

RUNZO'S

Are you looking for fruits and vegetables? Why don't you visit **RUNZO'S MARKET** on 6th St., Call us by "phone,, and we will deliver promptly to your residence. **Both Phones**

If it's fruits, we have them. They are fresh, just arrived from the market. Give us a Call

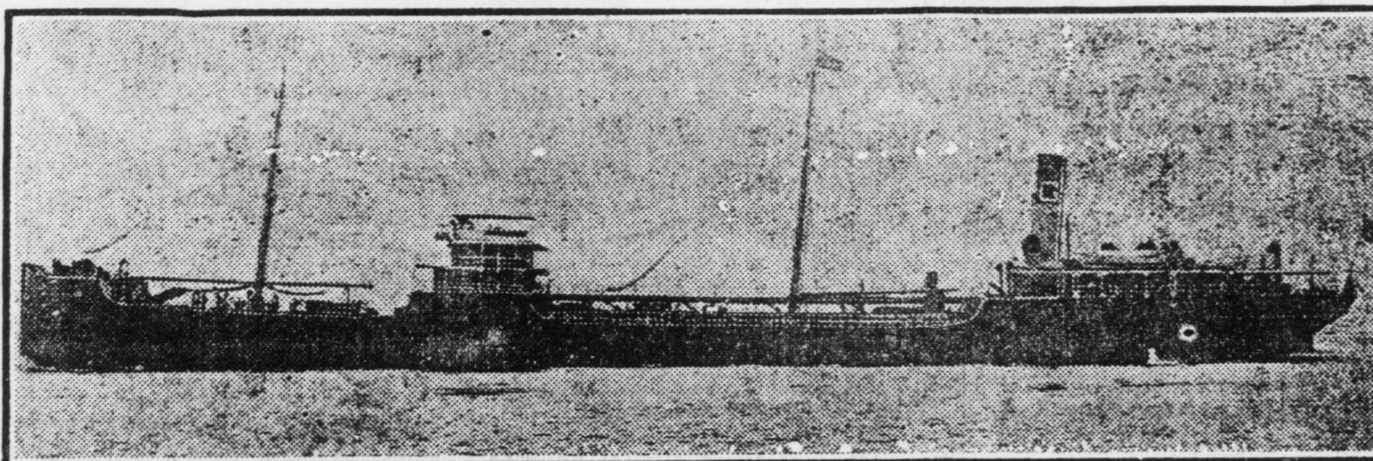
W. ROSS

STREET CAR CORNER

PHILADELPHIA ST.

THE GULFLIGHT, STRUCK BY GERMAN TORPEDO.

The Gulflight, owned by the Gulf Refining company of Pittsburgh, was of 5,100 gross tonnage and was launched in August, 1914, at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding company at Camden, N. J. Her classification in Lloyd's register is of the highest class. She was 406 feet 6 inches in length and had a 30 foot 2 inch beam. Her capacity fully laden is 2,225,000 gallons of oil, and she has a speed of eleven and one-half knots. Photo by American Press Association.



Fresh fruits of all kinds, at a reasonable price.

Vegetable and grocery.

FELIX & GUIDO

6th and Water St.

Commander of Russians in Poland

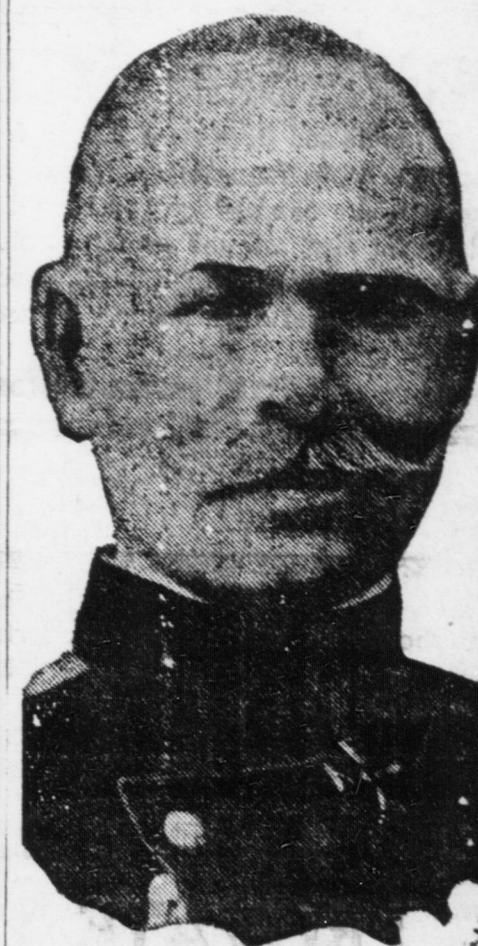


Photo by American Press Association. GENERAL ALEXIEFF.

