go beyond its legal limitations and enter the field, which is purely one of relief without possibility of persons receiving such relief, returning to industrial activities.

"Numbers of far-seeing employers throughout the State are co-operating actively with the rehabilitation bureau for the mutual benefit of their disabled employees and the industries. Similarly are organizations of employees, employers, public and private, social and religious agencies, co-operating with the bureau.

"Even though the work of the bureau has been in progress less than three years, some of the achievements of the disabled persons are startling.

Numbers of maimed workers are successfully pursuing courses in universities and higher institutions of learning. Others are in training in schools of less academic grade. Many have completed training and have returned to suitable jobs. Some of the tasks for which disabled workers have been or are being trained are accountant, automobile mechanic, baker, barber, book-keeper, clerk, card writer and engrosser, carpet weaver, draftsman, electrician, embalmer and funeral director, insurance, mine fire boss, motion picture machine operator, piano tuner, salesman, shoe repairer, stenographer, teacher, telegrapher, traffic manager, welder and brazer and many other individual tasks in industry."

GRANGERS GIVE WARNING.

Warning all unions and organizations that exist for the purpose of curtailment of production and the advancement of prices that they are ready to fight them with their own weapons and cause them to feel what restricting production means, the Lycoming county Pomona Grange at its meeting last week resolved to "limit production just as the manufacturer limits production when prices are not profitable." The resolutions follow:

"Whereas, This is now the fourth season that farmers have been producing at a loss, it is natural that they should look for the cause of their misfortune and seek a remedy. During the season of 1918-19 when the price of farm produce began to fall, the farmer naturally and with good reason expected what he had to buy would fall in like proportion to his selling price. In this he has been disappointed. After almost four years of patiently waiting for price adjustment he is confronted with the fact that the purchasing value of the dollar he receives for what he sells is only worth about 30 cents, when invested in labor, taxes, clothing, coal, and many other commodities. This condition is neither natural nor logical, and is caused by organization of labor in the various trades, merchants, and manufacturers. In fact, every branch of business except farming is organized to regulate production and prices and by so doing to defeat the logical adjustment of values.

"On account of political influences the farmer has no hope of the matter being adjusted by legislation.

"Therefore, Be it resolved that Lycoming county Pomona Grange advises farmers that their only hope of receiving a just return for their efforts is to limit production, just as the manufacturer limits production when prices are not profitable. No other business would go on producing at a loss year after year, as farmers have been doing. Let every farmer consider which is the poorest paying crop and cut production of such crop 25 per cent. during 1923, and better prices are assured.

"Be it further resolved, that farmers warn all unions and organizations that exist for the purpose of curtailment of production and the advancement of prices, that they are ready to fight them with their own weapons and cause them to feel what restricting production means.

"Be it recommended that these resolutions be approved by the county Grange and presented before the State Grange in December at the meeting in Williamsport, and introduced before the National Grange, thus becoming familiar to all Grangers in the United States."

Penn State Students to Have Social Hall.

One of the buildings that will be afforded students at The Pennsylvania State College as the result of the \$2,000,000 emergency building fund campaign about to be started, will be a Students' Union. This structure will be Old Main remodeled and almost completely reconstructed.

Because of its historic background, Old Main being the first building completed when Penn State was recognized by the Legislature as a college, the building is held by all to be the only suitable one for the new purpose. About it will center the entire life and traditions of the college.

With meeting rooms for county clubs, campus organizations, and all groups of students; offices for the student governing bodies and publication boards; committee rooms; and offices for the Alumni Association, student activities will be given a permanent home in the new Union.

The comfort, convenience and welfare of the student body and of visiting alumni will be taken care of in the Students' Union. Rest rooms and reception rooms will be available, a cafeteria and dining room, together with a tea room and a lunch room will give facilities that are now impossible.

A theatre with a seating capacity of 800 will solve the problem of a suitable place for entertainments, concerts and class meetings, while a large reading room and several study halls will relieve the congestion under the now inadequate facilities.

First Oil Well was Drilled Sixty-three Years Ago.

The first oil well in this country was brought in 63 years ago by Col. Edwin L. Drake, near Titusville, Pa. It was only 69 feet deep, but it marked the beginning of an epoch, the importance of which has only begun to be realized.

The demand for oil created by the development of the internal combustion engine has so stimulated the growth of the industry that there are today, according to estimates by the American Petroleum Institute, about 275,000 producing wells in this country.

Production has increased from the negligible quantity obtained in 1859 from Col. Drake's little well, to an output last year of 469,639,000 barrels in this country alone.

Chinese Guard Ink Secret.

India ink is made from burnt camphor. The Chinese hold the secret of the process and will not reveal it.

OUR EXPERT ARMY RIDERS.

