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BORDEAUX IS CAPITAL OF FRANCE

Government Moving Thither Today

GERMANS NEAR PARIS

Sacrificed Thousands of Lives But Move Onward

ALLIED ARMIES STILL INTACT

Paris, Sept. 3.—The seat of French government has been transferred from Paris to Bordeaux. The government issued this morning through the ministry of the interior a proclamation bringing this to the knowledge of the people of Paris and giving the reasons for the change. The significant feature is that Paris is soon to become sort of pivot in the army maneuvers between the allied armies and the Germans. For this reason the government naturally cannot remain here. The proclamation reads:

"Frenchmen: For several days our heroic troops have been engaged in fierce combats with the enemy. The courage of our soldiers has won for them several marked advantages but in the north the pressure of the German forces compelled us to retreat. This situation forces the president of the republic and the government to a sad decision. In order to safeguard the national interests the duty of the public powers is to go away from Paris for the moment. Under the command of its chief, the French army, full of courage and spirit, will defend against the invader the capital and its patriotic population. But the war must be pursued at the same time on the rest of French territory.

"None of our armies has been broken. If some of them have suffered only too evident losses, the gaps in the ranks have been filled up immediately from the waiting reserve forces while the calling out of a new class of recruits brings us today new resources in men and energy.

"To give to this formidable struggle all its vigor and efficacy it is indispensable that the government retain the mastery of its own action. It asks the deputies to accompany it in order to form in the face of the enemy a center of national unity.

"The government leaves Paris only after having assured the defense of the city and the fortified stronghold of Paris by all means in its power.

"Frenchmen, be you all worthy of these tragic circumstances. We will win final victory. We will obtain it by our unrelenting will, by our endurance, by our tenacity. The nation which does not desire to perish and which does not retreat before suffering or sacrifice is sure to conquer."

The German right has forced the allies back as far as Compiègne, only fifty miles from Paris. But at Compiègne the Germans met with two crushing defeats. Twelve thousand of the kaiser's cavalymen were annihilated by the French artillery near the town of Compiègne while English cavalymen met a second corps of the kaiser's horsemen in battle at the forest of Compiègne and defeated them, capturing ten German guns.

The battle line of the allies' left wing extending from Montdidier to the forest of Compiègne, ranging from fifty-five to sixty-five miles from the outer defenses of Paris, fighting on the French left being considerably nearer Paris than yesterday.

The heaviest fighting was reported from Montdidier, where the German infantry in great strength is making a desperate effort to break through the allied lines. The object of the Germans apparently is to break through the enemy's center, separating the allies into two forces.

The Germans also were reported to be striving to flank the French left and turn it back on the center. The success of such a move would give a portion of the German army a road to the Paris forts, while the rest held off the main army of the allies.

The war office issued the following summary of the situation:

"In the north there are no signs of hostile troops at Arras, Lille, Bethune and Douai. Several German corps in Belgium are moving east into Germany.

"In Lorraine our advance continues on the right bank of the Saone. In the south the situation is unchanged. In upper Alsace the Germans appear to have left. Before Belfort there is only a thin curtain of troops."

"The allies' lines have been strongly reinforced and reserve forces have also been stationed behind the British and French troops in the positions they have assumed to halt the German advance.

Another German aeroplane appeared above Paris last evening.

A German cavalry corps marching toward the forest of Compiègne on the left wing of the allied for en-

Veteran of 1870 Commands French Left Wing



1914, by American Press Association. GENERAL PAU.

gaged the French Tuesday, Sept. 1. The English captured ten guns.

London, Sept. 3.—The Germans are reported to be strongly fortifying at Brussels, evidently fearing an uprising of the people. They have issued an order that in case of any effort to resist the German authorities they will train their guns upon the city. Antwerp is being prepared for a state of siege and the military governor has ordered all people who have not been domiciled there a month to leave.

A dispatch via Rotterdam from Berlin says that the siege of Antwerp will begin immediately. It is believed this is an effort to drag Holland into the war, as the English will be compelled to take part in the defense.

Peking, China, Sept. 3.—Japan has landed between 10,000 and 15,000 troops from eighteen transports at Lungkow, a newly opened port about ten miles north of Tsingtau. This is declared here to have been done in violation of China's neutrality.

KING DECORATES BOY

Captured Eleven Spies and Killed German Soldier.

Abbeville, Sept. 3.—Georges Terpen, an eighteen-year-old boy scout of Liege, has been decorated by the king of the Belgians and has received a commission in the army. Young Terpen captured eleven spies, all of whom have been shot. Near Malines he killed one Uhlan and captured another, although he was suffering from a broken arm.