EAGLE ROUTS TWO MEN AFTER FIERCE BATTLE.

Swoops on Them In Swamp and Drives Them Off Wounded.

An eagle with a tremendous spread of wings viciously attacked William and John Simpson, brothers, of Parsippany, N. J., while they were seeking muskrats in the Great Peace meadows, near Fairfield. Both young men were severely cut and bruised about their heads, faces and hands.

The brothers had caught seven muskrats when they saw a large eagle circling above them. Suddenly the eagle shot straight down through the fifty feet of space and tried to sink her talons into William Simpson's head. The blow knocked him down.

Swooping off a quarter of a mile, the eagle rose to a height of a hundred feet and circled back, again shooting down upon the young men. This time John Simpson's head was torn by her talons. As she circled again for another attack the brothers threw their muskrats high into the air, believing it was these she wanted. But they were mistaken. Apparently the bird wished to drive them away from the locality of her nest, concealed in the swamp.

Again and again she struck at the young men, each time trying to use her beak, her talons and her wings. They struck at her with the sticks with which they had been killing muskrats, but only loosened a few feathers. They were knocked down several times and their clothes torn.

Realizing that they could not drive off the bird, the two brothers ran from the swamp, but the eagle continued the attack until they reached the main road from Morristown. When they were far from the swamp the eagle ceased her attack and flew away.

If Caesar Had a Phone.

Julius Caesar missed a great deal in not knowing the telephone or at least in not using it if he knew it. One can see the telephone engineer attached to the Roman postoffice endeavoring, but without avail, to get an instrument installed at the capitol and at the palace. "I am intrusted by the emperor to say that he does not desire these barbarian novelties, and so Thomas Alva Edison need not call again with his magician's apparatus." A signal blunder! We can imagine what would have happened. "Hello, 1285 Tiber! Is it thou, Artemidorus? I understand thou rangst me up this morning. What! Details of a plot? Go not to the senate today? Beware of Brutus? Go not near Casca? Right, and I thank thee, Artemidorus. I will have an extra guard put on instantly and the conspirators arrested." And so, although Artemidorus was unable to give his warning in the street, he gave it over the telephone, and Caesar's valuable life and with it the fortune of Rome was saved.—From "If They Had Thought of It" in Strand Magazine.

Funeral Souvenirs.

Weird funeral souvenirs of Dutch origin were called "doed-koecks," or "dead cakes." With a small bottle of wine and a pair of gloves two of these were sent by way of invitation to relatives and friends whom one wanted to attend the funeral. The original recipe for these cakes, which is said to be authentic, called for fourteen pounds of flour, six pounds of sugar, five pounds of butter, one quart of water, two teaspoonfuls of pearl ash, two teaspoonfuls of salt and one ounce of caraway seed. These were baked in four inch squares, then frosted and marked with the initials of the "departed friend." Sometimes they were eaten at the funeral dinner, but usually they were taken away, like wedding cakes, as souvenirs. Many bakers made a specialty of "funeral cookery," one baker in Philadelphia advertising the specialty as recently as 1748.—New York Tribune.

THEY ALL MARRY COUSINS.

Curious Custom of Some Native Tribes of Southern India.

In some parts of southern India the natives have a custom of marriage between cousins which is a result of a strange compromise between two opposite rules of succession. The natives are Dravidians, who have come under Brahmanical influence. Among the Dravidians the mother was the head of the family and all descent and inheritance came through her. The Brahmanical rule of succession is through the father.

According to F. J. Richards, writing in "Man," the matrilinear community, while being unwilling to give up its traditional custom, saw the advantage of insuring to children the benefit of the natural desire of the father—the worker and provider—to provide for his offspring. Therefore they adopted the custom of a man marrying the daughter of his mother's brother, of his father's sister or of his own sister. In this way a community in which all property is inherited through the mother conforms to the patrilinear system and so keeps the property in the family, this, according to Mr. Richards, being the economical reason for the strange custom.

