

G. E. Simpson, M. D.  
H. B. Neal, M. D.  
Ore d'ufficio:  
dall' 1 alle 3 e dalle 7 alle 9 p. m.  
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Dott. TRUITT, Dentista  
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Ore d'ufficio: Dalle 8 a. m. alle 5 p. m.  
7 p. m. 8 p. m.  
VISITE GRATIS

English Leaders Join In  
Europe's Turmoil



Photos by American Press Association.

KING GEORGE.  
SECRETARY CHURCHILL.

fail to support Russia and France. God bless and protect you."

The British house of commons voted \$525,000,000 for emergency purposes and passed several bills in five minutes without a dissenting vote.

The Germany reichstag appropriated more than a billion dollars to push the war.

Belgium's parliament voted \$40,000,000 for purposes of defense.

Belgium has mobilized 250,000 men to oppose Germany's invasion in its swift attack on France.

It is learned on high authority that the admiralty has received a wireless stating that the German fleet has been bottled up by an English fleet north of Denmark.

Vice Admiral Sir John Jellicoe to Paris, Aug. 5.—A squad of German cavalry that invaded France north of Nancy was completely annihilated, fifty being killed and seventy-five taken prisoners.

The raiding force entered France for the purpose of destroying the telegraph and telephone lines. They had reached Chavanettes, a town fifteen miles from the border, when they were overtaken by a squadron of French cavalry. They stood off the French troops for an hour but finally their ammunition gave out and those that were left alive had to surrender. The commander of the German soldiers blew out his brains rather than yield his sword.

Two German patrols who crossed the frontier in the Vosges mountains destroyed numerous telephone boxes and cut the telegraph wires. They escaped to the border after their raid.

At Vellitcot the Germans have crossed the border three times but on each attempt to penetrate the country have been repulsed.

Raiding the town of Lepuy the Germans seized all the food supplies and horses that they could find. The inhabitants left without food, have taken refuge in Belfort, women and children being compelled to walk sixteen miles in a heavy storm.

All the farms about St. Ali, near Briey, have been looted, the Germans killing and carrying away all the cattle and sheep.

There is heavy fighting going on in the Luxemburg district, where the Germans have 100,000 troops.

French aviators are said to have attacked German airmen near Longwy, where there is a battle in progress.

Tokio, Aug. 5.—The Japanese foreign office issued a statement that if the war extends to the far east and England is involved in it Japan may find it necessary to participate in fulfillment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The Japanese proclamation was issued after an extraordinary session of the cabinet and was generally interpreted as preparing the people of Japan for the action of the Japanese navy as soon as Great Britain's decision has been announced.

The German fleet is very active around Kiaochau and has already captured a Russian cattle steamer.

It is pointed out here that Kiaochau may possibly be occupied by the Japanese in the event of a defeat of the German squadron in the far east, thus clearing the Pacific ocean for the war vessels of Russia, France and Great Britain and permitting them to proceed to Europe undisturbed if they desire to do so.

THE MENACING SEA

It Threatens to Some Day Engulf New York and Boston.

OUR EASTERN COAST SINKING.

In Time, Thousands of Years, Perhaps, the Atlantic Ocean, According to Geologists, Will Flow Over the Cities That Now Tower Above Its Shores.

Government geological experts have calculated that New York, Boston, Philadelphia and all the other cities along the Atlantic coast will eventually sink beneath the ocean. They have observed that there has been a steady sinking of the whole coast, and they say that it is going on at the present moment.

Geologists have long recognized the fact that the Atlantic coast line was much farther out than it is now. There is a line from 100 to 300 miles off the present coast at which the water suddenly gets deeper. Out to that distance the water is generally about 300 feet deep. Then it plunges suddenly and becomes ten times as far to the ocean's bottom. The men of the coast survey have traced this line throughout the length of our coast line and find it similar all along. The geologists say that the continent once reached out that far and that there was the coast line, but a gradual decline through the ages has caused that line to retreat, until now it is where we know it.

