

THINK OF THE MONEY YOU CAN SAVE ON SHOES

Clarence J. Bloenker of St. Louis, Missouri, writes, "I have a pair of shoes with Neolin Soles and have used them for two years. I think they will last another six months."

Mr. Bloenker also recommends Neolin Soles for their comfort and waterproofness.

It is a remarkable fact that Neolin Soles cost no more than others that give only ordinary wear. You can get them on new shoes in many styles for men, women, and children—and they are available everywhere for resoling, too.

And look at the money you save—because you need fewer pairs of shoes with Neolin Soles. Remember—these soles are made by Science to be especially tough and durable. They are manufactured by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio, who also make Wingfoot Heels—guaranteed to outwear any other heels.

Neolin Soles
Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

AN EXCITING TRIP

Was That Made by Burt Fuller Into Wilds of Old Mexico Just Recently.

SAW SOME FIGHTING

Would Not Take Great Deal for Experience But Will Come Back Other Way.

Burt Fuller writes to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Fuller: Mazatlan, Sin. Mex. Jan. 28. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Fuller, Pleasant Mills, Ind.

Dear Parents:—I received your letter a few days ago. All mail has been tied up for some time, on account of bridges being washed out, on the Mexican side. I am well and doing some business but everything is very slow now, as most merchants expect a tumble in prices.

The feeling in Mexico is not altogether love for the U. S. still there are some very fine people among them. There are some parts of this country, it is better to stay out of. Part of my territory extends to Tepic, a city about 15,000 population. There is two ways to get there, one by boat to San Blas, then across the mountains to Tepic. The other is by railroad to Acaponeta and about 100 miles by Ford cars and mule back. The old railroad extends to Tepic but they have not run any trains over this end of the line for about four years.

Our salesmen have not been making this part, on account the activity of bandits in this state. Mr. Grey a hide buyer, Mr. —, an ex-captain in the Mexican army and myself, took the chance and went across, but I am going to tell you before I tell the

story, I'm not going back this way.

We were armed with Winchester rifles and six-shooters, expecting we might see some deer or big game. We seen them: both. When we went through the little village of Bejoca, a very kind old Mexican woman, came out and told us there were mucho banditos just outside the town. We were a little bit curious and these rumors are sometimes unwarranted. But she was right and we have only a Ford car and a good driver to thank, for being able to tell the story. We went a long way around, and got in Tuxpan a town about 2,500 population. There were about 40 soldiers stationed here, and this same bunch of bandits, about 150, attacked the town just ahead of our arrival. They sure had some battle. There were two soldiers killed, one a lieutenant; and nine bandits were killed. One of the bandits killed was Marcos Luna, one of the worst "devils" in Mexico. The soldiers cut his head off, and hung it in the plaza at Santiago. We made friends with these soldiers and ate with them. On the way back the captain gave us another little thrill by sending out a squad of soldiers just ahead of us and hanging another bandit.

Now don't worry about me taking any more chances until they clean out these outlaws. The house does not expect a man to go this way. I did a nice business. The last salesman to make the trip this way was from Mexico City, the bandits got him. I would not take a great deal for the experience. It is one of the most beautiful parts I have ever seen, rich in minerals and the greatest valleys of fine land, lots of forest and the finest cattle I have ever seen, running loose, and 1,000 of the worst bandits in Mexico. Mazatlan is a town about 23,000 population. There are a number of Americans there. I should judge about 20. I stay in Mazatlan most of the time, making a trip north about 100 miles, then south about the same, and rest of the time in this town. I like some things in Mexico, but there is only one place to live and that is California. I am boarding with a very nice family while in this city, Mr. Harrison, he is an American and his wife is a Cuban, from Havana. They set a good table and talk Spanish all the time, in fact his wife can't talk anything else. So you see I must learn to talk it or I don't eat.

Now don't worry about me and write often. After I have learned this country and made good, it will take a lot of money to keep me here.

Love to all,

BURT.

SILK MILLS OPEN

(United Press Service)
Paterson, N. J., Feb. 13.—(Special to Daily Democrat)—Paterson silk mills opened their doors today expecting a general return to work of the textile strikers, pending government arbitration of their demands for a 47 hour week. At the hour for starting work however, there was no general return of employees to their jobs. Strike leaders appeared to be awaiting word from Washington that a satisfactory agreement had been reached.



ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE, NATIONAL CATHOLIC WAR COUNCIL.
Bishop Peter J. Muldoon, Rockford, Ill. Bishop Joseph Schrembs, Toledo, O.
Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, New York. Bishop William T. Russell, Charleston, S. C.

CHURCH OPPOSES REDUCING WAGES

Increased Incomes for Labor and Participation in Management Urged by Catholic Council.