A Queen Elizabeth Joke.

Queen Elizabeth liked her jokes, and, although her pleasantries were of a less sanguinary turn than her father's, she must have been even more formidable than usual when disposed to be frolicsome. A tale may be found in one of Lord Essex's letters with regard to a new dress belonging to one of her maids of honor, over the possession of which the owner had been rash enough to exhibit some elation. The young lady, it seems, was several inches taller than her majesty, hardly perhaps quite a nice or loyal thing to be. Having desired that the dress should be made over to her custody, the queen, first carefully selecting an extremely wet day, was pleased to put it on and trail it for yards behind her in the mud, the owner of the humiliated garment having to appear as delighted with the royal fun and condescension as the rest of the lookers on.—London Tatler.

GEORGE'S BAD SPELL.

Washington Never Could Learn to Write Some Words Correctly.

Whoever heard that the great George Washington never could learn to spell correctly?

You see, it happened this way. When George was quite a young boy he came across a copy of an English book called the "Young Man's Companion," written in a "plain and easy style," as the title stated, which taught one how to write letters, wills, deeds, to survey, to navigate, to build houses, to make ink and cider, how to doctor the sick and how to conduct oneself in society, "all without the aid of a tutor."

Washington studied this book from cover to cover and from it acquired two qualities that clung to him through life. His handwriting, easy, flowing and legible, was modeled from the engraved "copy" sheet, and certain forms of spelling were learned that he never could correct.

To the end of his life Washington wrote lie, lye; liar, liar; ceiling, ceiling; oil, oyl, and blue, blew, as in his boyhood he had learned to do from this old book. Struggle as he did in trying to spell as the others of his day did, he never could be staid of certain words.—St. Louis Republic.

Questions that a Good Citizen Should Know.

- D. Have you read the Constitution of the United States?
R. Yes.
- D. What form of Government is this?
R. Republic.
- D. What is the Constitution of the United States?
R. It is the fundamental law of this country.
- D. Who makes the laws of the United States?
R. The Congress.
- D. What does Congress consist of?
R. Senate and House of Representatives.
- D. Who is the chief executive of the United States?
R. President.
- D. How long is the President of the United States elected?
R. 4 years.
- D. Who takes the place of the President in case he dies?
R. The Vice President.
- D. What is his name?
R. Thomas R. Marshall.
- D. By whom is the President of the United States elected?
R. By the electors.
- D. By whom are the electors elected?
R. By the people.
- D. Who makes the laws for the state of Pennsylvania.
R. The Legislature.
- D. What does the Legislature consist of?
R. Senate and Assembly.
- D. How many State in the union?
R. 48.
- D. When was the Declaration of Independence signed?
R. July 4, 1776.
- D. By whom was it written?
R. Thomas Jefferson.
- D. Which is the capital of the United States?
R. Washington.
- D. Which is the capital of the state of Pennsylvania.
R. Harrisburg.
- D. How many Senators has each state in the United States Senate?
R. Two.
- D. By whom are they elected?
R. By the people.
- D. For how long?
- R. 6 years.
- D. How many representatives are there? ..
- R. 435. According to the population one to every 211,000, (the ratio fixed by Congress after each decennial census.)
- D. For how long are they elected?
R. 2 years.
- D. How many electoral votes has the state of Pennsylvania?
R. 38.
- D. Who is the chief executive of the state of Pennsylvania?
R. The Governor.
- D. For how long is he elected?
R. 4 years.
- D. Who is the Governor?
R. Brumbaugh.
- D. Do you believe in organized government?
R. Yes.
- D. Are you opposed to organized government?
R. No.
- D. Are you an anarchist?
R. No.
- D. What is an anarchist?
R. A person who does not believe in organized government.
- D. Are you a bigamist or polygamist?
R. No.
- D. What is a bigamist or polygamist?
R. One who believes in having more than one wife.
- D. Do you belong to any secret Society who teaches to disbelieve in organized government?
R. No.
- D. Have you ever violated any laws of the United States?
R. No.
- D. Who makes the ordinances for the City?
R. The board of Aldermen.
- D. Do you intend to remain permanently in the U. S.?
R. Yes.

Fulfilled.

Mrs. Gnaggs—Before we were married you used to say you could listen to my sweet voice all night. Mr. Gnaggs—Well, at that time I had no idea I'd ever have to do it.—Judge.

Not a Bout Winner.

