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 of opinion 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 railways 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 railways, 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

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

- P. 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.
- R. H. COAPMAN, Vice-President,
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- A. S. GREIG, Asst. to Receivers, St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad.
- C. W. KOUNS, Gen'l Manager, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

# N. D. MAHBR, Vice-President, Norfolk & Western Railway, JAMES RUSSELL, Gen'l Manager, Denver & Rio Grande Railroad.

- A. M. SCHOYER, Resident Vice-Pres., Pennsylvania Lines West. W. L. SEDDON, Vice-Pres., Scaboard Air Line Railway.
- A. J. STONE, Vice-President.

## G. S. WAID, Vice-Pres. & Gen't Mgr. Sunset Central Lines.

## Col. Frank V. Drake

Cream Parlor ISTEN! Listen! Hark the music! Melody thrills all the

and it is because our confecnow throbs round us ev'rytionery combines the qualit-

ies of purity, flavor and fresh- Happy echo singing, ringing over mountain, wood and dell,

clamor of a bell!

ies a box of our bon bons; chocolates or caramelis an un 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

Divers metals, rare and precious, mingled them with anxious care Into mass of molten union, in pro- Now, alas, the bell is silent, hushed portion due and fair;

> To artistic pris- Broken in the line of duty, with its on bore them, molded cell. Thus they form-

metal, "one of bell. the Bible,

light of ages, they a legend found; 'sonant bosom ere the bell

sound:

ty throughout

Symbol Bright. the land." Near St. Car Station Indiana, Pa. Thus commissioned with a blessing, fated with divine command,

Perched Upon the

Came the bell across the ocean, herald of prophetic word-

As St. John among the nations, preaching of the coming Lord.

the bell of destiny. Undelivered of its message, unproclaimed man's liberty

O'er domain of nascent heroes swung

Till one lovely July morning, sudden o'er the startled earth, Burst a peal of merry music telling

of a nation's birth-Faintly, distant; now 'tis nearer, Peal on peal, a proclamation; 'twas the message of the bell!

And the happy birthday chiming tolled a tyrant's passing knell.

thy, To a lover of fine cand- of a precious declaration-'tis the 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

Then descending, as a star falls, perched upon the symbol bright. Round that bell and flag and eagle freedom gathered from that

While the banner grows still brighter, still more wide the eagle's power.

its voice in ceaseless rest;

message on its breast. cast them into Yet a woodland goddess, waking, caught the bell's first glad ac-

ed a magic To be treasured, ever sacred, till the fairy learns her name.

many," in a Echo then repeats the message, all the music gives again, Fills the earth and air and heaven

with the birthday's glad re-

lowed lyric of the bell;

that voice divinely grand: "Freedom ever to the people, liberty throughout the land."

# Celebrations In July,

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

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 pro-

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 semblage of dignitaries, and leading citizens gave a banquet, while "liberal quantities of liquor, according | iel Webster, then secretary of 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 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.

ter of the table. Make a quantity of these on the table.

flags at the top of each tent and among party as they do glorification to an-

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 repre-

1100000

## 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 cere-

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 asan oration was made by Danstate. Of special interest was the presence of a few persons 1 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 Currants. Iced Bouillon. Watercress Sandwiches. Cold Salmon, Sauce Tartare,

Tongue in Aspic. Tomatoes With French Dressing. Raspberry Lemonade. Pineapple Salad, Cheese Straws. Almonds.

Ice Cream in Drums. Cakes. Bonbons.

An English View of July 4. The following view of the American Independence day was printed in England about the middle of the last cen-

"When a country or a government has been baffled in its efforts to attain or preserve a hated rule over another Fourth of July Luncheon people it must be content to see its failure made the subject of never ending triumph and exultation. The joy Place a large toy cannon in the cen- attached to the sense of escape or emancipation tends to perpetuate itself tents either by folding napkins in their by periodical celebrations, in which it shape or by laying striped cotton cloth is not likely that the motives of the over small frames of wire or, easiest other party or the general justice of of all, by buying toy tents. Arrange | the case will be very carefully considered or allowed for. We may doubt if Buy also a box of tin soldiers on foot it be morally expedient thus to keep other, but we must all admit that it is Use tall vases filled with red and only natural and in a measure to be

## Matchless.

Dick-Grace is certainly one matchless girl. Harry-Well, the absence of senting a common firecracker filled suitors long ago convinced her father with small scarlet candies. The name of the same thing.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## CHALMERS Lets the Body Breather

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 Guar-



Any Style Shirts and Drawers 50c per garment

25c

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 doily 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, onehalf cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking pow-

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 lar-

A Paean and a Warning. Spread your bunting, hang your wreather 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 Week

Just Suppose. You better stop yo' growlin' w'en you ain't got nuttin' 'tall ter growl 'bout. Des s'pose dat you wuz rich an' had ter pay de income tax or dat you and on horseback and scatter them alive the memory of facts which as couldn't sleep w'en night come fer about among the tents. Put small certainly infer mortification to one thinkin dat a yethquake mought swall-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

> "Of course you consented to that?" "Yes, and she poured it out of the

# 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.

EBSTER'S Dictionary, an authority among scholars, defines Temperance and Prohibition as follows: EMPERANCE, 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 forebearance. 3. "The rule of "Not too much.""



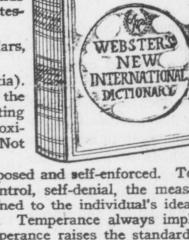
TEMPERANCE is self-imposed and self-enforced. Temperance suggests self-control, self-denial, the measure of abstention being proportioned to the individual's idea of what is best in that respect. Temperance always implies use, but forbids abuse. Temperance raises the standard of morality through the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

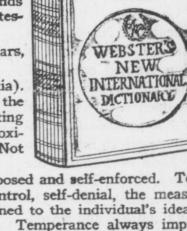
66DROHIBITION, n. (From the Latin, prohibitio.) 1. Act of prohibiting or interdicting. 2. A declaration or injunction forbidding some action. 3. Specifically, the forbidding by law of the sale and, sometimes, the manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages."

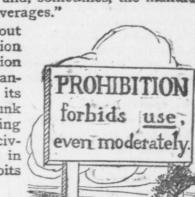
DROHIBITION is imposed by some upon others without their consent and in spite of all protest. Prohibition forbids use of liquors, even in moderation. Prohibition shackles the spirit of American liberty. Prohibition tyranizes over the lives of others. Prohibition, reduced to its simplest term, says that 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

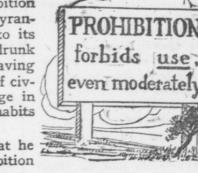
TT is a FALLACY for the Prohibitionist to say that he favors Temperance-when it is a FACT that Prohibition

Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association









1110 1110

sought and Listen! Listen! Rhythmic music! Melody is in the air, Graved it on the Faintly distant, now 'tis nearer, now floats round us ev'ryhad tongue or In the hearts of all the people, over and customs by legislation. hilltop, wood and dell, Proclaim free- Echo makes the proclamation, haldom to the and Temperance have nothing in common. people, liber- Preaching still that declaration in

Advertisements under this head 10 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.

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