From a geological standpoint this has happened in comparatively recent times. It has all been done since the glacial period. This brings it into the present period and makes the action new. In fact it is positively known to be going on now.

There is an ancient sill in the Charlestown navy yard at Boston with regard to which there is definite information as to its elevation. It was put in place seventy years ago; its elevation was given with relation to mean, high and low tide, and also with reference to surrounding landmarks. With relation to the tide this sill has sunk seven-tenths of a foot. With relation to the landmarks it has the same position, a positive proof that Boston harbor and the city about it have sunk seven-tenths of a foot into the sea in the last seventy years.

The original mouth of the Hudson river is now 200 miles out to sea. The ships follow its old channel in leaving port even now. It is not known how long ago it was when the mouth of the river was not far out in the ocean. But it is almost a certainty that when a similar time has elapsed the present city will be an equal distance from the then land.

Similarly will Boston be submerged. Baltimore will disappear at about the same time and great portions of Washington. The great Mississippi is bringing down great deposits to raise its delta and counterbalance the decline. So low is New Orleans that it will be one of the first cities to sink below the sea level and be a municipality high walled against the enemy, the sea. Galveston has already felt the encroachment of the waters and has been forced to build itself a sea wall.

The geological survey makes topographical maps. On these lines are run at given elevations. For instance, a line may be run about Manhattan Island at a level twenty feet above the water at the Battery. It would submerge the customs house and extend up Broadway nearly to Wall street. From the east it would invade the financial district almost to Nassau street. It would overflow half the land between the city hall and the East river. Farther up it would submerge a narrow strip, but its intrusion would create great havoc.

A fifty foot rise of water would wipe Manhattan Island out entirely. Of course, if these depressions came on very gradually the water fronts would be diked against their intrusions. In this way New York city might be saved from destruction for a very long time. It will inevitably become a city surrounded by a high levee, against which the ocean will beat with an ever increasing advantage. It might perpetuate itself by artificial means, but in the end it will be put in an impossible position. The waters will follow over the flats of New Jersey and of Long Island.

They will even beat back through the Delaware and the Chesapeake and get beyond the city and cut off communication with the main part of the land. Finally, New York will find itself a city down in a well far out from the mainland. Gradually the people who dwell in it will desert it and repair to the then mainland. The waters will eventually lap away the great walls that have been built to keep out the sea and will tumble in among the skyscrapers.—W. A. Du Puy's "Uncle Sam, Wonder Worker."

Presence of Mind.  
Only the other day a great steel beam was being brought up to a giddy height by hoisting apparatus. As it passed a girder on which several men were at work the beam turned just enough to push one of them off, says Harper's Weekly. The man seized the beam and was swung far over the street. His weight gradually moved down the end of the girder to which he clung, and in a few moments he would have been thrown off, when a fellow workman sprang for the other end, thus balancing it, and together they were lowered to the ground.

He who loves not his country can love nothing.—Byron.

MAKING INVESTMENTS.

Safety of Principal Is More Essential Than Big Returns.

First, here is a quotation from a thrifty preacher:  
"Many fortunes have been made and many more will be made through wise investments. Many fortunes are lost too, through unwise investments. But thrifty habits and consulting with experienced persons like conservative bankers will give one the wisdom necessary to handle money wisely."

Second, I set down a quotation from the advertisement of a wise and conservative investment banker:

"In lending or investing money all possible care should be taken to guard against hasty or impulsive decision. Every endeavor should be made to assemble such reliable information as will permit of the exercise of intelligent judgment. The man who assumes this attitude toward all investment propositions comes to have an increasing regard for the element of conservatism, and is ordinarily the first man to seek the co-operation of investment experts."

Conservatism in investment means first of all, keeping the principal safe. What profits it to get 7 or 8 per cent a year on your money for three or four years if at the end of that time misfortune of any sort overtakes the company you invested in to such an extent that you would not what you have paid \$100 for is worth only \$75? And when you leave the road of conservatism in putting your money out to work this is exactly the experience you are likely to have.

