

Warm Blankets, Quilts, Bath Robes

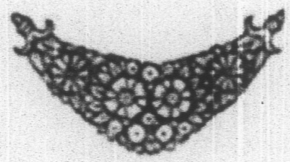
MEAN COMFORT FOR THE REST OF THE WINTER.

We Have a Pleasing Line of

Teddy Bear Blankets AND Cuddledown Sets

For the Babies and Youngsters.

For the boys who are out-of-door much of the time we have overcoats and suits and trousers in good looking materials and up-to-date styles. Let us fit the lad for you.



Chas. F. Pitt Co.

Patton, Pa.

Facts Versus Fallacies

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

THE FALLACY of Prohibition is very sanely shown by a recent article entitled "An Englishman's Experience of Temperance Reform," written by Cecil Chesterton. His views are well worth the reading.

SAYS Mr. Chesterton: "One dogma common to all schools of 'Temperance Reformers' in England is that the way to reduce drunkenness is to reduce the number of 'facilities for drinking.' It was useless to meet this dogma by an appeal to human experience, as every educated and traveled man knew it. It was useless to point out that in those places, which, according to this theory, ought to be given over to a continual debauch of alcoholism in Paris, where whole streets consist of nothing but a long row of 'facilities' in the small French country towns, where the inquiring stranger is perplexed as to how any of the cafes can pay, since everyone in the town seems to keep one—that it was just in such places that one practically never saw a drunken man."



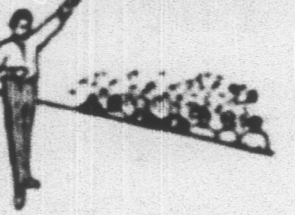
"MEN of our European blood and civilization (from which the civilization of America also derives) have always regarded fermented drink as a part of the normal food of man. . . . We find the old Puritans, for all the ferocity of their attack on human nature, never attempting to stop the consumption of fermented drinks. They forbade men to drink healths, but they never thought of forbidding them to drink wine or beer, presumably because it had never occurred to them that these things were even luxuries. They regarded them as normal to man."

"WHEREVER restrictive legislation approaches anywhere near the point of Prohibition, which is its obvious goal, it invariably tends to produce another set of evils. It does not suppress drinking, but it makes it secret, furtive and thoroughly unwholesome. By treating a normal human habit as a vice it really often makes it one."

MR. CHESTERTON concludes his article with a touch of humor that does not lessen, but rather accentuates the FALLACY of Prohibition in the light of the FACTS he presents. He says: "I passed a few days in 'dry' territory, and could not forbear to notice the number, size, prominence and luxurious appearance of the drug stores in every Prohibition city I visited. I suggest that this may be held to point to one of two conclusions. Either these institutions do not exist solely for the sale of quinine and salicylic acid, or else Prohibition does not appear to improve the health of those on whom it is enforced."

Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association

**PROHIBITION
FALLACY**
NO Saloons
NO Drunkards



A NEW EMPRESS.

Consort of the Youthful Ruler of Austria-Hungary.

MOTHER OF FOUR CHILDREN.

Not Yet Twenty-five Years Old, This Royal Lady Has Three Sons and a Daughter—Also Two Brothers in the Belgian Army.

The empress of Austria is the thirteenth of the twenty children of Duke Robert of Parma, who was expelled from his sovereign duchy at the age of twelve by its incorporation in the kingdom of Italy. He inherited, however, the immense fortune of the Count de Chambord and made his home in Vienna, where he assumed the state of a



EMPERESS OF AUSTRIA.

royal personage, with all his inherited titles—grand duke of Tuscany, king of Hanover, duke of Brunswick, duke of Parma, king of Naples, the Two Sicilies and Jerusalem.

Five of the duke's eight children by his first wife were either feeble minded or insane. His second wife, still living, is the sister of the Archduchess Maria Theresa, mother of the murdered Archduke Francis Ferdinand. She made her home in Paris some years ago and is related to the queen of the Belgians; hence the appearance of her sons in the Belgian army, the Prince Xavier and Duke. President Poincaré recently decorated both with the croix de guerre.

The duchy of Parma was made a part of the kingdom of Italy after 1859, since which time the principal residence of the ducal family has been at the castle of Schwarzau, near Vienna. It was here that the Princess Zita was married on Oct. 21, 1911. Her father, Duke Robert of Parma, who died in 1907, was married first to Princess Maria Pia of the Two Sicilies and secondly to Princess Maria Antonia of Parma. Duke Henry, the present head of the house, is an offspring of the first marriage, the Empress Zita of the second. She was born at the Villa Pianore, near Viareggio, on May 9, 1892.