Pledging hearty support to all legitimate efforts made by labor to resist general wage reductions, Bishop Peter J. Muldoon of Rockford, Ill.; Bishop Joseph Schrembs of Toledo, O.; Bishop Patrick J. Hayes of New York City and Bishop William T. Russell of Charleston, S. C., representing the hierarchy of the Catholic Church in America in administering the National Catholic War Council, have issued the following as a part of an official pronouncement on economic and social reconstruction:

Wage Rates Should Be Sustained.

"The general level of wages attained during the war should not be lowered. In a few industries, especially some directly and peculiarly connected with the carrying on of war, wages have reached a plane upon which they cannot possibly continue for this grade of occupations. But the number of workers in this situation is an extremely small proportion of the entire wage-earning population. The overwhelming majority should not be compelled or suffered to undergo any reduction in their rates of remuneration, for two reasons—first, because the average rate of pay has not increased faster than the cost of living; second, because a considerable majority of the wage-earners of the United States, both men and women, were not receiving living wages when prices began to rise in 1915. In that year, according to Lauck and Sydenstricker, whose work is the most comprehensive on the subject, four-fifths of the heads of families obtained less than 800 dollars, while two-thirds of the female wage-earners were paid less than 400 dollars. Even if the prices of goods should fall to the level on which they were in 1915—something that cannot be hoped for within five years—the average present rates of wages would not exceed the equivalent of a decent livelihood in the case of the vast majority. The exceptional instances to the contrary are practically all among the skilled workers. Therefore, wages on the whole should not be reduced even when the cost of living recedes from its present high level.

Living Wage Minimum of Justice.

"Even if the great majority of workers were now in receipt of more than living wages, there are no good reasons why rates of pay should be lowered. After all, a living wage is not necessarily the full measure of justice. All the Catholic authorities on the subject explicitly declare that this is only the minimum of justice. In a country as rich as ours there are very few cases in which it is possible to prove that the worker would be getting more than that to which he has a right if he were paid something in excess of this ethical minimum. Why then should we assume that this is the normal share of almost the whole laboring population? Since our industrial resources and instrumentalities are sufficient to provide more than a living wage for a very large proportion of the workers which denies them this measure of the comforts of life? Such a policy is not only of very questionable morality, but is unsound economically. The large demand for goods which is created and maintained by high rates of wages and high purchasing power by the masses is the surest guarantee of a continuous and general operation of industrial establishments. It is the most effective instrument of prosperity for labor and capital alike. The only persons who would benefit considerably through a general reduction of wages are the less efficient among the capitalists and the more comfortable sections of the consumers. The wage-earners would lose more in remuneration than they would gain from whatever fall in prices occurred as a direct result of the fall in wages. On grounds both of justice and sound economics we should give our hearty support to all legitimate efforts

made by labor to resist general wage reductions.

"Turning now from those agencies and laws that have been put in operation during the war to the general subject of labor legislation and problems, we are glad to note that there is no longer any serious objection urged by impartial persons against the legal minimum wage. The several States should enact laws providing for the establishment of wage rates that will be at least sufficient for the decent maintenance of a family in the case of all male adults and adequate to the decent individual support of female workers. In the beginning the legal minimum for male workers should suffice only for the present needs of the family, but they should be gradually raised until they are adequate to future needs as well—that is, they should be ultimately high enough to make possible that amount of saving which is necessary to protect the worker and his family against sickness, accidents, invalidity and old age.

Labor Participation in Management.

"The right of labor to organize and to deal with employers through representatives has been asserted above in connection with the discussion of the War Labor Board. It is to be hoped that this right will never again be called in question by any considerable number of employers. In addition to this, labor ought gradually to receive greater representation in what the English group of Quaker employers have called the "industrial" part of business management—the control of processes and machinery; nature of product; engagement and dismissal of employees; hours of work, rates of pay, bonuses, etc.; welfare work; shop discipline; relations with trade unions. The establishment of shop committees, working wherever possible with the trade union, is the method suggested by this group of employers for giving the employees the proper share of industrial management. There can be no doubt that a frank adoption of these means and ends by employers would not only promote the welfare of the workers, but vastly improve the relations between them and their employers, and increase the efficiency and productiveness of each establishment.

"There is no need here to emphasize the importance of safety and sanitation in work places, as this is pretty generally recognized by legislation. What is required is an extension and strengthening of many of the existing statutes and a better administration and enforcement of such laws everywhere.

Vocational Training.

"The need of industrial, or, as it has come to be more generally called, vocational, training is now universally acknowledged. In the interest of the nation as well as in that of the workers themselves this training should be made substantially universal. While we cannot now discuss the subject in any detail, we do wish to set down two general observations—first, the vocational training should be offered in such forms and conditions as not to deprive the children of the working classes of at least the elements of a cultural education. A healthy democracy cannot tolerate a purely industrial or trade education for any class of its citizens. We do not want to have the children of the wage-earners put into a special class in which they are marked as outside the sphere of opportunities for culture. The second observation is that the system of vocational training should not operate so as to weaken in any degree our parochial schools or any other class of private schools. Indeed, the opportunities of the system should be extended to all qualified private schools on exactly the same basis as to public schools. We want neither class divisions in education nor a State monopoly of education.

