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Thos. A. Owens, Editor & Prop.
E. F. Bradley, Associate Editor.
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THE THIRTIETH PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER

(Written for this paper by George B. Lockwood, Editor of the National Republic, of Washington, D. C.)
The source of human greatness is never obvious. It is to be found, not in one, but in many qualities and in the manner of their blending. It is to be found not in mere mentality, but in the combination of intellect with the character. Experience plays no small part in its development with those who are capable of wisely assimilating experience. The school is only one step in education; the man headed for greatness finds life a university in which the courses are continuous.

No man has ever come to the Presidency of the United States since the first president, better known at the time of his assumption of the chief magistracy, than Herbert Hoover. Better known, that is, throughout the world, for his record of achievement; for what he has said and done. But the personal qualities of many presidents have been better known; partly because they had been longer in the public life; partly because they were presidents through more striking manifestations of public confidence; and more obvious. No man ever went to the that confidence, has been based not on what people know about Mr. Hoover personally, but because of the ideas and deeds which constitute his known records. This is a far sounding basis of confidence rather than partially for a personality. To most people, including some who know him fairly well, Mr. Hoover is something of a mystery; it stands out as one of the most striking records of achievements ever set to the credit of an American; a record impressive, not in one field, but in many; beginning with small things and broadening to matters of world wide moment, and every one well done.

Some explanation of Mr. Hoover's achievements, however, are apparent. First must be placed the factor of motive. The element of first importance in any life is the purpose that guides it. That may be inherited; it may be acquired through contracts; it may be willed. As one reads of the earlier life of Herbert Hoover, it is evident that from the beginning of his adventurous life he saw something in his work besides a means of gaining fame or fortune. His warmer imagination saw the broader relationship of all the tasks. So, in Australia, as a youth, called to the superintendency of a mine, he saw something others had stumbled over, namely that industry was a human and not a mere mechanical thing, and that the hearts as well as the hands of the men must be put to it if it was to succeed even from a dollar and cent standpoint. So one of the first tasks to which he set himself was that of making conditions of labor endurable. He made the success of the enterprise worth while to his associates who worked with pick and shovel, as well as to those who drew dividends from the enterprise in London. He did not wait until he became a candidate for president of the United States to preach the doctrine that all work while progress is based on comfort and opportunity for the everyday man. He put that theory into practice in the first great enterprise he managed. And it worked; so well that the men rose to the management of a large group of mines, and was called thence to greater responsibilities.

So it may be said that Mr. Hoover was in public service from the beginning, for he saw in industry the instrumentality of public service. The illustration of that ideal may be seen in all his career as a manager of mining enterprises on four continents, and the altruism which lay at the bottom of it found in the relief work of the world war, the most prodigious field of action ever opened to humanitarian leadership. He severed all business connections to throw himself into that work; indeed he closed the door on commercial enterprise forever.

A friend of Mr. Hoover's, returning from Russia by way of London after Mr. Hoover had become Secretary of Commerce, carried to him, at the request of a group of business travelers, the traveler had met in the British capitol, an offer of a salary of a half million dollars a year and an interest in profits that would probably have netted as much more, to undertake the direction of one of the largest mining operations in the world. This was an annual return greater than Mr. Hoover's entire fortune. Secretary Hoover's reply to his tender was:

"When I was a younger man I had some ambition to acquire the World War after passing through the World War witnessing the agonies of humanity and feeling its desperate needs, I have lost interest in that. I made up my mind some time ago that the rest of my life would be given in public service, either in public office or out of it."
What, obviously, is Mr. Hoover's motive? He sees in government, as he saw in business, a means of making political machinery count for a world of greater happiness and wider opportunity for humankind.

That motive has animated men who have done more harm than good in the world. It is usually linked with lack of common sense. It often inspires men with patent processes for making the world over in a night through some device of economic or political ledgerman. Men with their eyes on the stars usually walk into some bog and drown, and draw others after them. It is often affected by demagogues who publicly profess love for the people

in order that they may exploit the people for personal advantage. It is often proclaimed by fanatics whose real inspiration is not love real love for humanity, but class hatred. The world has a right to be suspicious of men who loudly proclaim their love of the people. They are mostly visionaries or counterfeits. Herbert Hoover does not wear his heart on his sleeve, either in politics or private life. He does not megaphone his ideal of service. But he lives it. That is better.