Better keep your money in the savings bank, where it will earn about 4 per cent and where, if you wish, interest will be compounded, until you are positively certain of the soundness of the investment advice you receive. Adding to the saved sum in a savings bank, too, is a mighty good way to fasten the thrifty habit upon yourself. Choose as your first adviser in investment some one who has selected investments for the savings bank. From him learn what the elements of sound investment are. Go slow!—John M. Oskison in Chicago News.

LURE OF THE OPIUM PILL.

And the Way the Cost Piles Up as it Enslaves Its Victim.

In the American Magazine appears an article entitled "A Modern Opium Eater," written by a former newspaper man, who became a victim of the habit and is now a convict in a penitentiary. The following extract from his article gives an idea of the amount of money required by an opium eater:

"By this time the cost of opium had become a very appreciable and permanent expense. From a few pills at first I increased my allowance day by day until it took thirty or forty 'fun' (a Chinese measure; there are seventy-six fun in an ounce) to give me the mental relief I craved. The physical craving—the body's demand for it—can be satisfied with approximately the same amount each day. The mental craving—the mind's demand—increases daily. What satisfies tonight is too little for tomorrow, and so on. To feel even normal I now needed three or four times the half dozen pills which at first had given me such exquisite pleasure. To get the exhilaration, the soothed nerves, the contentment I craved, I like each of the millions before me, had to use more and more each day.

"Thirty-six fun of opium at retail costs, at an average, \$3. A fifty cent tip to my 'cook' and a quarter for the privilege of the room in which I smoked made my habit cost me about \$4 a day, which made a ghastly hole in even the good salary I earned. I began to buy my opium by the can, paying from \$25 to \$30 for this averaging 400 fun. The elimination of the retailer's profit helped temporarily, but the ever increasing demands of my habit soon overcame the saving."

Books Made by Slaves.

Some publishers in ancient Rome could turn out books rapidly and cheaply. A publisher of the Augustan era produced 1,000 copies of the second book of Martial in ten hours, and these, sold at about 12 cents apiece, gave him a profit of 100 per cent. This was done by employing slaves carefully trained to write swiftly and legibly. Working in batches of 100, with an overseer dictating the book in hand, the task was completed in a very short time. As soon as the copies were written they were revised, corrected, rolled up and bound. Being slaves, the men required only maintenance from their master, and thus he could afford to sell their productions at a very low rate.

French Win Over Uhlans.

Paris, Aug. 4.—French arms have scored a victory in a sharp and bloody engagement at Petit Croix. A corps of Uhlans attacked the French forces entrenched just beyond the town. The defenders replied with machine guns and mowed down the advance guard of the Germans.

The Uhlans charged several times but were unable to withstand the withering fire of the defenders and finally retired in disorder, leaving a number of dead on the field.

The scene of the fight is a customs post on the Lorraine frontier the Uhlans participating in the attack comprising the advance guard of the German army that was advancing from Metz, with Nancy as the objective. News that they were en route had been brought to the commander of the French customs guard by an aviator who reconnoitered from the outposts.

Wireless Tower Quits Business.

New York Aug. 4.—Rather than risk a breach of the neutrality laws it

ANDREW JACKSON'S FINE.

How Judge Hall Came to Punish the Doughty General.

When the war of 1812 was over vague rumors of peace drifted into New Orleans, but still Jackson did not feel justified in revoking the martial law, under which he had placed the city. While the city was in this state this peculiar incident started. A man named Louallier was tried as being a spy and was acquitted. This displeased Jackson, and feeling that in the martial law he had complete command of the city, he, in opposition to the court, retained Louallier in prison and sent Judge Hall out of the city with orders not to return until it was regularly posted that peace had been declared or that the enemy had left the coast.

The following day came the overdue notice officially explaining that peace had been declared and that the treaty had been ratified. Upon hearing this Jackson revoked the martial law and set all his prisoners free. Then preparing to send home the detached militia from Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky amid the greetings and demonstrations of the populace, Judge Hall returned to the city.

