

Federal Inquiry or Railroad Strike?

Faced by demands from the conductors, engineers, firemen and brakemen that would impose on the country an additional burden in transportation costs of \$100,000,000 a year, the railroads propose that this wage problem be settled by reference to an impartial Federal tribunal.

With these employes, whose efficient service is acknowledged, the railroads have no differences that could not be considered fairly and decided justly by such a public body.

Railroads Urge Public Inquiry and Arbitration

The formal proposal of the railroads to the employes for the settlement of the controversy is as follows:

"Our conferences have demonstrated that we cannot harmonize our differences and that eventually the matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals and the proposition of the railroads be disposed of by one or the other of the following methods:

1. Preferably by submission to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the only tribunal which, by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railroads, is in a position to consider and protect the rights and equities of all the interests affected, and to provide additional revenue necessary to meet the added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the Commission to be just and reasonable; or, in the event the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot, under existing laws, act in the premises, that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable the Commission to consider and promptly dispose of the questions involved; or
2. By arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Federal law" (The Newlands Act).

Leaders Refuse Offer and Take Strike Vote

Leaders of the train service brotherhoods, at the joint conference held in New York, June 1-15, refused the offer of the railroads to submit the issue to arbitration or Federal review, and the employes are now voting on the question whether authority shall be given these leaders to declare a nation-wide strike.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is proposed by the railroads as the public body to which this issue ought to be referred for these reasons:

No other body with such an intimate knowledge of railroad conditions has such an unquestioned position in the public confidence.

The rates the railroads may charge the public for transportation are now largely fixed by this Government board.

Out of every dollar received by the railroads from the public nearly one-half is paid directly to the employes as wages; and the money to pay increased wages can come from no other source than the rates paid by the public.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control over rates, is in a position to make a complete investigation and render such decision as would protect the interests of the railroad employes, the owners of the railroads, and the public.

A Question For the Public to Decide

The railroads feel that they have no right to grant a wage preferment of \$100,000,000 a year to these employes, now highly paid and constituting only one-fifth of all the employes, without a clear mandate from a public tribunal that shall determine the merits of the case after a review of all the facts.

The single issue before the country is whether this controversy is to be settled by an impartial Government inquiry or by industrial warfare.

National Conference Committee of the Railways

- ELISHA LEE, Chairman**
F. R. ALBRIGHT, Gen'l Manager,
 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
L. W. BALDWIN, Gen'l Manager,
 Central of Georgia Railway.
C. L. BARDO, Gen'l Manager,
 New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.
E. H. COAFMAN, Vice-President,
 Southern Railway.
S. E. COTTER, Gen'l Manager,
 Washburn Railway.
P. E. CROWLEY, Asst. Vice-President,
 New York Central Railway.

- G. H. EMERSON, Gen'l Manager,**
 Great Northern Railway.
C. H. EWING, Gen'l Manager,
 Philadelphia & Reading Railway.
E. W. GRICE, Gen'l Supt. Transp.,
 Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.
A. S. GREIG, Asst. to President,
 St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
C. W. KOUNS, Gen'l Manager,
 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
H. W. McMASTER, Gen'l Manager,
 Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.

- N. D. MAHER, Vice-President,**
 Norfolk & Western Railway.
JAMES RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager,
 Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.
A. M. SCHOYER, Resident Vice-Prs.,
 Pennsylvania Lines West.
W. L. SEDDON, Vice-President,
 Seaboard Air Line Railway.
A. J. STONE, Vice-President,
 Erie Railroad.
G. S. WAID, Vice-Prs. & Gen'l Mgr.,
 Sunset Central Lines.

INDIANA'S Finest Ice Cream Parlor

IT IS QUALITY THAT COUNTS

and it is because our confectionery combines the qualities of purity, flavor and freshness that it is perfectly healthy. To a lover of fine candies a box of our bon bons; chocolates or caramel is an unqualified delight.

The 'Boston'

Where Quality and Purity Are Paramount

FOR SALE and WANT ADS.

Advertisements under this head 1c a word each insertion.

FOR SALE—Farm of 53 acres in Rayne township, 1-4 mile from Kimmel station on the B., R. and P. Good house and barn, fruit and good spring water. Cheap to quick buyer. Inquire at Patriot Office.

FINE WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING ALSO PHONOGRAPH REPAIRING

A. I. GOLDBERG

Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Musical Instruments

14 South 7th Street, Near St. Car Station Indiana, Pa.

The LIBERTY BELL

by Col. Frank V. Drake

LISTEN! Listen! Hark the music! Melody thrills all the air, faintly, distant; now 'tis nearer, now throbs round us ev'rywhere; Happy echo singing, ringing over mountain, wood and dell, Of a precious declaration—'tis the clamor of a bell! Preaching still a proclamation in a voice divinely grand: "Liberty unto the people, freedom ever in the land!"

In an ancient isle of Britain, in historic days of yore, cunning craftsmen, learned in science, from the mountains deftly tore Divers metals, rare and precious, mingled them with anxious care Into mass of molten union, in proportion due and fair;

To artistic prison bore them, cast them into molded cell. Thus they formed a magic metal, "one of many," in a bell.

