

MANY NOMINATING PETITIONS ARE FILED

Socialist Running For Director of Poor; Upper End Is in Evidence

Among the nominating petitions filed with the County Commissioners today were: Thomas E. Elder, Socialist candidate for director of the poor; Sydney F. Macey, Republican, judge of election, Third precinct, Second ward, city; Charles Wolf, Republican, ward assessor, Second ward, city; R. W. Young, Republican, inspector of election, Third precinct, Second ward, city; William H. Brownwell, Sr., Republican, inspector of election, Fourth precinct, Fifth ward, city; A. F. Minnich, Democrat, council, West ward, city; Benjamin A. Capello, Democrat, judge of election, Second precinct, First ward, Middletown; Daniel D. Biever, Democrat, judge of election, North precinct, Susquehanna township; Benjamin A. Capello, Democrat, justice of the peace, Steelton; Thomas V. Gardner, Democrat and Washington, Justice of the peace, Steelton.

Half a dozen Democrats of Halifax township were among those to file petitions. They included these: William H. Swigard, school director; George Matter and H. R. Brubaker, auditors; Peter Sheets, road commissioner; J. F. Kitchen, judge of election, and Adam Shoop, constable.

Clerk at Plenic.—D. Frank Lebo, chief clerk to the Dauphin County Commissioners, attended a Sunday school picnic held at Williamstown today.

Tunis Is Improved.—Charles S. Tunis, 140 North street, one of the inspectors in the City Highway Department, who has been ill for several days, threatened with pneumonia, was much improved to-day and now is believed by the attending physician to be out of danger.

City Sealer Returns.—Harry D. Reel, city sealer of weights and measures, and Harry A. Boyer, county inspector of weights and measures, returned to Harrisburg to-day after attending the annual sealers' convention which was held in Philadelphia this week.

Woman and Daughter Named in Big Will Case



MRS. EDITH BLAIR
MRS. ELIZABETH S. HITCHCOCK

The strange case of the Campbell millions has brought to light a woman who may become famous for her connection with will contests. Mrs. Edith Blair is one of the most important figures in the suit of relatives to break the will of James Campbell, the St. Louis traction man, who left \$16,000,000 in trust for his wife and daughter when he died last year. Mrs. Blair, it is charged by Clarke M. Rosenberger, counsel for Mrs. Campbell and her daughter, was interested in the contest of the will of Thomas H. Blythe, of San Francisco, and John Stetson, theater manager of Boston, both very wealthy men.

Mrs. Blair has said that she received word from her daughter, who was Mrs. Elizabeth Snoddy Hitchcock, and whose whereabouts she does not now know, that she had given a baby to Mrs. Campbell about March 17, 1893, in New York. That is the date of the birth of Mrs. Campbell's daughter, Mrs. Lois Campbell Burkham.

Therefore, according to Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Campbell didn't have a daughter, but obtained one, and palmed her off on her husband for many years. Those relatives who were left out of the will of the traction man have used the charge to bring suit to break it. They assert, on the story of Mrs. Blair, that the girl the traction man all his life thought was his daughter in reality was not. But the lawyers for Mrs. Campbell are now busily tracing Mrs. Blair's history.

THE REV. DR. HAWES WILL COME HERE NEXT MONTH

The Rev. Dr. Hawes, of Bellefonte, who recently accepted a call extended by Market Square Presbyterian church will probably take up his duties here the middle of next month. Dr. Hawes will be formally admitted to the Carlisle Presbytery at the next meeting, September 29.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR TROOPS ON GALLI POLI

Advices Say Additional British Soldiers Have Reached Peninsula

Further additions to the British forces in the Dardanelles have been made, London announced that more troops have been landed at Suva bay on the Gallipoli peninsula.

Norway has protested to Berlin against the seizure by a German submarine of mails from the steamer Haakon VII, bound from Bergen, Norway to England, and has demanded the return of the mails to Norway.

The German victory at Kovno was not complete, according to the Russian claim. Petrograd asserts that the Grand Duke Nicholas' forces still hold all the fortifications on the right bank of the Nieman.