In order to uphold the honor, as it seems of the civil over the martial government, Judge Hall issued, on March 21, an order summoning Jackson to court for contempt of a habeas corpus writ and also to state his reason for so doing. The next day Jackson appeared in court in person. He held a written protest against the decision which was to be given.

Hall then imposed a fine of \$1,000, remarking that "the duty was unpleasant, that he could not forget the important services of the defendant to the country, and that in consideration thereof he would not make imprisonment a part of the punishment."

The fine was promptly paid amid cheering of the crowd for the popular hero.—Philadelphia Press.

THEY JUST MADE HIM SING.

When Scanlan Wooded Minister Wu and the Chinese Officials.

When W. J. Scanlan was in the show business he invaded Washington on one occasion with a brand new comic opera. In order to give the piece a fine sendoff he formulated the plan of sending free tickets for boxes to the president, the cabinet members and other men high in social life.

"That won't do," one of his newspaper friends told him. "Too common. Do something picturesque. Why don't you go after Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister? If you get him he will bring down a lot of other diplomatic people."

Scanlan fell for the proposition and called at the Chinese legation.

"What sort of show is this?" asked Mr. Wu.

"It's a comic opera," replied Scanlan. "Any good jokes in it?"

Scanlan said it was full of good jokes.

"Tell me some of them," commanded Mr. Wu.

Scanlan did so, and Wu got such a series of laughs out of them that he sent for his whole establishment, numbering thirty-two people, and made the embarrassed Scanlan tell them all over again.

"Now," continued Wu, "are there any good songs in this show?"

"The show had so many good songs," declared Scanlan, "that we had to throw some of them away."

"All right," said Wu. "Sing me some of the best."

"I sang them," said Scanlan, telling the story afterward. "But that wasn't so remarkable. I had to sing 'em. There were thirty-two Chinamen to make me sing 'em. The amazing part of the thing was that all thirty-two of them came to see the show that night."—Popular Magazine.

Her Art Not Appreciated.

Varnishing day at the Royal academy is always an important and interesting function. Canvases and panels that have been thirsty enough to absorb the oil from the whole or portions of the pictures painted upon them have once more the luster of their first painting restored by these pick-me-ups.

Members of the year's hanging committee are always at hand on these occasions to consider suggestions and complaints about their recent labors. The chief complaint was by a lady who found her work had been hung horizontally instead of vertically. Unkind friends cautioned her that possibly it had been accepted on the horizontal understanding.—New York Sun.

Why the Boiler Rumbles.

That noisy rumbling and clattering in the kitchen boiler after the gas water heater has been lighted for some time has scared many a woman. The editor of the Monthly Gas Chat says it need alarm no one, as it is caused by the expansion of the water as it is heated from the top of the boiler. The colder water below, rushing up to displace the expanded water above, will often cause a concussion.

Frankness.

The Sire—What would you think if I told you that at your age I never disobeyed my parents or teachers? The Son—You'd lick me if I told you what I thought.—Nashville Tennessean.

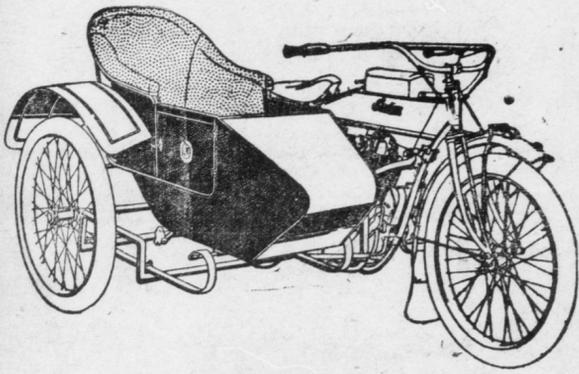
Great Idea.

Interested Party—You say this boat cannot upset? Inventor—It's impossible. The tanks are filled with righting fluid.—Buffalo Express.

Virtue has many preachers, but few martyrs.—Helvetius.

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