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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.

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. Wilbur P. Graff.
- 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. Four 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 chosen?
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 States in the union?
R. Forty-eight.
- 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. Which is the capital of the state of Pennsylvania?
R. Harrisburg.
- D. How many Senators has each state in the United States?
R. Two.
- D. Who are our U. S. Senators?
R. Boise Penrose and George T. Oliver.
- D. By whom are they elected?
R. By the people.
- D. For how long?
R. Six 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. For how long are they elected?
R. Two years.
- D. Who is our Congressman?
R. Nathan L. Strong.
- D. How many electoral votes has the state of Pennsylvania?
R. Thirty-eight.
- 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. Martin G. 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 who 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.

Getting Around It.

"What would happen if an irresistible force should meet an immovable body?" "It is not necessary for anything to happen. I maintain that arbitration is always feasible."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

KINDNESS.

When we consider the results it brings I wonder why it is we are not all kinder than we are. How easily it is done! How instantaneously it acts! How infallibly it is remembered!—Drummond.

Things of the Past.

Betty had been punished. Her aunt did not know that, and when she came into the room and found Betty sitting disconsolately before the window she said: "Why, look at our little Betty. She looks ready to cry. What is going to happen, I wonder?" Betty looked up and then said solemnly, "It has happened."—Exchange.

PINKNEY'S PLACE IN HISTORY

His Fame as the Greatest Lawyer the United States Has Produced Is Secure.

Even that tritest of truisms, the ephemerality of a lawyer's fame, offers no adequate explanation of the obscurity in which sleeps the genius of William Pinkney. For Pinkney was not merely a great lawyer. According to testimony that leaves no room for doubt or controversy, he was the very greatest lawyer that this country has ever produced.

Nor was this all. He served his country with distinction and success in the labyrinths of diplomacy, at the cabinet table, in the halls of congress and even on the field of battle. Above all, at a most critical point of our history, when the clamor of contending sections disturbed the tranquillity of the Sage of Monticello, "like a fire bell ringing in the night," to use Jefferson's own expressive phrase, it was Pinkney who rose to the occasion and recalled senators to a sense of their duty and patriotism.

Of him John Marshall said that he was the greatest man he had ever seen in a court of justice. Of him Taney wrote in 1854: "I have heard almost all the great advocates of the United States, both of the past and present generation, but I have seen none equal to him." Of him Story remarked: "His clear and forcible manner of putting his cases before the court, his powerful and commanding eloquence, occasionally illumined with sparkling lights, but always logical and appropriate and, above all, his accurate and discriminating law knowledge, which he pours out with wonderful precision, give him, in my opinion, a great superiority over every man whom I have known."

When such a court unanimously concurs in rendering judgment, bold indeed the man who claims an appeal.—H. H. Hagan in Case and Comment.

KING OF ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel Returns to Front After Fifteen Days' Leave.



King Victor Emmanuel, after his soldier's furlough of fifteen days, returned to the front from Rome. On his journey the king was accompanied by a single aid-de-camp and traveled in an ordinary train compartment with other passengers.

Best stores advertise in The Patriot.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMBER

Alba B. Johnson Explains Value of a State Body.

WOULD BENEFIT FARMERS

At a recent meeting held by the York Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Alba B. Johnson, President of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, delivered the following interesting address:

The Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce is formed as a vehicle for the expression of public opinion, for correlating the work of many diverse business organizations and for uniting the efforts of many individuals for promoting the welfare of the state. It has no political purposes whatever, as any affiliation with any political parties or interests, whether open or concealed would effectually defeat the purposes for which it is formed. It may be interesting to recount the reasons which led to its formation.

Sometime ago I happened to be lunching with Senator Philander C. Knox, when the conversation turned upon the condition of the Pennsylvania farmer. When not engaged in the business of the nation at Washington, Mr. Knox seeks pleasure and profit by operating a farm at Valley Forge. He entertained me by a graphic and somewhat humorous account of his farming experiences, showing how by reason of lack of any local market for his wheat and corn, he was compelled to sell it to a local miller at whatever price the latter chose to fix for it. Notwithstanding the quality of the grain, the price so fixed was always below the market quotations, the diminution in figures being attributed to some alleged defect in the grain which the senator was helpless to combat. Valley Forge is within twenty miles of City Hall, Philadelphia, and the common experience of farmers, even so close as this to the third commercial city of the nation, is that farming does not pay.

Last October I made a motor trip over the Lincoln Highway from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, for the purpose of enjoying the autumn foliage and the magnificent mountain scenery of our state. Between York and Pittsburgh were orchards aggregating thousands of acres in extent. It happened to be a good apple year. Everywhere along the route we saw great apple orchards with piles of apples rotting on the ground, because it did not pay to ship them to market, and yet in Philadelphia we were paying at retail \$3.75 per barrel for apples, no better in quality.