Now what are Mr. Hoover's qualifications for making his ideal a reality. No more practical minded man has ever come to this presidency. His profession is that of engineer. That was a side line of two other presidents—Washington and Lincoln. Washington was a land surveyor who took an active part and interest in engineering projects such as the building canals and highways. Lincoln was a surveyor and an inventor; he studied Euclid to make his thinking exact. An engineer is a pre-planner who must know, not guess what materials will do when they are put together. Political and economic doctrinaires do a flourishing business in showing fancy blue prints of structures that may come in before they are finished, if ever started at all. President Hoover will be no revolutionary. He will build carefully but surely.

Like all men trained to the exact rather than the inexact sciences, Mr. Hoover has a respect for facts. The extent to which he acquires and assimilates them impresses everyone who discusses a problem with him. Men, who consider themselves, and are experts in given lines, are often astonished to find that Mr. Hoover can match his knowledge with theirs in their own special fields.

Respect for facts involves a willingness to give up a belief if the facts interfere with holding it. Therefore, Mr. Hoover bears no label, such as conservative or radical, liberal or reactionary. Such labels involve preconceptions which facts often cannot overcome; and they are greatly misapplied. The explanation of Mr. Hoover's mastery of facts is found in his unusual power of concentration. He works long hours, but what is more important, he does not waste his time. Few of us utilize without diversion through gazing out of the window or watching the gestures or facial expressions of the speaker. Mr. Hoover has a lively sense of humor, but he spends no time in persiflage. He spends as little time as possible on the meaningless formalities of society. The only amusement he cares for is occasional outdoor activity, especially fishing.

Mr. Hoover has little audacity; some of his friends think too little. Audacity, however, does not go with engineering. He does not underestimate difficulties; in his pre-convention campaign, and even in the general campaign he was about the least hopeful of Hoover men. But in politics as in war, it is better to estimate than to underestimate the strength of the enemy; it costs nothing but mental wear and tear and ensures ample preparation for any contingency.

President Hoover will care as little about the name and circumstance of his great office as any man who ever lived in the White House. Power for power's sake has no appeal to him. In Europe for a time after the armistice he wielded greater power than any crowned head; there is no new kick in that for him.

It will become evident that in the organization of his administration, while he will have due regard for the obligations of party affiliations and support, President Hoover will have only the highest efficiency in mind. He realizes that if his administration is a success public sentiment will support him; any yielding to pressure or expediency which may impair the efficiency of his administration will weaken public confidence and make his task more difficult. There will be no petty intrigues, no playing to the galleries, no compromising of principles, with a view to the effect on another national election.

It is probable, indeed, that the small variety of politics which is so much on view in Washington, will cease, in the light of President Hoover's example, to be as popular as it has been in the past. Perhaps the leadership of President Hoover will serve to impregnate many others with the thought that the national government is too important an institution to be made the football of personal and partisan ambitions.

What of the Hoover era in national affairs? Will it realize the expectations of those who hope for so much from a new type of leadership which is a symbol of the great change that has made the functions of our national government primarily economic rather than political? That is not all up to Mr. Hoover. Much will depend on the support given him by those who elected him, and by those millions who opposed him for election to the Presidency but who as loyal Americans have accepted the result and have the same interest as their erstwhile adversaries in advancing the welfare of the American people. Much will depend on the attitude of legislative leaders of both the Republican party and of the opposition party as well. There is reason to believe that we are on the threshold of national progress; at the beginning of an era of invention, organization and cooperation which will bring about that abolition of poverty which Mr. Hoover has declared to be a reasonable dream.

