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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.
- D. What form of Government is this?
R. Republic.
- D. What is the Constitution of the United States?
R. It is the fundamental law of this country.
- D. Who makes the laws of the United States?
R. The Congress.
- D. What does Congress consist of?
R. Senate and House of Representatives.
- D. Who is our State Senator?
R. Theo. M. Kurtz.
- D. Who is the chief executive of the United States?
R. President.
- D. For how long is the President of the United States elected?
R. 4 years.
- D. Who takes the place of the President in case he dies?
R. The Vice President.
- D. What is his name?
R. Thomas R. Marshall.
- D. By whom is the President of the United States elected?
R. By the electors.
- D. By whom are the electors elected?
R. By the people.
- D. Who makes the laws for the state of Pennsylvania?
R. The Legislature.
- D. What does the Legislature consist of?
R. Senate and Assembly.
- D. Who is our Assemblyman?
R. Wilmer H. Wood.
- D. How many State in the union?
R. 48.
- D. When was the Declaration of Independence signed?
R. July 4, 1776.
- D. By whom was it written?
R. Thomas Jefferson.
- D. Which is the capital of the United States?
R. Washington.
- D. By whom are they elected?
R. By the people.
- D. For how long?
R. 6 years.
- D. How many representatives are there? ..
- R. 435. According to the population one to every 211,000, (the ratio fixed by Congress after each decennial census.)
- D. Which is the capital of the state of Pennsylvania.
R. Harrisburg.
- D. How many Senators has each state in the United States Senate?
R. Two.
- D. Who are our U. S. Senators?
R. Boise Penrose and George T. Oliver.
- D. For how long are they elected?
R. 2 years.
- D. Who is our Congressman?
R. S. Taylor North.
- D. How many electoral votes has the state of Pennsylvania?
R. 38.
- D. Who is the chief executive of the state of Pennsylvania?
R. The Governor.
- D. For how long is he elected?
R. 4 years.
- D. Who is the Governor?
R. Brumbaugh.
- D. Do you believe in organized government?
R. Yes.
- D. Are you opposed to organized government?
R. No.
- D. Are you an anarchist?
R. No.
- D. What is an anarchist?
R. A person who does not believe in organized government.
- D. Are you a bigamist or polygamist?
R. No.
- D. What is a bigamist or polygamist?
R. One who believes in having more than one wife.
- D. Do you belong to any secret Society which teaches to disbelieve in organized government?
R. No.
- D. Have you ever violated any laws of the United States?
R. No.
- D. Who makes the ordinances for the City?
R. The board of Aldermen.
- D. Do you intend to remain permanently in the U. S.?
R. Yes.

QUADRI PATRIOTTICI

Cartoline illustrate. Libri d'ogni specie dietro ordine
Il rinomato DIZIONARIO TASCABILE Italiano-Inglese e viceversa
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Corso completo per imparare a scrivere, parlare e capir bene
la lingua inglese in tre mesi senza maestro.

Agenzia Italiana

Indiana

Pennsylvania

NEW POLICY NEEDED IN GOVERNMENT RAILWAY CONTROL

Helpfulness and Encouragement Urged by Alfred P. Thom.

CREDIT MUST BE IMPROVED

Increase of Transportation Facilities Necessary to Secure Relief From High Cost of Living May Thus Be Provided For by the Railroads.

Washington, Nov. 28.—A new policy of government railroad regulation, based on constructive principles of helpfulness and encouragement instead of upon principles of repression and punishment, was urged by Alfred P. Thom, counsel for the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, the first witness on behalf of the railroads before the Newlands Joint Committee on Interstate Commerce, which has instituted a general inquiry into the problems of railroad regulation.

"It is proposed by the joint resolution of Congress," said Mr. Thom, "to go into a comprehensive study of the whole subject of transportation, to make a new assessment, after 29 years of experiment, of its history, its present conditions and its future needs. The railroads accept the view that regulation is a permanent and enduring part of government in America and that the first duty of the carriers is to the public. That duty is to afford reasonable facilities on reasonable terms and at reasonable rates, and this must be done before any private interests can be considered."

Certainty, Safety and Sufficiency.
Mr. Thom contended that the real interest of the public is in being assured of certainty, safety and sufficiency of transportation facilities, rather than in rates. The first consideration of the public is to obtain transportation facilities. What the cost is, is in reality a second consideration, he said.

Mr. Thom proposed an increase of transportation facilities as a method of securing relief from the high cost of living. "There have been less than 1,000 miles of new railroad constructed in the United States during the past year," he said, "less than in any year since 1848, except the period of the Civil War, and yet the cost of living is daily advancing owing to a shortage of supplies which might be remedied by securing access to new areas of production."

Credit Must Be Improved.
"This leads to the consideration as to whether railroad credit is as good as the public interest requires. It is impossible for railroads to earn enough to supply the necessary new facilities from current revenue. They must be provided from credit. Investors cannot be coerced, but must be attracted." Among the conditions affecting railroad credit which deter investors he mentioned the following:

- First, Railroad revenues are not controlled by investors, but are fixed and limited by governmental authority and not by one but by several governmental authorities, which do not recognize responsibility for assured results to investors and are uncoordinated.
- Second, Railroads cannot control and the government cannot and does not limit the expense account.
- Third, The present system of regulation is based on a policy of regulation and correction and not on a policy of helpfulness and encouragement.
- Fourth, The outstanding obligations of the railroads have already exceeded the financial rule of safety and involve a disproportionate amount of obligations bearing fixed charges.
- Fifth, The investor must accept a subordinate obligation or security with no assurance of a surplus of earnings to support it.
- Sixth, Other competitive lines of investment present superior attractions.
- Seventh, The railroad business is largely controlled by political instead of business considerations.

