

# THE PATRIOT

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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.

## BRYAN AGAINST OWNERSHIP BY THE GOVERNMENT

### Gives Newlands Committee His Views on Railroad Control.

## COMPETITION PREFERABLE.

Federal Regulation Should Not Be Allowed to Exclude Exercise of State Authority, He Contends—Thinks Railroad Stocks Should Represent Actual Value and Be Stable as Government Bonds.

Washington, Dec. 11.—William J. Bryan, who startled the country ten years ago by advocating government ownership of railroads, appeared before the Newlands Joint Committee on Interstate Commerce last week in support of the claim that the states should be allowed to retain authority over the regulation of all transportation lines within their borders. Mr. Bryan explained that he had long regarded government ownership as inevitable, but only because of railroad opposition to effective regulation.

**Against Government Ownership.**  
"Personally I cannot say that I desire government ownership," he explained, "because I lean to the individual idea rather than to the collective idea; that is, I believe that government ownership is desirable only where competition is impossible."

Alfred P. Thom, counsel to the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, previously had presented before the members of the Newlands Committee as one of his reasons for urging a better balanced and more systematic regulation of railroads the argument that this is the only alternative to government ownership. Calling attention to the restrictions imposed upon the transportation lines by conflicting state laws and regulations, to the practical cessation of new construction and to the impossibility under existing conditions of securing the new capital needed for extensions and betterments of railway facilities, he warned the Congressmen that unless they provided a fair and reasonable system of regulation that would enable the railroads to meet the growing needs of the country's business the national government would be compelled to take over the ownership of the lines with all the evils attendant upon such a system.

**Preservation of Competition.**  
Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, holds that the further extension of federal authority over the railroads would be a step in the direction of government ownership. He advanced the view that the centralization of control in the hands of the national government would impose too great a burden upon the regulating body, would offer strong temptation to railroads to interfere in politics and would encourage the general movement toward centralization of power in the federal government at the expense of the states. He said that he did not object to consolidations of railroad lines so long as they did not destroy competition, that he knew of no complaint against great railway systems because of their size and that he believed that the preservation of competition was the test to be applied to all consolidations.

**Regulation of Securities.**  
Mr. Bryan shared himself in favor of national regulation of railway stock and bond issues, but added that he saw no reason why that should exclude the states from acting on the same subject as to state corporations. "I would like to see the stock of a railroad, as long as it is in private hands, made as

substantial and as unvarying as the value of a government bond," he asserted.

He suggested that railroad capitalization be readjusted to equalize it with actual valuation of the property represented, making due allowance for equities, and that when this was done the roads should be allowed to earn sufficient income to keep their stock at par and to create a surplus. The latter, he tentatively proposed, might be allowed to amount to 25 per cent of the capital.

### Railway Earnings Low.

This subject of railroad capitalization and the amount of railroad earnings received further attention from the committee during its recent sessions. In answer to questions by Senator Cummins, Mr. Thom submitted figures showing the net earnings of the roads in recent years. These figures show that during the five years from 1905 to 1910 the average net earnings were 5.25 per cent of the net capitalization, while for the five years from 1910 to 1915 the average was only 4.56 per cent. The total earnings on the stock, computed by adding to the net operating income the income from the securities owned and deducting bond interest, were for 1910, 7.09 per cent; for 1911, 6.17 per cent; for 1912, 4.97 per cent; for 1913, 5.94 per cent; for 1914, 4.06 per cent; for 1915, 3.44 per cent, thus showing an almost continuous decrease throughout this six year period. It was announced that Halford Erickson, formerly chairman of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, would submit more complete information on this subject to the Committee at a later date.

### Curious Courtship.

In the strange land of the Tarascan Indians in Mexico the visitor, after attaining something of a friendly footing, may still witness some of the equally strange practices which the first Spaniards observed. In courting the lover goes to the well where his beloved is accustomed to fill her water jar. He holds her shawl until she accepts him, and then with a stick he breaks the jar which she holds on her head and gives her a betrothal baptism of water.

### The Orchid.

The orchid is a peculiar plant, for, strange as it may seem, there is no distinctively orchid odor. One smells like the violet, others like the rose, the hyacinth, the daffodil. Orchids are the monkeys, the mimics of the vegetable world, in odor as well as form and tint. No other flower resembles an orchid, but orchids are forever ailing butterflies, pansies, roots, spiders, pitch plants, birds and what not. And they are not absolutely certain to look just the same twice in succession.