The new emperor has always been devoted to his wife. Their union is said to have been the result of a pure love match. The alliance is said to have been looked on unfavorably by the old emperor—the more particularly as he had hoped, according to persistent rumor, that Charles Francis Joseph would marry a daughter of the Archduchess Marie Valeria, his own daughter, who was married in 1890 to the Archduke Francis Salvator of Hapsburg-Tuscany.

Upon making the acquaintance of the Princess Zita, however, the old emperor renounced and soon gave his consent to her marriage to the archduke. It is even said that she so strongly reminded him of his dead wife that he exclaimed that she would make a second Elizabeth.

The new empress has three sons, the eldest of whom, the Archduke Francis Joseph Otto, was born at the Villa Walthof, near Reichenau, on Nov. 20, 1912. The second, Louis, was born in Feb. 8, 1915. There is also a daughter, Archduchess Adelheid, who was born Jan. 3, 1914, and a baby son, born last May.

The new emperor is said to be devoted to his family and while an archduke could often be seen on the Vienna Ring wheeling his first son and heir to a promenade. A model family man, a handsome officer, a linguist, a sportsman, a good soldier and a patron of musical comedy, he has been so far in the minds of the populace very much what a prince ought to be.

Deep Breathing.

Deep breathing, sensible breathing, every day breathing—long life depends upon it, good looks always. Yet nine-tenths of the world's creatures hate to breathe, and young folks especially are as niggardly in the matter of filling their lungs with clean, wholesome air as if they thought they were dealing with poison. Twenty long breaths night and morning will quickly improve the looks of a girl who has been run to ground with study and carelessness, and surely there is no beautifier cheaper than deep breathing.

WOMAN EXPERT IN HOME EFFICIENCY FOR STEPHENS BILL

MRS. CHRISTINE FREDERICK SAYS IT WILL AID CONSUMERS.

INSURES STANDARD QUALITY

Consumers in Small Towns and Rural Communities Are Victims of Discrimination by Big Store Methods, Which Encourage Substitution of Unidentified Goods at High Figures.

Mrs. Christine Frederick, household efficiency expert and consulting household editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, the New York Evening Sun, Successful Farming, and various other publications, recently appeared before the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington in support of the Stephens-Ashurst bill. This measure, according to its title, is designed "to protect the public against dishonest advertising and false pretenses in merchandising."

The bill will legalize standard, uniform prices and prevent price cutting of trade marked goods by big city stores for the purpose of giving the false impression that all their other articles are proportionately low. Price cutting is merely bait to lure customers so that articles of inferior merit may be substituted at high prices.

"I appear before the committee purely in the interest of the consumer," said Mrs. Frederick, "and I do not care about the rights or wrongs



MRS. CHRISTINE FREDERICK.

of retailer or manufacturer except as they affect the consumer. There is great need that the woman consumer, who spends most of the family income for articles used in the home, should be able to buy with the least extravagance, the least inefficiency and the least waste. I believe that a uniform price on an identified article is one of the chief means by which this most desired end can be obtained."

Mrs. Frederick declared that the passage of the Stephens-Ashurst bill will result in greater household efficiency in buying for the following reasons:

First, it will help the consumer establish a standard in all purchasing.

Second, it will guarantee to the consumer a continuance of those standards once they are established.

Third, it will give a wider distribution to more kinds of products that the consumer daily buys.

Fourth, it will save the consumer's money because the fixed price will guarantee a permanent, dependable supply of articles.

Fifth, it will be especially helpful to farm women and small town consumers who are now victims of discrimination.

Sixth, it will make it possible for the homemaker to practice more efficient and less wasteful buying methods.

Seventh, it will guarantee to the consumer that the goods which she buys are made under honorable standards of manufacture, fair pay and sanitary conditions.

In her argument for identified articles Mrs. Frederick said it was admitted that cut prices tend to drive such articles from the market and she was anxiously showing the interest that the consumer has in buying articles she buys so marked and branded that they can be identified.

