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The Aim of the Foreign Language Papers of America

TO HELP PRESERVE THE IDEALS AND SACRED TRADITIONS OF THIS, OUR ADOPTED COUNTRY, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TO REVERE ITS LAWS AND INSPIRE OTHERS TO OBEY THEM; TO STRIVE UNCEASINGLY TO QUICKEN THE PUBLIC'S SENSE OF CIVIC DUTY; IN ALL WAYS TO AID IN MAKING THIS COUNTRY GREATER AND BETTER THAN WE FOUND IT.

A Voter's Catechism

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| D. Have you read the Constitution of the United States? | R. Yes. | R. 435. According to the population one to every 211,000, (the ratio fixed by Congress after each decennial census.) |
| D. What form of Government is this? | R. Republic. | D. Which is the capital of the state of Pennsylvania? |
| D. What is the Constitution of the United States? | R. It is the fundamental law of this country. | R. Harrisburg. |
| D. Who makes the laws of the United States? | R. The Congress. | D. How many Senators has each state in the United States Senate? |
| D. What does Congress consist of? | R. Senate and House of Representatives. | R. Two. |
| D. Who is our State Senator? | R. Theo. M. Kurtz. | D. Who are our U. S. Senators? |
| D. Who is the chief executive of the United States? | R. President. | R. Boise Penrose and George T. Oliver. |
| D. For how long is the President of the United States elected? | R. 4 years. | D. For how long are they elected? |
| D. Who takes the place of the President in case he dies? | R. The Vice President. | R. 2 years. |
| D. What is his name? | R. Thomas R. Marshall. | D. Who is our Congressman? |
| D. By whom is the President of the United States elected? | R. By the electors. | R. S. Taylor North. |
| D. By whom are the electors elected? | R. By the people. | D. How many electoral votes has the state of Pennsylvania? |
| D. Who makes the laws for the state of Pennsylvania? | R. The Legislature. | R. 38. |
| D. What does the Legislature consist of? | R. Senate and Assembly. | D. Who is the chief executive of the state of Pennsylvania? |
| D. Who is our Assemblyman? | R. Wilmer H. Wood. | R. The Governor. |
| D. How many State in the union? | R. 48. | D. For how long is he elected? |
| D. When was the Declaration of Independence signed? | R. July 4, 1776. | R. 4 years. |
| D. By whom was it written? | R. Thomas Jefferson. | D. Who is the Governor? |
| D. Which is the capital of the United States? | R. Washington. | R. Brumbaugh. |
| D. By whom are they elected? | R. By the people. | D. Do you believe in organized government? |
| D. For how long? | R. 6 years. | R. Yes. |
| D. How many representatives are there? | R. Yes. | D. Are you opposed to organized government? |

Most Common Causes of Disease In Poultry

Diphtheria is generally caused by roosting or sleeping in a draft, or being confined in a damp place. The causes of ulcerated throat and canker are the same.

Diarrhea in chickens is often caused by sour food, bad water, damp quarters, filthy coops, exposure to cold or wet or too much green food. In fowls, too, it is caused by too much green food, lack of sharp grit and errors in feeding.

Indigestion is caused principally by lack of sharp grit, overfeeding, unwholesome diet, injudicious use of grain or debilitated system.

Roup is the result of neglect or want of attention to minor diseases of the air passages, produced by colds.

Fifth is a great breeder of disease. It is not only necessary that the premises be kept clean, but they must also every now and then be disinfected.

Paint skins, half unslaked lime, etc., are often carelessly thrown about, the fowls eat it and sudden deaths from a "mysterious disease" are reported.

Laying hens are often confined to a fattening diet, which has its result in a general breakdown, indigestion and liver troubles.

Formulas For Removal of Ink Spots and Iron Rust

Grease spots may be removed by the application of carbon tetrachloride, according to H. F. Zoller, assistant in chemistry in the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Removing grease spots with gasoline or benzine is both dangerous and wasteful. Chloroform is effective, but is dangerous. Carbon tetrachloride is used by cleaners because of its safety, cleaning power and the absence of a disagreeable odor. The disadvantage is its expense.

