

Warm Blankets, Quilts, Bath Robes

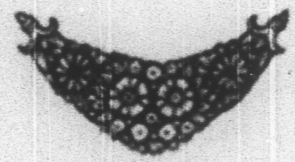
MEAN COMFORT FOR THE REST OF THE WINTER.

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.



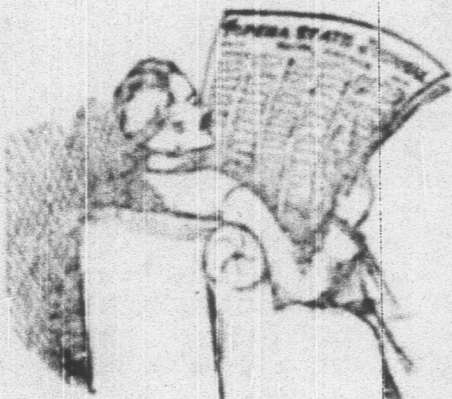
Chas. F. Pitt Co.
Patton, Pa.

Facts Versus Fallacies

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

PROHIBITIONISTS, far enough away from the "dry" State of Kansas to safely circulate **FALLACIES** to uninformed people, have declared that it is in "wet" States where insanity is most prevalent from liquor's misuse. But the Topeka (Kansas) State Journal, in position to know, tells a different story. That journal is quoted:

INSANITY increased nearly 16 per cent. in Kansas last year. That was the statement issued today by Senator J. W. Howe, Secretary for the State Board of Control. The report shows admissions of 728 new insane patients to the hospitals of Topeka, Osawatomie and Parsons in the last year, as compared with a record of 671 new cases for the year ending June 30, 1915.



ONE of the really startling features of the report is the tremendous increase in the number of cases of insanity. The Parsons Hospital, founded originally as an institution for care of epileptics, admitted 10 insane patients during the year as compared with 100 in 1914. Parsons is no exception in the number of insane patients. What did show an even greater record than the Parsons hospital, the increase at Winfield during the year ending June 30, 1915.

TOPEKA State Hospital is far in the front of other State institutions in the number of patients treated. The report shows 11,856 patients in the Topeka Hospital as against 1,323 at Osawatomie, 113 at Parsons, 222 at Winfield, and 151 in the Atchison Orphans' Home.

ALL of the aforesaid **FACTS** and figures are incontrovertible testimony of deplorable conditions that exist in that boasted Prohibition State of Kansas, which has been burdened with prohibitory statutes for the long period of 28 years. Despite all **FALLACIES**, official data proves Kansas is worse in drunkenness and its results than States where liquor's sale is licensed and regulated by law.

**OFFICIAL DATA
SHOWS "DRY"
KANSAS WORSE
IN DRUNKENNESS
THAN WET STATES**

Pennsylvania State Brewers' Association

**Read the Ads in this Paper
It Will Pay You**



OVERTAXING INDUSTRY.

Taxes are not alone the burden of the rich. They inevitably descend along the scale and are generally shared in some proportion by all. When excessive burdens of taxation emphasize the competitive disadvantages of any community for any branch or class of business that community will invariably suffer a decrease in the industrial development and prosperity of all within its boundaries.

In many sections of the country reports show that industry is often subjected to continuous and unreasonable burdens of taxes in one form or another. This condition is due in part at least to a mistaken public attitude toward industrial operations or a prejudiced, ignorant or indifferent opinion on the part of public officers and politicians. The history of industrial communities where such burdens are imposed, however, is the best evidence of whether such a policy pays anybody.

Two manufacturers in similar lines of business, one operating a plant in Massachusetts and the other located in Connecticut, were recently comparing notes. They discovered that for every \$100 in taxes which the Connecticut plant pays per annum the Massachusetts plant was paying \$1,000, or ten times as much. The answer to this situation is that Massachusetts has been falling behind in the percentage of growth as an industrial state compared with some of her neighboring communities where industry is not so often stymied at by burdensome, unnecessary and unreasonable laws.

The following open letter by J. W. Powell, president of the Fore River (Mass.) Shipbuilding Corporation, addressed to the employees of that company in a recent issue of their "family magazine," *The Fore River Log*, presents in a fair way the average business man's view on excessive taxation of industrial plants:

"What is good for Fore River is good for Quincy, and what is good for Quincy is good for Fore River. The officers and employees of this company and their families make up more than a quarter of the population of the city. Their interests are the same as the interest of Quincy and of the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation.

"This company's business is building ships, which brings us into competition with companies building ships in other States. Anything that Fore River must do in this community that other shipbuilding companies do not have to do in their cities will, in the long run, hurt us.

"Today there are more ships to be built than there are yards to build them. When the war is over there will be more shipyards than there are ships to build. Then the yard that builds the cheapest will take the contracts, and the yard whose costs are highest will discharge its men.

"The other big shipyards do not pay big taxes. Some of them pay no taxes at all. If you own a house and rent it you add your taxes into the rent. If you rent a house you pay the taxes when you pay your rent, so the company must add its taxes when it sells a ship.