"The American system" of social and economic service, as Mr. Hoover pointed out in more than one of his notable campaign addresses, means the widest possible diffusion of prosperity and opportunity. It means the unobscuring of the chain of the spirit of individualism which has been responsible for our almost miraculous national progress.

national heritage and ideals not in accepting the worn out European conceptions of the master state and the subject citizen, whether monarchy or socialism. It depends upon the maintenance of our own political economic as well as national independence. It depends upon the maintenance of both moral and military defense against the elements, with and without, which cannot comprehend the unique value of our national heritage and would destroy it. It depends upon the greater earning and wider diffusion of wealth, the broader opening of opportunity for the millions; upon better and happier homes, whose hearthstones shall become altars of American patriotism. And thus may we assume leadership in the world; by the power of example and the influence of our worth-while achievements. We may well hope to see our country travel far on the way toward this goal under President Hoover.

CENTRAL FIREMEN TO MEET AT EXPOSITION

Throughout the twelve counties in middle Pennsylvania, in which are the members of the Central District Volunteer Firemen's Association of Pennsylvania, preparations are already being made for the annual convention of the fire fighters to be held at Ebensburg, Pa., July 1 and 2. As it happens Emil O. Wilkinson, of Ebensburg, is president of the association and so the gathering of smoke eaters of the county, will take place at Ebensburg, in a measure, a tribute from the association to the highest executive officer. But there was another incentive to urge the great organization of volunteer fire fighters to pick Ebensburg for their meeting this summer. They have been made the guests and have been offered all facilities of the great Cambria County Industrial Exposition for their meeting and, these proffered advantages they have accepted. A big firemen's convention, like this one, would be nothing without a parade, and without a parade and without band concerts and all of these and all the prize drills, and the hose coupling contest, and, in fact, all that goes with a typical convention of this sort, will take place at Ebensburg, this year, on the grounds of the Industrial Exposition, during the first two days it is open, for the exposition opens on July 1 and runs until July 6. Besides all the excitement, contests, parades and games that will come to the exposition with this convention there will be the usual free acts at the race track, dancing in the pavilion, fireworks every evening, one of the classiest dog shows under the license of the American Kennel Club, that has ever been seen in this section of the state; a horse show with contests that will outdo those of other seasons at the Exposition; hundreds of nationally known corporations have already secured space for the great industrial exposition, a great display from the United States Department of Agriculture, which has consented to take part in the Cambria County Industrial Exposition after years of hanging fire from such a display. The United States Bureau of Mines will have a novel gas experimental station and already Fight Promoter, John Conway of Johnstown, is keeping his eye on the scrappers to get three or four of the best bouts that have yet been staged in the arena. To tens of thousands of people not only in Pennsylvania, but in many other states already are thinking forward to help make the Fifth annual Industrial Exposition the greatest.

RESOLUTION
adopted by
CAMBRIA COUNTY BANKERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.
December 12, 1923.
RATE OF INTEREST ON SAVINGS AND TIME DEPOSITS
The following resolution was adopted by the Cambria County Bankers' Protective Association at their regular meeting held December 12th, 1923.

RESOLVED, that because of the prevailing low yield on prime securities suited to savings bank investments, it is the sense of the Cambria County Bankers' Protective Association that interest on savings and time deposits, which the financial institutions of Cambria County can pay under a sound conservative banking investment policy:

RESOLVED, that such of our member banks as have been paying a high rate shall conform to the spirit of this resolution by paying a rate of three per cent. (3%) effective March 1, 1924, on all new deposits, and effective at the next semi-annual interest period on all existing deposits; and

RESOLVED, that the officers of the Association and the member banks inform the public of Cambria County of the adoption of this resolution, by inserting, during the week of February 18, 1924, a copy thereof in the advertising columns of the several newspapers published in Cambria County.

CAMBRIA COUNTY BANKERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
Member Banks:

- First National Bank, Bakerton.
- First National Bank, Barnesboro.
- Citizens' Bank, Barnesboro.
- First National Bank, Carrolltown.
- First National Bank, Cassandra.
- First National Bank, Cresson.
- Cresson Deposit Bank, Cresson.
- First National Bank, Ebensburg.
- American National Bank, Ebensburg.
- Ebensburg Trust Company, Ebensburg.
- First National Bank, Gallitzin.
- Citizens' Deposit Bank, Gallitzin.
- Hastings Bank, Hastings.
- First National Bank, Hastings.
- First National Bank, Lilly.
- First National Bank, Patton.
- First National Bank, Portage.
- Miners and Merchants' Deposit Bank, Portage.
- First National Bank, South Fork.
- Union Deposit Bank, South Fork.
- First National Bank, Spangler.
- Keystone Bank, Spangler.
- National Bank, St. Michael.
- Vintondale State Bank, Vintondale.