### Watch Your Pep.

Pep is a slang word invented to convey the idea of those who are always up and about, who are full of "ginger," who never go to sleep at the switch. When you are full of pep you can go a long way toward doing almost anything. But pep runs out. If your stomach goes back on you because you don't know how to take care of it; if you consort with weak minded people, taking on the color of their weak mindedness; if you burn the candle at both ends, then your pep runs low. Watch your pep.—Life.

### Throne Jewels.

In the "gold pantry" at Windsor castle, one of England's chief royal palaces, is the gold tiger's head taken from Tipoo Sahib's throne in 1789. It is life size, and the teeth and eyes are of rock crystal. Another relic captured at the same time is the jeweled bird called the uma, shaped like a pigeon, with a peacock tail. The feathers blaze with precious stones, and a great emerald hangs from its breast. According to an old Indian legend, whoever owns this bird will rule India.

## A Collapsible Method

By SADIE OLCOTT

Summer is the time for outdoor sports, winter the time for indoor games. Yes, they are games—not sports—the best that can be done to pass the time when we are housed. Yet they may serve another purpose.

Phyllis and I were in the library. We had fixed a table for pingpong, called by some parlor tennis. The name is an aspersion on the real tennis, which is one of the finest games played. Phyllis was at one end of the table batting a little celluloid ball with a tiny wooden racket, I at the other doing the same thing.

"Forty love," said Phil on making a point.

"What did you call me?" I asked.  
"I didn't call you anything."  
"You said forty something. It didn't sound like Bob, but you may have intended it for Bob."

"Dear me, how do you hear things! You'd better get an ear trumpet."  
She won the game, and we proceeded to the next. I had gained nothing by my attempt to introduce a love scrimmage and had given her a love game. We each made the same number of points and Phil cried:

"Deuce!"  
"That's like a girl," I said. "One moment you call me love and the next devil."

"I've called you neither!"  
She made a point and said, "Vantage!"

"It's all advantage with a girl," I remarked. "She can call a fellow 'love' and not mean it, whereas if the fellow does any spooning he's held to a strict accountability."

"That's only when he's a despicable part."

She enforced the words with a ball that hit me in the face.

"I have made no such pretense."  
Whether it was the sting of her words or of the miserable little globe, there was some asperity in my disclaimer.

"Who accused you of making a pretense?"

Though I was endeavoring to turn the subject from the game to something very near my heart, I could not seriously accuse her, so I made no reply.

"That's the end of the set," she said.

"Shall we play another?"

"I'd much rather sit by the fire."

She tossed her racket on the table and, going to the fireplace, stood before it, rubbing her hands as if they were cold. They were not, as I soon learned. She knew what was coming, and it rattled her a bit. Rather, I should say, she hoped for what was coming. I had worked up to the declaration point a number of times and stuck there. It's one thing to tell a girl you love her when she has been struck by lightning and falls into your arms in a critical condition; it is quite another to do the deed in cold blood. At any rate, my efforts had all been failures.

"Why did you intimate," I asked, going to her and leaning against the mantel over the fireplace, "that I am not a desirable part?"

"I didn't."

Stuck again.

I looked through the window at the snow piling up in drifts. If one finds a task difficult under certain circumstances he thinks it would be easier under other circumstances. I was in a comfortable room with a cheerful open fire before me, but I thought I could get out what I wanted to say out in the snow.

"Let's go out and snowball," I said.

She looked disappointed, but acceded to my request. She donned a warm jacket and a woven hood, and we sallied forth.

"You stand there," I said. "I'll stand here. You throw the first ball at me."

How I was to make a proposal while pelting her I didn't know. I hoped something would turn up to help me. It did, but Phyllis turned it up; I didn't.

Phil made a snowball and threw it at me. I dodged it. I threw one at Phil. It went wide of the mark. She hit me on the chin. Something—perhaps it was the sting—put an extra amount of force into my arm as I threw the next ball. I couldn't see that it had hit her, but she put her hands to her eye and sank down on the cold snow with a moan. I ran to her.

"Phyllis, dear! Sweetheart! Forgive me! I am a beast to have hurt you!"

I pulled away her hands, and she looked at me with inexpressible sweetness. I kissed the wounded eye.

Now, that eye should have been either inflamed or cold or snow wet. It was neither. A few bits of snow were on her shoulder. The snowball I had thrown was squashed against the fence directly behind her.