"Suppose, for the sake of argument that there is no such thing as an identified article," said Mrs. Frederick. "If there is no means of identifying, say, a pound of butter or a pair of hosiery, then every purchaser of one of those necessities becomes an experimenter. In each case I must make a test which takes time, trouble and money and which is worthless in the end because, should I find the article satisfactory, I can't be certain of getting the same thing again, and if it is unsatisfactory I can't be certain of avoiding it. I do not see how you can have a standard quality without a standard price. The trade mark on an article, the approved standard price and standard quality, protect the consumer because they are a guarantee that the manufacturer will continue that standard."

"Price juggling destroys the standard which manufacturers have set and tempts them—sometimes almost forces them—to lower the quality. What incentive can a manufacturer have to keep up a high standard of quality if the price is constantly cut."

"TREAT RIVERS AS A UNIT"—T. R.

Roosevelt An Advocate of the Regulation of Streams MODERN METHODS URGED

Former President of United States in Accord with Plans Being Proposed for Action by the State Legislature.

That the proposal to regulate the rivers of Pennsylvania by treating them as a unit from source to mouth is no new idea in this country is shown by the fact that in 1908 Theodore Roosevelt in his last regular message to Congress as President, made the following statement under the heading, "Inland Waterways":

"Action should be begun forthwith during the present session of Congress, for the improvement of our inland waterways—action which will result in giving us not only navigable but navigated rivers. We have spent hundreds of millions of dollars upon these waterways, yet the traffic on nearly all of them is steadily declining. This condition is the direct result of the absence of any comprehensive and far-seeing plan of waterway improvement. Obviously we can not continue to expend the revenues of the Government without return. It is poor business to spend money for inland navigation unless we get it."

"Inquiries into the condition of the Mississippi and its principal tributaries reveal very many instances of the utter waste caused by the methods which have hitherto obtained for the so-called 'improvement' of navigation. A striking instance is supplied by the 'improvement' of the Ohio, which began in 1824, was continued under a single plan for half a century. In 1875 a new plan was adopted and followed for a quarter of a century. In 1905 still a different plan was adopted and has since been pursued at a rate which only promises a navigable river in from twenty to one hundred years longer.

Waste of Public Money. "Such shortsightedness, vacillating and futile methods are accompanied by decreasing water-borne commerce and increasing traffic congestion on land, by increasing floods, and by the waste of public money. The remedy lies in abandoning the methods which have so signally failed and adopting new ones in keeping with the needs and demands of our people."

"In a report on a measure introduced at the first session of the present Congress, the Secretary of War said: 'The chief defect in the methods hitherto pursued lies in the absence of executive authority for originating comprehensive plans covering the country or natural divisions thereof.' In this opinion I heartily concur. The present methods not only fail to give us inland navigation but they are injurious to the army as well. What is virtually a permanent detail of the corps of engineers to civilian duty necessarily impairs the efficiency of our military establishment. The military engineers have undoubtedly done efficient work in actual construction, but they are necessarily hampered by their training and traditions to take the broad view, and to gather and transmit to the Congress the commercial and industrial information and forecasts, upon which water improvement must always so largely rest. Furthermore, they have failed to grasp the great underlying fact that every stream is a unit from its source to its mouth, and that all its uses are interdependent."

All the Facts Wanted. "Prominent officers of the Engineer Corps have recently even gone so far as to assert in print that waterways are not dependent upon the conservation of the forests about their headwaters. This position is opposed to all the recent work of the scientific bureau of the Government and to the general experience of mankind. A physician who disbelieves in vaccination would not be the right man to handle an epidemic of smallpox, nor should we leave a doctor skeptical about the transmission of yellow fever by the Steomyia mosquito in charge of sanitation at Havana or Panama. So with the improvement of our rivers; it is no longer wise or safe to leave this great work in the hands of men who fail to grasp the essential relations between navigation and general development and to assimilate and use the central facts about our streams."

"Until the work of river improvement is undertaken in a modern way it can not have results that will meet the needs of this modern nation. These needs should be met without further delay or delay. The plan which promises the best and quickest results is that of a permanent commission authorized to coordinate the work of all the Government departments relating to waterways, and to frame and supervise the execution of a comprehensive plan. Under such a commission the actual work of construction might be entrusted to the reclamation service, or to the military engineers acting with a sufficient number of civilians to continue the work in time of war; or it might be divided between the reclamation service and the corps of engineers. Funds should be provided for current revenues if it is deemed wise—otherwise from the sale of bonds. The essential thing is that the work should go forward under the best possible plan, and with the least possible delay. We should have a new type of work and a new organization for planning and directing it. The time for playing with our waterways is past. The country demands results."

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