The traveler could not help being impressed with the stupendous economic waste which this represented. Had I not seen it, but had I been told of the facts by others, it would have been difficult if not impossible to credit it, and yet here was a loss amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars caused by the impossibility of marketing a crop which thousands of consumers would eagerly have utilized, not to mention the use which might have been made of it in the arts by conversion into alcohol. Dr. Sparks, the President of the Pennsylvania State College, told me that his students conceived the idea of gathering and shipping some of these rotting apples to the Y. M. C. A. in Philadelphia for distribution amongst the poor but it was found to be impracticable on account of the cost of packing, freight and handling.

The statistical year book gives the average value of farm land two years ago in Pennsylvania, at \$33 per acre; in Iowa at \$32 per acre; and in Illinois at \$35 per acre. These figures are the reported values of farm lands only and are not affected by the amount or value of the waste land of the respective states. No part of Pennsylvania is more than 500 miles from the seaboard, whilst its average distance may be 250 miles, that of Illinois 1000 miles and that of Iowa 1250 miles. The crops of Illinois must therefore be transported four times, and those of Iowa five times the distance of those of Pennsylvania.

Some years ago a large apple dealer in New York city told me that the fruit raised in certain parts of New York state brought a price uniformly one dollar per barrel less than that from other eastern localities and from the west, because of ignorance of the best method of packing for the market. Many attempts have been made to improve the agricultural conditions of the state and of the nation. Splendid work has been done by the railroads and by agricultural newspapers in disseminating knowledge of better methods of farming, and in broadening the views of the farming community. This work is of course necessarily individualistic. It aims to enlarge the vision and increase the knowledge of the individual farmer and his wife and of all of those who make up the farming community.

Much has been done for the farming interests by the National Department of Agriculture and by the technical schools and colleges, of which the Pennsylvania State College is an excellent example. Everything which promotes intensive agriculture and the utilization of hitherto unused resources, tends not only to improve the condition of the farmer, but also the economic prosperity of the state.

Furthermore, the farmers themselves have endeavored through their

granges and conventions, to overcome the unfavorable conditions to which I have made reference, but the fact that the conditions remain as I have described, is evidence that all of these influences combined have failed as yet to accomplish the results intended. In their efforts to secure the legislation which they conceive to be necessary for promoting their interests, the farmers have stood apart from the general business interests of the community, and have sought for such political alliances as might offer in order to obtain the legislation which they deemed requisite for their prosperity. The business organizations of the great cities have pursued their own aims without reference to those of the farmer. They have overlooked the fact that agriculture is the largest and primary interest of the state, that all prosperity has its origin in the abundance of the crops and the prices obtained for them, and that they should perceive that the larger are the earnings of agriculture, the greater is the purchasing ability of the people; and that in promoting the welfare of the farming communities, they are creating new and larger buyers, so that the interests of all are one, and no industry can be neglected without injuriously affecting every other.

An observation of these and other similar conditions, has led many to feel a keen interest in the agricultural conditions prevailing throughout Pennsylvania. Upon the reorganization of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce two years ago, it was perceived that there was no more useful work to which it could devote itself than to a study of agricultural conditions, with a view to improving the methods of growing shipping and marketing farm products of all kinds. A committee of the Philadelphia Chamber, under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles S. Calwell, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, has been diligently working upon these problems, and a number of agricultural conferences have been held, out of which valuable results must follow. The facts which I have stated should challenge the attention of every thoughtful business man in the state. What is the matter with the Pennsylvania farmer? Why is it that the products of the Illinois, Iowa or Minnesota farmer can be sold at a profit in Philadelphia, whilst the Pennsylvania farmer, with land of unsurpassed fertility, can not obtain the cost of producing his crops? It seems to me that the solution of the difficulty is better co-operation between the business and agricultural interests as expressed in an article by Mr. Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, published in the November Century, from which I quote as follows:

"Manifestly, one of the best ways to develop this spirit of co-operation during our present transition period is for the business man and the farmer to get together in spirit and in purpose, to forget old antagonisms, and, as far as possible, infuse into the present era something of the creative, beneficent spirit of the future."