In the Bible, light of ages, they a legend sought and found; Graved it on the 'sonant bosom ere the bell had tongue or sound: "Proclaim freedom throughout the land." Thus commissioned with a blessing, fated with divine command,

Came the bell across the ocean, herald of prophetic word—As St. John among the nations, preaching of the coming Lord.

O'er domain of nascent heroes swung the bell of destiny, Undelivered of its message, unproclaimed man's liberty Till one lovely July morning, sudden o'er the startled earth, Burst a peal of merry music telling of a nation's birth—Peal on peal, a proclamation; 'twas the message of the bell! And the happy birthday chiming tolled a tyrant's passing knell.

From the stellar robes of morning freedom tore a standard grand; Planted firm the flaming ensign, aegis over bell and land. From his eyrie in the heavens sprang the eagle, poised for flight, Then descending, as a star falls, perched upon the symbol bright. Round that bell and flag and eagle freedom gathered from that hour, While the banner grows still brighter, still more wide the eagle's power.

Now, alas, the bell is silent, hushed its voice in ceaseless rest; Broken in the line of duty, with its message on its breast. Yet a woodland goddess, waking, caught the bell's first glad acclaim, To be treasured, ever sacred, till the fairy learns her name. Echo then repeats the message, all the music gives again, Fills the earth and air and heaven with the birthday's glad refrain.

Listen! Listen! Rhythmic music! Melody is in the air, faintly distant, now 'tis nearer, now floats round us ev'rywhere—In the hearts of all the people, over hilltop, wood and dell, Echo makes the proclamation, hallowed lyric of the bell; Preaching still that declaration in that voice divinely grand: "Freedom ever to the people, liberty throughout the land."

Celebrations In July, 1776

The first "Fourth" was celebrated in Philadelphia, of course, for it was there on July 4, 1776, that the Declaration was signed and the signing proclaimed by the ringing of Liberty bell.

But it was on the 8th of July that the first official celebration occurred. The intervening time was necessary to prepare for the ceremonies. From a platform in front of the statehouse John Nixon read the Declaration of Independence to a large concourse of people.

When the reading was finished the king's arms over the seat of justice in the courtroom were torn down and burned in the street. Bonfires were lighted in the evening, houses were illuminated and men and women and children paraded the streets singing and cheering until a thunderstorm at midnight halted the celebrating procession.

On the 9th New York heard of the signing and started celebrating the memorable event.

Boston, the "hub of knowledge," learned about it on the 17th, and the leading citizens gave a banquet, while "liberal quantities of liquor, according to the old customs, were distributed among the populace. A goodly number of the "populace" became quite drunk. All through the summer inland towns and villages were hearing of the signing and immediately started celebrations of their own.

The Spirit of Liberty.

Liberty is a wonderful thing—how great we, who have never known restraint, may not realize. It too often deteriorates into license, when people follow only the bent of their own desires. Independence is self reliance, but the self should be worthy of the trust or its liberty is worthless. Our forefathers, to whom we are indebted for the independence of this country, felt it to be a solemn thing, this breaking away from old ties, from a mother country beloved by all, and unless they had in their hearts the meaning of liberty, as St. Paul puts it, "Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty," they could not have brought about the American nation's birth.—Dolly Wayne in Philadelphia Ledger.

Fourth of July Luncheon

Place a large toy cannon in the center of the table. Make a quantity of tents either by folding napkins in their shape or by laying striped cotton cloth over small frames of wire or, easiest of all, by buying toy tents. Arrange these on the table.

Buy also a box of tin soldiers on foot and on horseback and scatter them about among the tents. Put small flags at the top of each tent and among the bonbons.

Use tall vases filled with red and white carnations and blue bachelors' buttons either intermingled or grouped in colors separately. A bunch tied with narrow red, white and blue ribbon may lie at each place.

Give each guest a bonbon box representing a common firecracker filled with small scarlet candies. The name

Two Interesting Fourths

On the fourth day of July, 1848, the treaty of peace with Mexico was proclaimed at Washington. And on the same day the cornerstone of the Washington monument was laid with great pomp and ceremony.

Money for building it had been subscribed by individuals, but the sum obtained proved so far inadequate that the structure remained a mere stump, only about one-third its present height, until 1881, when congress appropriated the amount necessary for its completion. It cost in all about \$3,000,000.

There was a similar and even more important ceremony in Washington on July 4, 1851, when President Fillmore initiated by the laying of a cornerstone the construction of the two great white marble wings of the capitol.

There was an impressive assemblage of dignitaries, and an oration was made by Daniel Webster, then secretary of state. Of special interest was the presence of a few persons who had witnessed the laying of the first cornerstone of the capitol by Washington on the 18th day of September, 1793.

may be painted in white on the side of the cracker to serve as a guest card, as also a souvenir.