Ink is difficult to remove if it has been in the garment for some time. Iron inks may be removed by oxalic, acetic, citric or dilute hydrochloric acid. In case of the coal tar inks the spot must be bleached.

Iron rust can be removed by fairly strong oxalic acid solution if allowed to stand on the goods for a short time, and often when it is exposed to the sunlight the action is a little quicker. The excess of oxalic acid must be washed out and the goods washed with a good soap in order to neutralize the acid. Hydrochloric acid is the best remover of iron rust, if handled by an experienced person.

An excellent formula for the removal of fountain pen ink, especially iron ink and iron rust, is the aceto-oxalic acid formula. It is made by saturating a 10 per cent acetic acid solution with oxalic acid and mixing one part of the product with four parts of alcohol.

Light as Chaff

The Usages of Royalty. A patriotic Scotchman was present at a meeting of a certain society, at which an eminent Shakespearean scholar dwelt on the virtues of the bard. At the close of the meeting the Scot approached the lecturer, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Ye think a fine lot of Shakespeare, doctor?"
"I do, sir."
"An' ye think he was mair clever than Rabble Burns?"
"Why, there is no comparison."
"Maybe no, but ye tell us tonight it was Shakespeare who wrote 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.' Now, Rabble would ne'er hae written sic nonsense as that."
"Nonsense, sir?"
"Aye, just nonsense. Rabble would hae kent that a king or a queen, either, dinna gang to bed wi' a crown on his head. He wad hang it o'er the back o' a chair."—Country Gentleman.

When Murphy Weakened. Murphy was in the hospital and had undergone an operation. As he was recovering he remarked to the patient on his right, "I am thankful that's over."
"Oh," said the patient, "at my operation the doctor left the scissors inside, and I had to undergo the same again."
The patient on the left remarked that at his operation a sponge had been left, and it all had to be gone over again.

Just as they had finished talking the doctor appeared at the door and asked, "Has any one seen my hat?"
It was then that Murphy fainted.

A Trade Secret. The Cook—How do you manage to keep such nice fresh canned goods?
The Grocery Boy—We paste new labels on our stock twice a year.

Facts Versus Fallacies

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

ONE of the many ridiculous charges made by the Prohibitionists is that the saloon is the main cause of poverty. If this were true all the "drys" would be riding in automobiles and the "wets" would not be able to afford mere carfare!

THE "drys" assume that the liquor business is the result of the saloon. Reasoning from this false premise they say that if it were not for the saloon there would be no liquor business, and therefore no place where the working man could squander his hard-earned wages. The Prohibitionists are wrong twice in the same place. They have put the cart before the horse. The saloon is the result, not the cause, of the demand for liquor. There are two men responsible for the saloon—the man in front of the bar and the man behind it. Take the man in front of the bar away and the saloon-keeper will go out of business. Take the saloon away and the man in front of the bar will go behind the barn to get a drink.

FACT:
Workingmen Spend Less than 4 Cents a Day for Liquor

IT IS no more a waste of money to buy beer than it is to buy jewelry, diamonds, perfumes, laces, candy, silks and satins. It is just as foolish to squander the money you need for necessities on these things as it is to invest in liquid refreshment.

POOR judgment causes people to spend money for luxuries that they need for other things, but liquor is not the luxury that has crimped the pocketbook of the working man. The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that working men spend on an average less than four cents a day for liquors. The "drys" ask you to believe that four cents a day is the difference between poverty and riches.

If they are right, Rockefeller could make all of us rich by giving us back the wealth he does not need and cannot use.

THE main causes of poverty are poor wages and lack of employment. The average amount paid to unskilled workers in the United States is less than \$500 a year. Instead of spending around \$15 a year for liquor these men could save up for 30 years and buy a Ford. They could then, if they were careful with the gasoline, run it for a month on what they could save by not indulging in liquor for a year!

IT IS a FALLACY to say that indulgence in alcoholic beverages makes for poverty, when FACTS, given by United States Labor Statistics, show that workingmen spend on an average less than four cents a day for liquor!

Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association

FALLACY:
The Claim that the Use of Liquor is the Cause of Poverty

FEDERAL BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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