"Such an assessment and such taxes as have been levied against this company this year in Quincy, which is as much as the combined cost of its new hospital and club, hurt it and will hurt it. It is not fair to increase this company's assessment 50 per cent and to increase its taxes nearly 50 per cent this year as against a year ago.

"You know that a great part of the

company's money spent in improvements has been spent to make Fore River a better place to work. There are still many departments needing new buildings, new washrooms, new locker rooms, and many other improvements to make this yard the kind of a yard you and we both want it to be.

"We expect to pay a fair tax, but will not pay an exorbitant one. This matter is of interest to you. Think it over.

"(Signed) J. W. POWELL,
"President."

A Texas legislator recently offered for enactment a bill designed to prevent head-on collisions between railroad trains in his State. The main part of the text said: "When two trains, coming from opposite directions, approach a crossing, both shall stop, and neither shall cross until the other has passed."

CONSERVATION TRUTHS.

The man at the bench is the co-worker of the man in the office. Let them get together for the common good.

Stick to your job. The man who jumps from one job to another never learns enough about any particular class of work to become valuable in it.

Every business has three partners. Capital—the employer. Labor—the employee. The public—the consumer. No industry can thrive if co-operation among the three is lacking. No business can succeed that has a dishonest or indifferent partner. Each partner owes a duty to the others. Get together.

This town is your home. Help to make it a better home by co-operating with its merchants and business men. Treat your industries fairly, and they must be fair to you.

Consumers should realize that when unfair legislation makes business dance they all have to pay the fiddler.

"When you attack men who maintain payrolls you hit the wage earner, kick his wife and cud his children."—Elihu Hubbard.

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS!

Manufacturing is the backbone of the nation.

Every man in industry helps prosperity.

Returns in wages and profits are mutual.

Interdependence is necessary in all industry.

Capitalists include every man who has a dollar or more.

Add your belief in the future of our nation's wealth.

National strength is industrial strength.

Industry supports 100,000,000 persons in the U. S.

Nothing oppressive to industry should be tolerated.

Don't be fooled by agitators or by alarmists.

Unite to make industry YOUR cause.

Stand firm in your belief in the rights of industry.

Treat every man you work with as a friend.

Remember the interests of employer and employee are the same.

Your allegiance:

1st, To America; 2nd, To Your Home;

3rd, To Your Business.

THE COMPLETE LETTER WRITER.

The following suggestion for "The Complete Business Letter Writer for 1916," by A. Parker Verin, is going the rounds of the press.

Model No. 1—Quoting Prices for Goods. Smith Manufacturing Company, Rochester, New York.

Gentlemen:

Referring to your letter (see Postal Regulation, p. 126, pp. 44) of the 28th, we (a corporation organized under the laws of Ohio, certificate filed in the office of the Secretary of New York State, New York) beg to advise you that we can quote the price of \$20 (see United States Revised Statutes, Laws of 1914, sec. 18) per ton, carload lots (see Interstate Commerce Ruling 254, see also dicta in 128 U. S. 204; *Brown v. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.*, 108 Pa. 267). This quotation is special to you (see ruling of Department of Justice in the matter of *Brown Milling Co.*) and is made subject to our right to claim immunity (see N. Y. Penal Code, pp. 48). If you receive a better quotation from any other of our competitors you will, of course, advise us under the authority of U. S. Revised Statutes, pp. 2247, sub. 2. We shall be glad to fill your order (subject to rule laid down in leading case of *Jackson v. Cough*, 126 U. S. 232) and will ship according to your instruction (see Rule 37, New York Public Utility Commission). Very truly yours,

J. P. JONES, President,
JONES MANUFACTURING CO.

State of Ohio, County of Fairfield, ss:
J. P. Jones, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he has submitted the foregoing letter to his counsel and has been advised that it is legal. That deponent is not a director of any bank, trust company or transportation company. That the Jones Manufacturing Company has never had its charter forfeited, nor has deponent ever been indicted by either State or Federal Grand Jury.
P. P. WHITE, Notary Public.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The lives of practically all men famous in the business world as shown in the history of industry during the past twenty-five years will prove to you the practical value of the "stick to it" principle of life. Armour stuck to beef, Harriman and Hill to railroads, Edison to electricity, Carnegie and Schwab to steel, Rockefeller to oil, Morgan to finance, and so on without end. All these captains of industry and thousands of others that might be mentioned had the faculty of "sticking" to a job until they made good.

"The time has come," said James W. Wadsworth, Jr., United States Senator-elect from New York, recently, "when business men should give heed to what is going on in the legislative bodies of the country. I see in the future except this heed is given a development which will prevent the individual from carrying on his business, honest though he may be, with his own initiative and enterprise."

Do not be a clock watcher in the ranks of industry. Those who wait for hours to strike or whistles to blow and "soldier" at the bench, machine or in the office seldom or never get very far ahead in the ranks. They never get any more pay because they are not worth more and often are worth less than they get. Remember the old adage that a man who never does any more or as much as he gets paid for never gets very much pay.