- For your menu serve:
- Iced Currents.
 - Watercross Sandwiches.
 - Cold Salmon, Sauce Tartare.
 - Tongue in Aspic.
 - Tomatoes With French Dressing.
 - Raspberry Lemonade.
 - Pineapple Salad.
 - Cheese Straws.
 - Olives.
 - Ice Cream in Drums.
 - Cakes.
 - Bonbons.
 - Almonds.

An English View of July 4.

The following view of the American Independence day was printed in England about the middle of the last century:

"When a country or a government has been baffled in its efforts to attain or preserve a hated rule over another people it must be content to see its failure made the subject of never ending triumph and exultation. The joy attached to the sense of escape or emancipation tends to perpetuate itself by periodical celebrations, in which it is not likely that the motives of the other party or the general justice of the case will be very carefully considered or allowed for. We may doubt if it be morally expedient thus to keep alive the memory of facts which as certainly infer mortification to one party as they do glorification to another, but we must admit that it is only natural and in a measure to be expected."

Matchless.

Dick—Grace is certainly one matchless girl. Harry—Well, the absence of suitors long ago convinced her father of the same thing.—Brooklyn Eagle.

CHALMERS Lets the Body Breathe

Coolness, comfort and durability—these are what you want in Summer Underwear. We are prepared to prove that you get them in genuine CHALMERS "POROSKNIT."

And your satisfaction is Guaranteed.

This Label on Every Garment



FOR MEN 50c
 Any Style Shirts and Drawers per garment
 FOR MEN \$1.00
 Union Suits Any Style
 FOR BOYS 25c
 FOR BOYS 50c

Moorhead Bros.

Indiana, Penn'a.

TWO RECIPES FOR THE FOURTH

To Make Red, White and Blue Salad.—Mix well together a quart of chopped cold boiled beets, a quart of chopped raw cabbage, a cupful of grated horseradish, two cupfuls of brown sugar, a teaspoonful of salt and a scant teaspoonful of black pepper. Turn into a jar and cover with cold vinegar. Later remove the beets and cabbage and serve on a white paper dolly on old blue china.

For flag cake take a cupful sugar, one-half cupful of butter, whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth, one-half cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

For frosting a cupful confectioner's sugar, a teaspoonful melted butter. Flavor with vanilla, cup chopped nuts and decorate with Maraschino cherries. Stick tiny silk flags in a circle around the edge and in the center place a larger flag.

A Paean and a Warning. Spread your bunting, hang your wreaths. Let your banners be unfurled! Shout until the welkin seethes All about the deafened world. Get your old time speeches out; Cheer until you split the skies, But be careful, while you spout, Of your eyes. —John Kendrick Bangs in Harper's Weekly.

Just Suppose. You better stop yo' growin' w'en you ain't got nuttin' 'tall ter grow' 'bout. Des s'pose dat you wuz rich an' had ter pay de income tax or dat you couldn't sleep w'en night come fer thinkin' dat a yethquake mought swallow de bank, wid all yo' money in it!—Br'er Williams in Atlanta Constitution.

Poured It Out. "My wife said she did not mind my having a bottle of whisky on the sideboard if I would permit her to pour it out." "Of course you consented to that?" "Yes, and she poured it out of the window."

Facts Versus Fallacies

FACT is a real state of things. FALLACY is an apparently genuine but really illogical statement or argument.

THE two terms, Prohibition and Temperance, are confounded by many persons as having the same meaning. Even many newspaper and magazine writers (whose minds are illuminated with volumes of learning), preachers, statesmen and others fall into the same error.

WEBSTER'S Dictionary, an authority among scholars, defines Temperance and Prohibition as follows:

TEMPERANCE, n. (From the Latin, temperantia). 1. Habitual moderation in the indulgence of the appetites and passions; moderation, as, temperance in eating and drinking; specifically, moderation in the use of intoxicants. 2. Voluntary forbearance. 3. "The rule of 'Not too much.'"

TEMPERANCE implies use, forbids abuse.

PROHIBITION is self-imposed and self-enforced. Temperance suggests self-control, self-denial, the measure of abstinence being proportioned to the individual's idea of what is best in that respect. Temperance always implies use, but forbids abuse. Temperance raises the standard of morality through the will-power.

PROHIBITION, n. (From the Latin, prohibitio.) 1. Act of prohibiting or interdicting. 2. A declaration or injunction forbidding some action. 3. Specifically, the forbidding by law of the sale and, sometimes, the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

PROHIBITION is imposed by some upon others without their consent and, in spite of all protest. Prohibition forbids use of liquors, even in moderation. Prohibition shackles the spirit of American liberty. Prohibition tyrannizes over the lives of others. Prohibition, reduced to its simplest term, says that because some few men get drunk nobody should take a drink; that because those having defective wills do not use the beers, wines and liquors of civilization in moderation, therefore, no one may indulge in them at all. Prohibition attempts to control personal habits and customs by legislation.

IT is a FALLACY for the Prohibitionist to say that he favors Temperance—when it is a FACT that Prohibition and Temperance have nothing in common.

Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association