Look Forward, Not Back.
"We may debate about what has caused the present conditions," said Mr. Thom, "but we cannot debate about what the people need. The President has taken the view that we must look forward in this matter and 'make a fresh assessment of circumstances' in order to deal helpfully and intelligently with the problem. Abuses are no more prevalent in the railroad business today than in any other business humanely conducted. The great question now is whether the existing system of regulation gives the public reliable assurance of sufficient present and future railroad facilities."

"Those who oppose any change must make their appeal on the ground that the present systems assure the public of the continued adequacy of transportation facilities. If they do not, no argument based on the desirability of the present dual system of regulation will be accepted by public judgment. The question of 'states' rights' is not involved. If the regulation of transportation facilities privately owned should fall government ownership must follow, and then all power of the states over the railroads would disappear."

"Let us debate this question, then, not upon any mere theory or jealousy as to the distribution of governmental power, but upon the large issue of what the public interest requires in respect of the assurance of adequate transportation service."

Christmas Legend

The legend of St. Boniface and the first Christmas tree has been beautifully told. The scene lives before us—the wintry night, the swelling hillock crowned with the great oak tree, the "thunder oak," sacred to the pagan god Thor; the tongues of ruddy flame, the ranks of white clad warriors, women and children facing the altar; the hoary high priest and kneeling child, the victim doomed to die by the blow of the hammer, a sacrifice to Thor, the hammerer.

Then the coming of Boniface, the blow from the hammer turned aside by the cross, the rescue of the boy, the fall of the oak beneath the mighty blows of the apostle, the story of Jesus simply told and how sin, not human life, is the sacrifice he asks.

"And here," said the apostle as his eyes fell on a young fir tree, with its top pointing toward the stars, amid the divided oak—"here is the living tree, with no stain of blood upon it, that shall be the sign of your new worship."—Parish Tidings.

Professional Mourners.

In ancient times funerals were followed by professional mourners, who simulated the appearance of the wildest grief. The custom survives in the valley of Sondrio, in the Alps. There the women do not follow the funeral, but they group themselves at the entrance to the cemetery and burn, in honor of the dead, candles which vary in size according to the remuneration. They are as prodigal as were the mourners of ancient times in their simulation of excessive grief.—London Spectator.

Hearing Men at Work.

The manager of a machine shop or factory can know how much work is being done at benches by mechanics or by power driven machines or tools by means of microphones or telephone transmitters connected with the working apparatus. By becoming familiar with the vibrations of the different machines he can tell at any given moment just how fast Bill is working the lathe or how industriously Jack is operating the milling machines on one of his blue Mondays. In addition to this he can tell at a simple turn of the switch if the machines are running at normal speed and smoothly and properly, as they should.—Popular Science Monthly.

When Doctors Were Slaves.

Romans of means had physicians in their own houses. These men were slaves, for, odd as it seems, many Roman slaves were accomplished in literature, art and science. At one time the selling price of a slave doctor was about the equivalent of \$300 in our money.

After the time of Julius Caesar, who encouraged physicians, the art began to "lift its head" in Rome, and later men of character and position, though generally foreigners, entered the profession. Some of them accumulated large fortunes, and one who was noted for his skill made the equivalent of at least \$500,000 in a few years.

The boomerang, missile instrument for war, sport or the chase, in use by Australian aborigines, was first made known by being brought before the Royal Irish academy by Professor McCullagh in 1837.

Absentminded George Dyer.

At Clifford's Inn lived George Dyer, who lives in history chiefly as the man who walked out of Ella's house in Colebrooke row and into the New river, neck deep, and had to be revived by Lamb and his sister with hot brandy. Lamb was never tired of relating the incident. Dyer, an inoffensive, absent-minded old scholar, had Leigh Hunt's friendship as well as Lamb's, and the other essayist has told how, calling on Dyer in answer to an invitation to breakfast, it was to find no butter, no knives and no spout on the teapot. Dyer was so wedded to life in the inn that he wedded his laundress too.—London Spectator.

Fearless Queen Sophia.

In 1860, when the combined armies of Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi attacked Gaeta, Queen Sophie of Naples conducted the defense, her husband, Francis II, being utterly unnerfed. Most of her time was spent upon the ramparts, where she remained during the hottest fire. She was absolutely without fear. Once when a bomb burst in the room where she was dining with her husband and his suit she walked to a mirror that hung on the wall and, noticing that her hair was whitened by the plaster the bomb had scattered, remarked: "What a pity powdered heads are out of fashion! White hair suits me admirably."

Lawyer For Defendant—Now, sir, you say that my client disappeared in the darkness after knocking you down. What time of night was this? Complainant—I can't say exactly. Your client had my watch.

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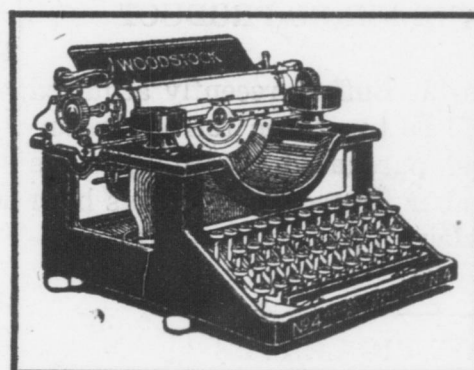
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