Increased Incomes for Labor.

"The great evil of insufficient income for the majority can be removed only by providing the workers with more income. This means not only universal living wages, but the opportunity of obtaining something more than that amount for all who are willing to work hard and faithfully. All the other measures for labor betterment recommended in the preceding pages would likewise contribute directly or indirectly to a more just distribution of wealth in the interest of the laborer."

BIG BARGAIN BERNSTEIN'S

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| LADIES' HOSE, 15c | MEN'S SOCKS, PAIR 15c | SPECIAL! SPECIAL! |
| Ladies' Black Fine Ribbed Hose, pair 15c | Men's Black Fine Ribbed Dress Socks, pair 15c | American Standard Calico, in blue, grey or light, Saturday only, yard. 15c |
| HEAVY OUTING, YARD 27c | WHITE OUTING, YARD 25c | BOYS' SHOES, \$1.98 |
| Light or Dark Heavy Outing, special, yd.. 27c | Extra Heavy White Outing, having sold for 35c yard, special, Saturday only 25c yard 25c | Boys' Shoes, size 9 to 12, special \$1.98 |
| THREAD, SPOOL 5c | BOYS' SHOES, \$2.25 | LADIES' WHITE WAISTS \$1.25 |
| Sewing Thread, black and white, all numbers, spool 5c | Boys' Heavy Tan Work Shoe, all sizes, 2 1/2 to 6, special \$2.25 | Ladies' White Voile Waists, all new stock, special \$1.25 |
| Special! Men's Khaki Pants (Special) \$1.75 | Yard Wide Percale, (all dark patterns) yard 28c | |
| Men's Bib Overalls, blue and white striped, all sizes \$1.69 | Canvas Gloves, pair 15c | |
| Ladies' White Petticoats, embroidery flounce 98c | Infants' Red Sweaters, special 39c | |

PUBLIC SALE.

As I am moving to a smaller farm I am compelled to reduce my stock and machinery, and will therefore offer at public auction, at my residence, on what is known as the Dan Welty homestead, located one mile east of Preble and three miles west of Decatur, on Wednesday, February 13, 1919, beginning at 1 o'clock, the following property, to-wit: Five head of Horses: Bay gelding coming 3, weight 1400; sorrel mare, coming 3, weight 1350; bay mare, coming 4, weight 1400; 2 well bred Belgium colts, coming 2 years old. Six head of Cattle: Red Durham cow, 3 years old, due to calve May 2, 1919; Red Poll Durham heifer, coming 2 years old, due to calve May 12; roan heifer, 2 years old, pasture bred; Large Holstein cow, 6 years old, with good Holstein male calf; Holstein bull, large enough for service; full blooded Shorthorn bull, 9 months old; color red; not eligible, but an extra good one. Hogs: Registered sow, coming 3 years old; Joe Orion's Queen 4th, No. 252056, due to farrow in April; tried sow, eligible, bred by Fred Busche, due in April; 6 April gilts, extra large, out of sows Joe Orion Queen 4th; Eunice 2nd, No. 140300, and Lady Fancy M. No. 170176. All spring gilts are from Joe Orion 2nd No. 101045, he by Joe Orion 2nd No. 35527; gilts all to farrow in April and bred to Korndodger. Two extra good fall boars out of Lethia 243368 and got by Korndodger. Farm Implements: Deering binder, 6-ft. cut, in good running order; 2 mowing machines, in running order; hay tedder, John Deere side delivery rake, in good shape; ten-disc drill.

John Deere disc harrow, 14-16 inch discs, with trailer, almost new; Cut-away disc and trailer, Moline riding breaking plow; Byron walking breaking plow, walking corn cultivator, 5-shovel cultivator, steel land roller, pair hobseds, buggy, fanning mill, good screens, Hay and Grain, 2 loads of good fodder in mow, 3 tons bright mixed hay, 3 tons of mixed hay slightly bleached; some extra bright Big Four seed oats. Household Goods: Florence hot blast heater; 8-ft. oak dining table, good oak side-board, iron bed and springs, 2 kitchen chairs; gasoline iron and numerous other articles.

Terms: All sums under \$10, cash. On \$10 or over a credit of 12 months will be given, the purchaser giving bankable note bearing 8 per cent interest the last 6 months; 4 per cent off for cash. No property to be removed until settled for. Parties from a distance will be cared for at the noon hour. Sale to be held under cover. E. F. MILLER, Harry Daniels, J. N. Burkhead, Auctioneers.