DEATH LIST IN TEXAS MAY REACH 400

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Weeks before direct rail connection can be resumed.

The storm which had been predicted for several days broke over the city at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. The wind, it was estimated had attained a velocity of about 60 miles an hour. This was the wind from the north and it continued to blow the water in from the bay, flooding the streets and cellars. Businessmen and their clerks continued to work until nearly 9 o'clock removing goods to places of safety. At that hour, however, the water was from four to six feet deep in Market street, and all who could sought refuge in the higher floors.

The wind, which had been from the north continued to increase in velocity until about two o'clock. At that hour, it is estimated, it had reached a velocity of 80 to 124 miles an hour. Meanwhile it had veered from the north around to the east and then came directly out of the south. It was this south wind, sending in the water, that did the most damage to the western part of the city and to the boulevard. At no time, however, say those who spent the night in the Hotel Galveston did the sea run clear across the wall. The breakers thundered against it, sending the spray high in the air, and the waves broke over the wall with terrific force.

Loss at Galveston Not as Large as in 1900

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 19.—With information from Galveston and other points on the Texas southeast gulf coast slowly sifting through it seemed certain early to-day that the terrific tropical storm of this week had cost a comparatively small amount in the destruction of the property in the city of Galveston at least, was small as compared to the storm of 1900. The total number of lives lost so far as definitely reported was about 200.

The damage in Galveston this week, based upon meager reports, was placed at \$3,000,000 with the loss of fourteen lives. In 1900 eight thousand persons met death and the property loss reached \$15,000,000.

Reports were that the Galveston sea wall was largely responsible for saving the city from a worse fate than it suffered 15 years ago. Earlier reports had placed the damage in Galveston as high as \$15,000,000, but this apparently was disproved by later advices brought out by newspapermen and other persons.

Galveston Mayor Orders City's Saloons Closed

Houston, Texas, Aug. 19.—Dr. Vernon Powell, official representative of the Galveston Commercial Association, who arrived here last night from Galveston by boat and automobile, said the greatest property damage is on the beach.

"Practically all the houses east of Twentieth street and near the Boulevard were destroyed," he said. "A strip about one-half to two blocks wide to Fortieth street is damaged. All these houses are small and of flimsy construction."

"The wharves were damaged but slightly. Piers 10 and 21 suffered the most."

When the storm approached five thousand persons sought refuge in the depot according to Dr. Powell. Five hundred people were housed in the Scottish Rite Cathedral. All saloons in Galveston were closed Tuesday morning by order of Mayor Fisher.

100 MAROONED ON ISLAND

New Orleans, Aug. 19.—No reports have been received here early to-day from Marsh Island, 150 miles south of New Orleans, where more than one hundred persons are believed to be marooned or lost. They were not warned of the approach of the hurricane which, accompanied by a tidal wave, struck that part of the coast Monday night. Boats of the Louisiana State Conservation Commission have been ordered to go to the rescue.

NO ADDITIONAL DETAILS

Beaumont, Texas, Aug. 19.—News from the storm stricken district adjacent to Beaumont early to-day was meager but no more fatalities were reported. So far as known here nearly a score of persons are dead, with a number reported missing.

HELD FOR COURT

John Rollman, charged with assault and battery by George Corpenney, 120 Saylor street, was held under \$200 bail for court yesterday before Mayor Royal this afternoon. Rollman was arrested last Saturday by the city police.

BARON KATO ON THE BOYCOTT

At the dinner of a nonpolitical club, the Kojunsha, Baron Kato, the foreign minister, in response to a toast, spoke on Chinese affairs, saying that some of the recent reports were untrue and others exaggerated. He exclaimed against the criticism that Japanese diplomacy was to blame for what was simply Chinese misbehavior. As for the boycott, Baron Kato said that he had examined the figures of Japan's exports to China and found that trade was unaffected from January to May. During June there had been a decline but was this due to boycott? In June, 1914, there had similarly been a decline when there was no talk of boycott. Baron Kato concluded by stating that the foreign office was taking suitable measures to prevent agitations and denied emphatically the rumor that he had instructed Japanese consuls to send telegrams saying that the agitations were abating.