Two fellow boy scouts, sixteen and seventeen years old, were executed by the Germans on the same day. Terpen declares that the only weapon he used against the German soldiers was a long knife. He has already twice pierced the German lines.

Rewarded For Killing Prince.

London, Sept. 3.—The shot which resulted in the death of Prince Von Buelow, one of the German generals, was fired by a Belgian private, Rosseau, who has since been decorated by King Albert. Rosseau was lying wounded among a group of comrades when he saw a German officer studying a map. Picking up a rifle from beside him Rosseau fired at this officer and wounded him mortally. The officer subsequently proved to be Prince Von Buelow.

ONLY ONE OF MANY

Soldier's Farewell Letter to Mother News of His Death.

Paris, Sept. 3.—One of the countless mothers in France with a son at the front has received a letter from him, as follows:

"Dear Parents—If you receive this letter I shall have been killed. Do not weep for me, since my fate is the most splendid of which a Frenchman can die—to die for his country on the eve of victory; for I am sure we shall conquer. We have the right confidence on our side and we have done my duty to the end."

"I hope my death will be useful to the country and regret only that you will feel. But you must not sole yourself with the thought as a Frenchman I have given my country and that as I died after being reconciled. My last thoughts will have you."

The other letter was from a priest describing the soldier as that of a hero, assuring that he was properly buried and concluding, "You will console me after the war."

AUSTRIAN ARMY BADLY BEATEN

Russians Capture Capital of Austrian Galicia

BURY 12,000 DEAD ON FIELD

Russians Also Admit Defeat of Two Russian Army Corps in East Prussia by Germans—Three General Officers Killed—Artillery Lost—Reverse is More Than Equalized by Victory Over Francis Joseph's Forces.

Petrograd (St. Petersburg), Sept. 3.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian war office:

"After a battle lasting seven days, the Russian army seized heavily fortified positions around Lemberg, capital of Galicia, in Austria-Hungary, about ten or twelve miles from the town. The Russian troops then advanced toward the principal forts.

"Following a battle which was fiercely contested, the Austrians were obliged to retreat in disorder, abandoning heavy and light guns, parks of artillery and field kitchens.

"Our advance guard and cavalry pursued the enemy, who suffered enormous losses in killed, wounded and prisoners."

The official statement adds that the commander of the Austrian division, the commander of a brigade and the chief of staff of the division were killed. Of the 4,000 men made prisoners 600 had been wounded.

The Russians also captured twenty guns and the flag of the Sixty-fifth regiment.

London, Sept. 3.—Advices have been received here from Petrograd to the effect that the Russian general staff frankly confesses to disaster to two army corps, including the loss of three generals.

General Samsonov, one of the Russian commanders reported killed, was considered one of Russia's most capable and brilliant generals. He greatly distinguished himself in the Russo-Japanese war where he commanded a division of Siberian Cossacks.

The other two lost commanders were General Martos, commander of an army corps, and General Pestitch, attached to the general staff.

The following official announcement was made public here:

"Our forces in invading Galicia have continued their advance in the direction of Lemberg. The enemy fell back gradually before our troops. We captured some cannon, some rapid fire guns and some caissons.

"Near Guila and Lipa the enemy occupied a strong position of such natural strength that it was considered impregnable. They also desperately attempted to stop our advance by a flanking attack.

"We repulsed the Austrians, inflicting severe losses. We buried on the battlefield 14,000 Austrian dead, captured a flag and thirty-two guns and a quantity of supplies, and made many prisoners.

"On the south front, in the Warsaw district, all the Austrian attacks have been repelled. Assuming the offensive on our right wing we forced the Austrians to retreat, capturing three cannon, ten rapid fire guns and over 1,000 prisoners. According to statements made by the latter the Austrian losses were heavy."

CLAYTON BILL PASSES

Senate Inserts Declaration That Labor Is Not Merchandise.

Washington, Sept. 3.—The Clayton bill, the second and last of the administration trust measures to be considered at this session, passed the senate by a vote of 46 to 16. Seven Republicans and one Progressive voted for the bill. Sixteen Republicans voted against it. Not a Democrat was recorded against it.

The section exempting labor unions from the anti-trust laws is section 7. It was amended by inserting at the suggestion of Senator Cummins, a declaration intended to dignify human labor and emphasize its exemption.

Section 7 as finally adopted is as follows:

"The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce, and nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations instituted for the purpose help and not having been conducted for the purpose of restraining trade or commerce."