"Phyllis, dear, let us go back to the library."

I supported her into the house, and we stood again before the fire.

"Oh, Phyllis!" I exclaimed. "Suppose I had darkened that dear eye forever!"

She shuddered.

"If I had I should have devoted my life to you. Would you have let me?"

"Yes, Bob."

I drew the sofa before the fire, removed her wrap, and we sat down to the happiest hour of my life. The deed was done.

There should be a school for maidens who are troubled with balky lovers. They should be instructed to collapse and collapsible methods should be given them.

## Tutti i lunedì AL MOORE HOTEL D'INDIANA

Dr. Barnes  
Specialista

Nuovo efficacissimo trattamento per i sofferenti. Specialista per UOMINI e Donne.

Una sola visita di quest'esperto specialista vi porterà a conoscenza della vostra condizione fisica ed incamminarvi per la via della salute.

Ricorrendo a questo grande dottore potrete forse risparmiare le torture di un'operazione chirurgica. Centinaia di operazioni a uomini e donne sono state risparmiate dal pronto uso di metodi scientifici moderni.

FATTO—1. Io ho molti anni di esperienza ed oggi ho una grande pratica come specialista e dottore di questa parte dello stato. E perché? semplicemente perché' tratto i miei pazienti onestamente.

FATTO—2. Io sono ben fornito di tutto il necessario per curare malattie croniche alle quali sacrificio tutta la mia attenzione e tutto il mio tempo. Le malattie non sono più problemi implicati per lo specialista moderno.

FATTO—3. Ogni persona sotto la mia cura sarà certo di ricevere un trattamento conforme agli ultimi metodi, e gli verrà fatto tutto ciò che può fare un dottore graduato, registrato e licenziato, con anni di esperienza di queste malattie. Quando si tratta di malattie generali, croniche e speciali, per curarle con successo si richiede molta coscienza, pazienza ed esperienza. Poiché' si richiede quel campo di medicina e vi ci sia specializzato.

Io credo fermamente di conoscere e sapere queste malattie e curarle con le mie specialità come qualunque uomo vivente. Perché' non consultare subito uno specialista coerente e sapiente e che vio conoscete essere capace ed abile a guarire qualunque vostro malanno?

FATTO—4. Io vi posso dare referenze di un numero infinito di miei pazienti una volta ammalati di diverse malattie che ho curato durante i miei lunghi anni di pratica. Sia riguardo alla mia onestà' come riguardo alla mia abilità'. Queste prove saranno sufficienti di soddisfare la persona più incredula riguardo all'efficacia del mio metodo di cura per tutte le malattie sia del sesso maschile che femminile.

FATTO—5. Io non vado dietro a nessuno, dei metodi scolastici ed accademici moderni, ma uso i miei sistemi all'opatici, o meopatici ed eletrotipici essendo questo i migliori sistemi della scienza esculapica moderna.

FATTO—6. Donne malate internamente trovano immediatamente fin dal principio della cura. Le signore sono pregate di farsi accompagnare dai loro mariti o persone di famiglia.

Gli uomini che soffrono di malattie vengono completamente guariti.

Malattie di debolezza negli organi della persona vengono guarite e ristabilite alla forza e vitalità' primitiva.

Al DuBois Hotel in DuBois, Pa., ogni mercoledì' dalle 9 a. m. alle 8 p. m.

Al Pantal Hotel, Punxsutawney, Pa. Ogni martedì' dalle 8 A. M. alle 8 P. M.

## 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

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## Agenzia Italiana

Indiana

Pennsylvania

## INDIANA COUNTY BOY DIES AT THE BORDER

Word was received here Monday night of the death at Fort Bliss, Tex., of Charles T Turner, formerly of Pine Flats, this county. He was a member of the Twentieth infantry, United States army, and had been in the service four years. He was a grandson of Mrs. Sarah E. Turner, who has conducted the Turner hotel at Pine Flats for many years. She is now in Florida and arrangements for the burial of the soldier have not been completed.

Turner is the first resident of the county to lose his life along the Mexican border.

## RECIPROCITY.

There is one word which may serve as a rule of practice for all one's life—that word is reciprocity. What you do not wish done to yourself do not do to others.—Confucius.

## DR. C. J. DICKIE

DENTIST

Room 14, second floor  
Marshall building

INDIANA, PENN'A.

## PATENTS

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