WHITE STAR STEAMER ARABIC SUNK

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ment giving a total number of 433. There were 132 second cabin passengers, 45 in the steerage and 243 members of the crew.

Arabic Had Close Call on Last Voyage Across

The Arabic's tonnage is 15,301 gross and 10,042 net. She is 600 feet long, 85 feet beam and 47 feet in depth. She was built in Belfast in 1903 by Harland and Wolfe.

On her last eastward trip the Arabic arrived in Liverpool on August 6 from New York.

Following the receipt of a cablegram announcing her safe arrival the Bureau of Combustibles of New York City allowed the fact to become known that two sticks of dynamite had been discovered on board the liner on July 27, the night before she sailed from New York.

Once before since the beginning of the war the Arabic had a close call. A cable message from London on March 27, said the steamer had been pursued by a German submarine in the Irish Sea, on the voyage which ended on that day. According to this account, a periscope was sighted as the steamer went in from St. George's channel, and it soon became obvious that a hostile submarine was in pursuit. The Arabic put on full steam and outdistanced the submersible.

On the occasion of the apparent attempt to dynamite the Arabic last month, the explosive which was discovered by a private detective, was concealed under a settee in the women's parlor in the cabin accommodations amidship. No fuse, detonator or wiring was attached to the dynamite, which apparently had been placed there some time before. A thorough search of the liner was made by detectives before she sailed on her last eastward trip on July 23 but no explosives were found.

On her recent trips the Arabic has carried far fewer passengers than on the normal voyages in times of peace. There were 105 passengers in the cabin of whom five were Americans, and 80 in the steerage on the last voyage to Liverpool.

The Arabic has been utilized to carry great quantities of war munitions purchased in the United States for Great Britain.

Fastnet off which the Arabic is reported to have gone down, lies close to the lane of steamship traffic between England and America. It is about forty miles west of Head Kinsale, near which the Lusitania was sunk. German submarines have been active in these waters since the declaration by the German government in February of a naval war zone around the British Isles.

Loss of Life May Create Troublesome Situation

Washington, Aug. 19.—Government officials pointed out here this afternoon that if any Americans were lost it would create the most serious situation yet reached between this government and Germany. The concluding sentence in this Government's note to the German foreign office on July 21 said:

"Friendship itself prompts it (the United States) to say to the Imperial German Government that a repetition by commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

171 on Board Reported to Be Unaccounted For

London, Aug. 19.—An unconfirmed rumor reaching here this evening said that the Arabic went down in eleven minutes and that 171 passengers and members of the crew are unaccounted for.

Press Association Says Many Have Been Lost

London, Aug. 19.—The press association states it is feared a large number of passengers have been lost.

The message to the press association says: "Eleven boats got away and it is feared a large number of passengers were lost."

Fifteen Boatloads on Way to Queenstown

London, Aug. 19.—A message to the White Star Line said: "The Arabic was sunk this morning. Fifteen or sixteen boatloads are making for Queenstown."

The company has received no other direct word, but from this message and a number of boats making for Queenstown they deduce that the greater part of the persons on board were rescued.

11 LIFEBOATS LAUNCHED

London, Aug. 19, 6:20 p. m.—The Central News says the crew of the Arabic succeeded in launching 11 lifeboats, which picked up many passengers. It has been ascertained, this agency says, how many were drowned. The Exchange Telegraph Company says that a rescuing steamer has four hundred persons on board. Weather conditions were favorable.

ROTARIANS AT HERSHEY

The Harrisburg Rotary Club will have a family outing at Hershey tomorrow afternoon. After a program of sports, including a baseball team between the senior and junior Rotarians, supper will be served at the Hershey cafe.