WHY INVENTORS GOT RUMBLE SEAT IDEA, TOLD

Automobile totals for 1923 indicate in Pennsylvania, that this state now has one automobile for each 7.18 of population, the Pennsylvania Department of highways announced during the week.

Thirty-six other states have a lower ratio of persons per car, but Pennsylvania stands third on the list of total cars licensed and only 383,000 below the highest total, which is for New York.

RAID NEAR EBENSBURG.

The proprietress and nine inmates of an alleged tipping house, near the borough reservoir at Ebensburg, were arrested late on Saturday night when thorough police officers conducted a raid on the establishment. Mrs. Frank Medved whose husband is now serving a sentence in the Cambria County jail for violation of the liquor laws, was held as proprietress of the resort and, with the alleged inmates, was placed in the county jail, pending charges.

WE HAVE RECENTLY INSTALLED A NEW

Kwick-Way Valve Refacing Machine

AND AS A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT WILL GIVE A

Free Car Greasing

WITH EVERY JOB OF VALVE GRINDING FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY

PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS (Carbon and Valves):

BUICK	\$8.00
CHEVROLET	\$4.00
DODGE	\$4.50
ESSEX	\$6.00
FORD: MODEL T	\$3.50
HUDSON	\$8.00
NASH	\$8.00
OAKLAND	\$8.00
PONTIAC	\$6.00
STUDEBAKER	\$8.00

PATTON AUTO CO.
PATTON, PA.

"See you soon... You're in the directory, of course"....

Friends don't ask you if you have a telephone... they take it for granted.

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THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNA.

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Everybody says it...

now prove to your own satisfaction that Buick out-performs any other car

Before you decide—

Drive a Buick

Coupes... \$1195 to \$1875
Sedans... \$1220 to \$2145
Sport Cars \$1225 to \$1550

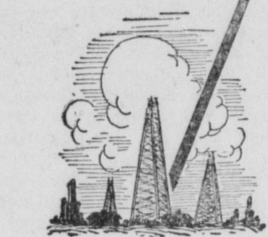

These prices f. o. b. Buick Factory. Concession terms can be arranged on the Liberal C. M. A. C. Time Payment Plan.

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PATTON, PA.

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Phone Office and Residence CARROLLTOWN, PENNA.

SAVE? at Every Age

Every age is a good age in which to save. The boy who starts saving will find when he becomes a young man that saving has become a valued habit. As he gets older, he will still save, and when he reaches the age for retiring from active business he will have a splendid balance upon which he can rely in time of need

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
PATTON, PENNSYLVANIA

Geo. E. Prindible, President; F. E. Farabaugh, Reuel Somerville, James Westrick, P. J. Kelly, Vice Presidents, Frank L. Brown, Cashier; M. Don Connell, M. S. Larimer, Assistants.

CAPITAL \$200,000.00
SURPLUS \$200,000.00
TOTAL RESOURCES OVER \$3,240,000.00

A ROLL OF HONOR BANK

STATE HAS GUARDING

While the estate of Penn reached a state of strength there has been enacted some for the prevention of child labor.

The story of city is told in legislation for improper use of As far back as under 14 years of age the health was discussed in the legislature. The committee of the pointed to visit burgh and investigate the employment of mills and factories reported that child labor in cotton under twelve years of age was reported in desirable or profitable was taken. The child labor law was passed under 12 years of age. It was not until labor bill was passed in 1912 that the legislature under 12 years of age. It was not until labor bill was passed in 1912 that the legislature under 12 years of age. It was not until labor bill was passed in 1912 that the legislature under 12 years of age.

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