Dallas Goldner, Clerk. 10-12to17

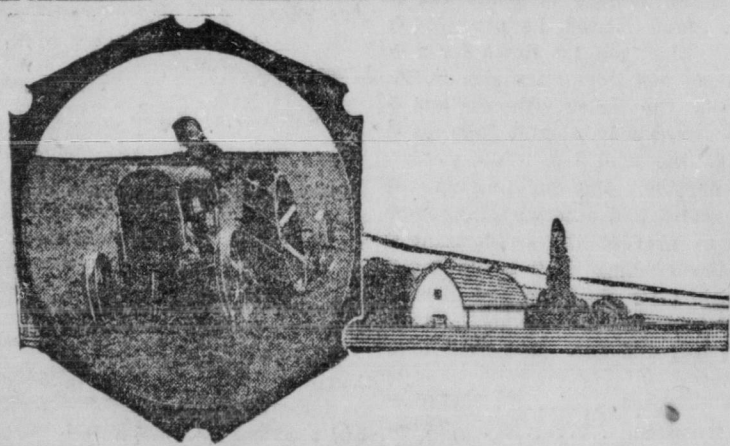
PUBLIC SALE.

As I have rented my farm, I will sell at public auction on what is known as the John Smith farm, two miles east, 5 miles north of Decatur, 4 miles east of Williams, 2 miles west, 4 miles south of Monroeville, Thursday, February 27, beginning at 10:00 o'clock a. m., the following property, to-wit: Seven Head Horses: Bay mare, 9 years old, in foal, 1350 lbs.; bay mare, 8 years old, 1400 lbs.; black horse, 8 years old, 1600 lbs.; white mare, 9 years old, 1600 lbs.; bay mare, 4 years old, 1300 lbs.; bay horse, 3 years old; black colt, 1 year old. Ten Head Cattle: Two cows, fresh in June; 4 heifers, fresh in July; 1 cow, giving milk, 5 years old; bull calf and one heifer. Thirty head Shropshire breeding ewes. Thirty Head Hogs: Five brood sows, 4 will have pigs before sale; 2 full blooded Duroc sows; 2 boar pigs, 1 gilts, full blooded Duroc; 20 sows, weighing between 40 and 120 lbs. 100 chickens. Farm Implements: Corn planter, riding breaking plow, riding and walking cultivator, 6-shovel tedder and side rake, McCormick mower, disc with trailer, level harrow, farm wagon, top board bed, low wheeled wagon, top board and harness, Windrow hay loader, stock cutter, 2 breaking plows, 2 double shovel plows, 2 hay ladders, 1 horse wagon, double tree, Moline fertilizer, 10-hole disc drill, hog rail for hay wagon, 3 double sets breech, ig harness, as good as new; 50 bushels of corn, 300 bushels of oats, yellow and white seed corn; 40 shocks of fodder, mixed hay in mow, and boat. All machinery bought new 3 years ago. And some household furniture.

Terms:—Sums of \$5 and under, cash; over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given, the last 6 months bearing 8 per cent interest; 4 per cent discount for cash. No goods removed until settled for.

CHRIS BOKNECHT, Col V. S. Rose, Auctioneers, Fred Fruchte, Clerk. 14-21-22-24-25

DEMOCRAT WANT ADS PAY BIG.



Your Fordson is here!

NOW it is here—you can get one. Simplicity to an unusual degree—yet with a ruggedness and durability that enables it to accomplish a remarkable amount of work.

Burns kerosene—the cheapest fuel. Can be operated by anyone. Turns in the close places. Four-cylinder engine. Thermo syphon cooling system; all working parts enclosed. Improved air washer.

The Oliver No. 7 Plow

The Oliver No. 7 answers every requirement. Uniform plowing in all soils—a ruggedness that enables it to stand the severe strains. And the combined rolling coulters and jointer buries all trash at the bottom of the furrow; the stop device maintains an even depth of furrow.

Come in and see the Fordson and the Oliver. We sell them and know they will please you.

KALVER-NOBLE GARAGE CO.



TALK about smokes, Prince Albert is geared to a joyhandout standard that just lavishes smokehappiness on every man game enough to make a bee line for a tidy red tin and a jimmy pipe—old or new!

Get it straight that what you've finked for in pipe or cigarette makin's smokes you'll find aplenty in P. A. That's because P. A. has the quality!

You can't any more make Prince Albert bite your tongue or parch your throat than you can make a horse drink when he's off the water! Bite and parch are cut out by our exclusive patented process!

You just lay back like a regular fellow and puff to beat the cards and wonder why in samhill you didn't nail a section in the P. A. smokepasture longer than you care to remember back!

Buy Prince Albert everywhere tobacco is sold. Tippy red bags, tidy red tins, handsome pound and half pound tin humidors—and—that clever, practical pound crystal glass humidior with sponge moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition.

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.