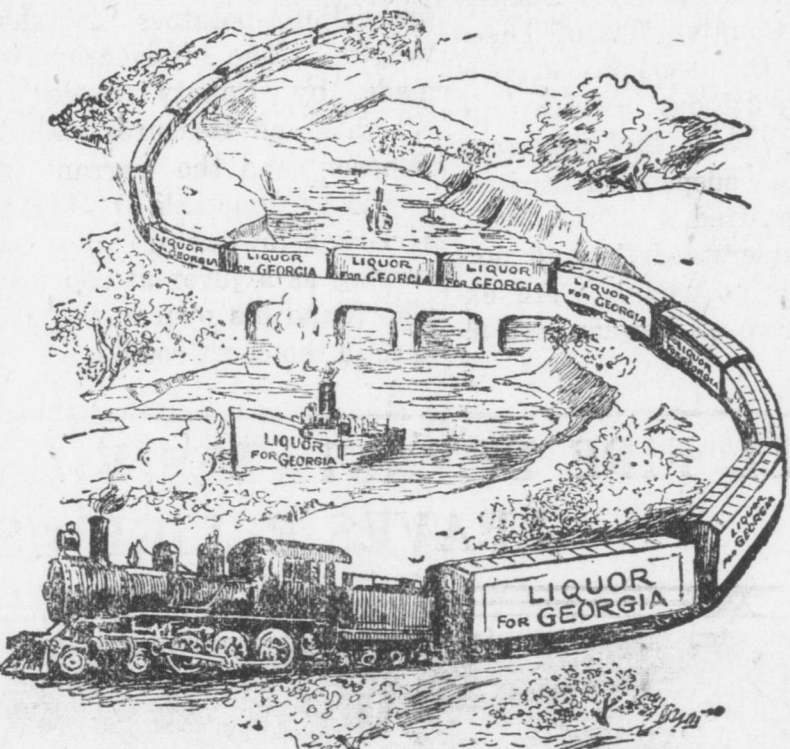
How, then, is this co-operation of business men with the agricultural interests to be brought about? It has seemed to me that there should be a closer union of all the business interests of the state, to the end that when the farmer perceives the legislative or other measures which are necessary to promote his interests, he may confidently count upon the interest and co-operation of the great commercial organizations in securing them. There should be co-operation between the farming organizations and every other interest, whether it be commercial, or mining, or manufacturing, or labor. There can be no question as to the potency of public opinion in our system of government. Every public servant, whether a member of the legislature, an officer of the commonwealth or of any municipality, is eager to obey the popular will if that will can be truly and accurately known. It has seemed, therefore, that a valuable instrumentality for co-ordinating and organizing the forces of the state, is to be found in the creation of a State Chamber of Commerce, its membership to be made up, first, of Chambers of Commerce, trade organizations of every kind, agricultural organizations, granges, miners and every activity now seeking the promotion of the interests of individual groups of business men. Such an organization should have a beneficial influence upon business, and it could furthermore bring about such improved methods of marketing, co-operative selling and railroad facilities for getting products to the consumer, as can be achieved in no other way. The operation of this organization would follow closely the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A., its policies being determined not by any small group controlling its board, but by referenda representing the action of all of its constituent membership. Such an organization was formed in Harrisburg on the 6th of December last, and is now seeking to include in its membership the various Chambers of Commerce throughout the state, as well as corporations, partnerships and individuals. I ask for it your most cordial support.

If by these means we can improve the condition of one great branch of industry, they will prove to be equally effective in improving those of all. None stands alone. The miner, the lumberman, the miller, the retailer, the manufacturer, will find in this organization a powerful means of producing that unity of action which is essential for promoting the general prosperity.

Ours is a great state. Few of us fully realize as we should its resources, its industries, its innumerable comfortable homes, its favorable conditions of living, its educational advantages, its beautiful scenery, its lovely mountains and valleys, its charming rural resorts and all that makes it one of the most favored spots in the world. Let us therefore be proud of our state and let us combine all our influence, our resources and our efforts to keep it in advance of every other commonwealth and every other community.

Georgia Liquor Going Up Before It Goes Down

The Usual Ordinary Dollar Kind Now Sells For \$2.50 in Prohibition Georgia.



In May last Prohibition laws went into effect in Georgia. How little that law is regarded may be seen from an Atlanta dispatch under date of January 3, and published in a Philadelphia paper. Some extracts follow: "In some cities in Georgia liquor may be bought at any time. It is true that it is not difficult to get a bottle of whisky in Atlanta, for instance, but owing to the fact that blind tigers are taking considerably longer chances than formerly, the price has materially advanced. Dollar liquor sells for about \$2.50 a bottle, while some of the better grades run as high as \$4 for a short quart. An Atlanta man who was in Macon recently, and wanted a bottle of whisky mentioned the fact to a friend. He got it in a few minutes. Reports reach here from other cities in Georgia where whisky may be obtained without material difficulty, all of which is apparently indicative of the fact that there has been a loosening of the reins since May 1. It is natural that these conditions should have produced some further agitation, and the rapid increase in liquor shipments has had somewhat of the same effect. Atlanta increased from some 7000 shipments in May to more than 40,000 in October, and the holiday record will probably pass 50,000." When merely one city in a Prohibition State shows by FACTS that almost six times more liquor is shipped to it five months after it embraces Prohibition (May liquor shipments 7000 packages, October 40,000 packages) isn't it a FALLACY to hold that Prohibition prohibits?—PENNSYLVANIA STATE BREWERS' ASSOCIATION.