BASEBALL IN THREE LEAGUES

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis-Pittsburgh, rain.
At Cincinnati— R H E
Chicago..... 2 0 12 0 0 3 0 0—8 15 1
Cincinnati..... 2 2 10 1 0 0 1 0—7 14 2
Lavender, Zabel and Archer; Ames, Lear, Fahrer and Clarke.

Standing of the Clubs.
W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.
N. Y. 63 50 .558 Phila., 63 61 .463
Boston, 63 51 .553 Brook., 53 62 .461
St. L. 64 57 .529 Cincinnati, 54 64 .458
Chicago, 63 57 .525 Pitts., 52 63 .452

Games Today—Pittsburgh at St. Louis, Boston at Philadelphia, New York at Brooklyn; Chicago at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Washington— R H E
Chicago 10 0 11 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—5 11 1
Wash. 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—4 9 4
Scott and Schalk; Ayers, Harpor, Shaw and Williams.

At Boston— R H E
Boston..... 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 4—7 11 3
St. Louis..... 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—6 8 1
Collins, Leonard, Bedient and Carrigan; Weiland, Leverenz and Agnew.

Second Game— R H E
Boston..... 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1—4 4 2
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2 5 5
Shore and Thomas; Leverenz and Jenkins.

At New York— R H E
Detroit..... 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0—3 7 0
New York..... 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—3 7 1
Reynolds and Stange; McHale and Sweeney.

At Philadelphia— R H E
Philadelphia... 1 2 0 3 3 0 6 1—16 18 2
Cleveland.... 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0—3 9 5
Bender, Wyckoff and Schang, McAvoy; Steen, Blanding Dillinger and O'Neill.

Standing of the Clubs.
W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.
Phila. 83 38 .683 Chic.. 60 63 .488
Boston... 69 49 .585 N. Y. 56 66 .459
Wash. 61 57 .517 St. L. 55 66 .454
Det... 62 61 .504 Cleve. 39 84 .317

Games Today—St. Louis at Boston, Chicago at Washington, Detroit at New York.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Kansas City-St. Louis, rain.
Buffalo-Brooklyn, rain.

At Pittsburgh— R H E
Pittsburgh.... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2 7 0
Baltimore.... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 5
Dickson and Berry; Suggs and Russell.

At Chicago— R H E
Indianapolis... 30 10 0 0 0 0 0—4 11 1
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 3
Falkenberg and Rariden; Prendergast, Fisk and Wilson.

Standing of the Clubs.
W. L. Pct. W. L. Pct.
Ind.... 67 52 .563 Buff... 57 57 .500
Chic... 66 53 .555 K. C. 56 63 .471
Balto. 61 54 .530 St. L. 53 67 .442
Brook. 58 56 .508 Pitts... 49 65 .430

Games Today—Baltimore at Pittsburgh, Kansas City at St. Louis, Indianapolis at Chicago, Brooklyn at Buffalo.

Stolen Mail Sacks Found.

Meadville, Pa., Sept. 2.—The post-office authorities at Washington have been notified of a supposed theft of mail in this city following the finding of six empty mail sacks hidden behind a sign board near the Erie railroad station.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

Pittsburgh, Sept. 2.
Cattle—Choice, \$9.50@9.65; pr. w., \$9@9.25; good, \$8.50@8.75; com. 1, \$5.50@7; common to good fat b. s., \$5.50@7; common to good fat cows, \$4.25@6.25; fresh cows and springers, \$5@8.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.60@5.75; good mixed, \$5.10@5.50; culls and common, \$2@3; lambs, \$5@8.10; veal calves, \$10.50@11.25; heavy and thin calves, \$7@8.

Hogs—Prime heavy, \$9.55@9.60; pigs, \$8@8.75; roughs, \$8@8.35; stags, \$7@7.50.

Butter—Prints, 34 1/2 @ 35; tubs, 34 @ 34 1/2. Eggs—Select, fresh, 27 1/2 @ 28. Cleveland, Sept. 2.

Hogs—Yorkers, \$9.65; pigs, \$9.25; heavies, \$9.40; roughs, \$8.40@8.50; stags, \$7.50.

Calves—Good to choice, \$11.50@11.75; fair to good, \$10@11.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, \$8.10@8.25; fair to good, \$6@7.75; yearlings, \$6@6.50; wethers, \$5.25@5.50; ewes, \$4.75@5; culls, common, \$3.50@4.50.

Cattle—Steers—choice heavy \$6.75