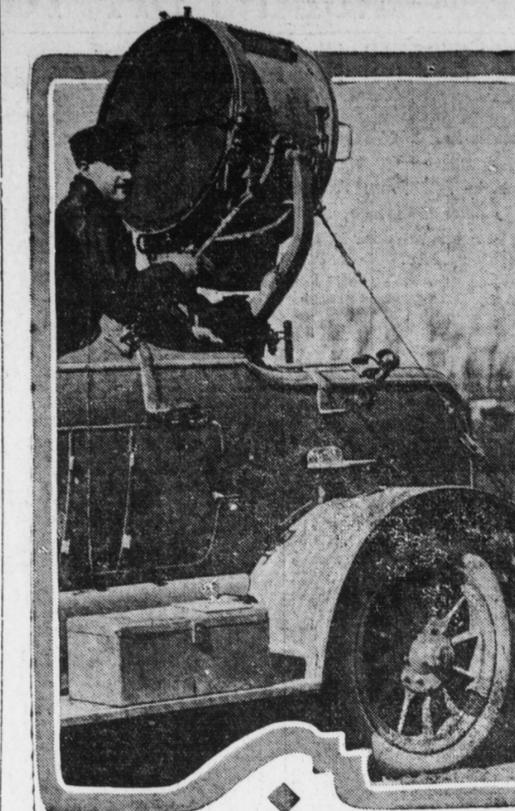
ANOTHER STEAMSHIP SUNK

LONDON, AUG. 19, 6:15 P. M.—THE BRITISH STEAMER MAGNOLIA REPORTS BY WIRELESS THAT THE STEAMSHIP DUNSFLEY ALSO WAS TORPEDOED, BUT AT THE TIME THE MESSAGE WAS SENT WAS STILL AFLOAT AND WAS PICKING UP SURVIVORS.

PORCH LAMP PLACED INSIDE OF BUILDING

A porch lamp of a new type, just placed on the market, is made to be installed inside the building so that it is not only protected from the weather but serves to illuminate the hall or front room as well as the porch. The lamp is mounted inside the wall adjacent to the porch. Part of the light is diffused through the room, while a part of the horizontal rays are transmitted through a 1 1/4-inch tube to a globe mounted on the outside of the wall, where, with the aid of a reflector, it is uniformly distributed over the porch.—From the August Popular Mechanics Magazine.

BELGIAN SEARCHLIGHT ON BATTLEFIELD



When the darkness of night steals over the German trenches and there isn't a sound to mark their location this Belgian searchlight mounted on an automobile runs along a hillside at a safe distance and spies out the enemy to soldiers of the allies. It has been used very successfully in night attacks during the latter part of the war.

READING OFFICIALS WANT TO SEE CITY

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will be met near Paxtang by a number of local officers in autos. The party will then be escorted into the city and afterwards around to the places of interest.

Dinner will be served at the Columbus Hotel, after which the crowd will go to the island for the game between the teams representing the two police forces. After the game the cops will be brought back for luncheon and will then leave for home.

The local police are working overtime making preparations for their friends in return for the courtesy shown them recently when they went to Reading. A little surprise has been planned for the visitors which will be sprung shortly after they reach here.

FRUIT-GATHERING DEVICE RESEMBLES UMBRELLA

To simplify the work of gathering fruit which does not necessarily require hand picking, a canvas apron device has been invented which in appearance is similar to a large umbrella. The device is described in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine. It is so arranged that it may be placed about the trunk of a tree, forming a funnel into which apples or oranges are caught as a tree is shaken. In the center of the device is a cloth arranged in such manner as to break the fall of the fruit as it rolls into the chutes and is discharged in baskets or boxes placed on the ground. The canvas is supported by radial arms which may be folded over on one side to permit the device, which is mounted on a cart, to be wheeled between the various rows of trees in an orchard.

TRAVELETTE By NIKSAH AQUIA, VA.

There are some towns so tiny that only a few maps show where they are, and so apart from the world that few persons even know of their existence; yet richer in stories of the past than any great city of the land. For in these forgotten towns, where the present is nothing, the past is cherished and kept alive with loving care.

Such a town in Aquia, Va., within 50 miles of the national capitol in fact; but 50 years away in spirit. A bit of a frame station and a post office that looks like an overgrown cracker box are all that mark the location of Aquia. These may be said to constitute its downtown section. Before it lies the Potomac, a mile wide, placidly asleep. Behind it are hills covered with forests centuries old, touched always with faint purple mist. And between the hills and the river are rolling acres of fields, more than half of them lying fallow, which belong to some of the oldest, and once the finest estates in the South. There are houses still standing that were built soon after the revolution—substantial houses of wood and stone, with great stone fireplaces and massive chimneys built against the fickle Virginia winters, and widespread sycamore trees flinging a generous mantle of shade over their porches and doorsteps during the summer. These houses are invariably perched on the hilltops, commanding a splendid view of the Potomac and the wooded bottoms and waving grain fields below.