When the average American thinks of rough riding, or "stunts" on horseback, his mind turns to the cowboys of the west, or the circus rings which are drawn east, north, south and west under the big tops. But those are not the only places one can witness skillful horsemanship and thrilling "stunts" in the saddle.

At Fort Meyer, back of beautiful Arlington and just across the Potomac from Washington, is a riding hall where visitors from the capital city frequently see sights that make their hair stand on end. The cavalry organizations stationed there have for years maintained a corps of expert riders who have entertained and startled thousands of visitors at their frequent exhibitions.

After riding into the hall with dignity and decorum and saluting the officer in charge the khaki-clad horsemen begin flying around the tanbark floor standing in their stirrups, swinging over the side until their hands drag in the dust, lying across the saddle like a bag of meal, facing the horse's tail or straddling the horse's neck. Half the horses are abandoned and the mountless riders go around the circle swinging to the time of the galloping steeds, making scooters of their stomachs.

More dignified riders next come in, ride two abreast, four abreast, six abreast, gallop in and out of a dozen formations and go with machine-like accuracy through bewildering figures as intricate as those of a well-trained ballet.

Next come the army caissons pulled by six horses, two abreast; though there seems to be hardly enough room for them to drive carefully around the hall they start up at great speed, swing around the corners, cross in the middle, get seemingly all mixed up in their whirling fight and finally come out one behind the other without a single accident. So accurate is the skill of the drivers and horses that stakes are driven in the form of two small squares in the center of the hall, and the lumbering caissons at top speed thread in and out, describe figure eights, cross each other with not a foot of space to spare, and finally come out into line without having shaken a peg.

But the jumpers give the greatest

thrill of all. High hurdles of various sorts are placed around the ring, and after they have been jumped in ordinary fashion the riders begin to go over them standing on their horses, standing on two horses, six men pyramided on three horses. While two come in one direction another goes in the other; they meet at the hurdle and apparently jump into each other, but the single horseman goes in between like a shuttle.

By way of comedy a game of "mule polo" is played. The players ride their round-bodied stubborn mounts bareback, and most of their attention has to be given to staying on. The mules seem to take very little interest in the game, and when the rider wishes to follow the ball he is likely to be carried in the opposite direction, or to one side. If a player can stop his galant mount over the ball he has free play with his mallet, for the mule not only refuses to move himself but will resist being moved by the other mules, which really have no heart in the competition and are more likely to make their approach rear end first than in any other way. There is very little hitting of the ball, but while the riders make frantic efforts to go forward as the steeds resolutely hold back the spectators shriek with laughter.

The crowning finale is jumping through fire. A hurdle surmounted by an arch is placed in the middle of the hall. The whole frame is saturated with gasoline and a lighted match turns it into a blazing circle. The horses approach the fiery barrier in a gallop, and without the least hesitation plunge through the flames.—Ex.

State Has 76 High Schools of One Room.

The day of the little one-room country school is far from being gone in Pennsylvania. Of the 15,154 schools in the State, 9,794 are of only one room, according to information on file in the department of public instruction at Harrisburg.

Four hundred and fifty were replaced by larger schools last year and the present trend of school development will soon sweep many more out of existence, it was said.

There were also seventy-six one-room high schools in the State last year.—Ex.

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Democratic Prosperity vs. Republican Disaster.

The estimated wealth of the United States when President Wilson went into office in 1913 was \$185,000,000,000; it increased to \$300,000,000,000 in eight years of Democratic rule—a gain of \$115,000,000,000. The present estimated wealth of the United States is \$225,000,000,000—a loss of \$75,000,000,000 in fifteen months under Republican rule.

Since the Republican party was voted into power in November, 1920, the American farmers alone have suffered a loss of near \$30,000,000,000.

Some Republican Broken Promises.

The Republicans promised the country PROSPERITY; they have given us ADVERSITY.

They promised to stimulate agriculture and business; they have given an industrial panic and destroyed our foreign markets. Foreign trade declined from \$13,500,000,000 in 1920 to near \$6,000,000,000 in 1922.

They promised to reduce taxes; they have shifted taxes of the multi-millionaire and profiteering class to the smaller taxpayers without lifting taxes or reducing them. Repeal of the Excess Profits tax relieved the Big Interests of paying \$450,000,000 in taxes; reduction of the higher surtax relieved them of paying \$61,500,000.

They promised to reduce the high cost of living; they have given a Profiteers' tariff bill which increases the high cost of living, and makes the farmer pay \$5 on everything he buys for each \$1 of "protection" he gets.

They promised to reduce the expenses of the government; they have increased the expenses of running the various departments of the government (1923 budget), three years after the war \$536,000,000 compared to 1915, three years before the war, with an estimated deficit of \$500,000,000 in addition—or \$1,000,000,000 increase.

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