Time was when prosperous planters sat upon these wide verandas and looked across the fields to the river and saw laden rafts carrying the crops of their farms and the stone from their quarries up the river to Washington and down to Baltimore. In those days it was a populous region, and life was leisurely and fair. There were routes and balls in the great houses, and gentlemen rode to the hounds across the autumn hills, and the river boats carried the wives and daughters of the planters to Washington for the social season.

But the war came, and all was changed. Even such men as were the proudest defenders of the South. They went forth and died almost to a man. After the war, Aquia was peopled by old men, and women and children, and scantily populated at that, for the young people quickly went away. And none have ever come back, nor have strangers moved in. Some of the farms are still managed by women. They are old women now, but they were wives and sweethearts when the war was fought. Of the war and the brave days before it, they still talk. It is hardly too much to say that in those old days they still live. To the visitor, as he listens, the past seems to come back out of the shadows and lay a cold hand upon him, and hold him for the moment as its own.

Some men of money from the North have come to this beautiful region and bought of the rich lands lying fallow, and built houses there; but most of them have gone away again. Perhaps the hazy hills, and the river dreaming in the sun were too lonely for them. At any rate, they have left Aquia alone to her dreams of the glorious past.

GOV. HARRIS PLANS THOROUGH INQUIRY

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abiding, and heartily disapprove the action of the mob."

As only \$2,500 is available in the State treasury for rewards, Governor Harris said he would probably offer the maximum of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of five members of the mob. The Legislature each year appropriates \$3,000 to be used for rewards. Five hundred dollars of the fund have been used this year.

Frank's Body Given to Brooklyn Undertaker

New York, Aug. 19.—The body of Leo M. Frank arrived here early today on board a Pennsylvania railroad train. More than a score of detectives and police were on hand to guard against any demonstration but few persons were gathered at the station. Mrs. Frank, who accompanied the body of her husband on the trip from Atlanta, was greeted by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Otto Stern, and others of Frank's relatives.

Frank's body was taken to an undertaking establishment, a few blocks from the home of his father, Rudolph Frank. Mrs. Frank was escorted to an automobile and went with Mrs. Stern to the Brooklyn home.

Several motorcycle patrolmen accompanied the automobile carrying Frank's body from the station to Brooklyn.

Mrs. Leo Frank was met at the Brooklyn house by her mother-in-law. Only a few persons witnessed the greeting between these women, and it was more than an hour later when the presence of moving picture machines in front of the house caused a crowd to gather.

Otto Stern, brother-in-law of Frank, said the funeral would be private and declined to say whether it would be held late to-day or to-morrow. A close friend of the family said later that the funeral would not take place until to-morrow.

Mrs. Frank Thanks Public

Mrs. Rudolph Frank, mother of Leo M. Frank, gave out a statement to-day in which she thanked the public for the kindness and sympathy extended to the Frank family, not only since Frank was lynched at Marietta, but since the conclusion of his trial for the murder of Mary Phagan.

Mrs. Frank said she and her husband had received a large number of messages of sympathy from Southerners during the past two days. She said the family now asked to be left alone, and hoped to make the funeral entirely private. For this reason she declined to announce when it would take place.

The funeral services will be conducted by Rabbi David Marx, who accompanied Frank's body from Atlanta. Interment will be in the family plot at Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn.

CONCRETE AMPHITHEATER FOR DENTAL CLINIC

Concrete has been used in the construction of a clinic room in a new dental infirmary for children which has just been completed at Boston. This material was employed in preference to others because of its value from the point of sanitation. A picture of the room appears in the August Popular Mechanics Magazine. The benches, as well as the flooring, of the amphitheater are thus much more readily kept clean than if they were made of wood, as has most often been the case in older institutions.

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