Tramp—Once I was well known as a wrestler, mum. Lady—And do you wrestle now? Tramp—Only wid poverty, mum.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

Getting Away From Land.

The question has been asked, Is it possible to sail 1,000 miles from land? This can be done at several points. By leaving San Francisco and sailing northwestward into the north Pacific a spot is reached where there is no land, not even an islet, for 1,000 miles in any direction. So, too, sailing from the southern point of Kamchatka southwestward ships reach a point equally distant from land of any kind, the nearest to the north being the Aleutian islands and to the south the outlying members of the Hawaiian group. In the southern Indian ocean it is possible to sail 1,000 miles out from the southern points of Australia and New Zealand and still be as far from any other land, and the same may be done in a westerly direction from Cape Horn. Indeed, from this point a much longer distance might be reached, for the southern Pacific between the Horn and New Zealand covers a space of 80 degrees of longitude and 40 of latitude of absolutely unbroken sea, making its central point over 1,200 miles from anywhere.

Municipal Granaries.

For more than two centuries the authorities of London maintained municipal granaries, the first one having been established by Sir Stephen Brown, lord mayor, in 1438. By means of these city granaries the authorities held the "corn badgers" in check and regulated not only the price of corn, but of bread. The great fire in London destroyed the last of these granaries and also the public mills and ovens in which the city's grain was ground and baked, and the system was not thereafter introduced, chiefly because the general laws against grain speculators were sufficient to restrain undue speculation. Corn markets were held, however, as late as the beginning of the eighteenth century at Bear quay, in Thames street, London, while Queenhithe was the chief market for flour and meal, and later the metropolitan trade centered in the world famous Corn Exchange in Mark lane.—New York Times.

Consistent.

She—This wait between the acts seems to me to be dreadfully long. He—Yes. You see, twenty years are supposed to elapse, and the management is simply trying to make the effect as realistic as possible.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Runner Duffy Killed in War.

Hamilton, Ont., May 1.—The name of James Duffy, a long-distance runner, whose home was here, appears in the list of those killed in the Canadian contingent. Duffy gained fame in the United States by winning the 1914 American Marathon at Boston.

Woman Dies During Funeral.

Bellefontaine, O., May 1.—While a minister was concluding the funeral service of John Miller, aged eighty-one, at Millerstown, Mrs. Miller died in a room adjoining where the coffin was.

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CHILD LABOR BILL PASSES

Under It No Child Under 14 Can Be Employed in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 1.—The senate last night, by a vote of 44 to 6, passed finally the Brumbaugh child labor bill in the shape it came from the house. The measure will be approved by the governor and will become operative Jan. 1, 1916.

Under this law no minor under fourteen years can be employed, while those between fourteen and sixteen must go to school one day a week. The hours of employment will be nine a day and fifty-one a week. The eight hours a week spent in school will be counted in the working hours.

For two hours the house battled with the reconsideration of the vote by which the Clarke senate bill to repeal the cold storage act of 1913 was defeated last Wednesday by a vote of 109 to 73. The bill was placed on the calendar again and immediately passed finally by a vote of 114 to 74.

ITALIANS QUIT AUSTRIA

Rome Calls Its Men Home—Hundreds Cross Frontier.

Undine, Italy (Via Paris), May 1.—Italian consuls in Austria-Hungary are recommending that all Italians leave the country as soon as possible.

As a result of this warning Italian merchants, manufacturers and professional men are arriving at Undine from points in Austria and Hungary.

They relate experiences, including insults and persecutions, which are arousing local feeling. The refugees describe the great military activity along the frontier. All roadways have been barred with trunks of heavy trees and trenches. The railroads are occupied at night with moving trains loaded with troops and heavy guns.

It is impossible to traverse the frontier unless one is provided with a complete set of papers and establishes one's identity.

School Children Plant Trees.

Pittsburgh, May 1.—Planting of trees by school children has begun in the city as a result of the distribution made by Superintendent of Parks Burke of the 20,000 trees presented to the schools by city council.

Students Aid Hospital.

Cumberland, Md., May 1.—Pupils of the Westside grammar school donated 1,000 eggs to the Allegheny County Tuberculosis hospital. The contributions were mostly in half-dozen lots.

Congressman Goulden Dead.

Philadelphia, May 1.—Congressman Maurice E. Goulden of New York city, a Democrat, died here Monday. He served in the navy during the Civil war.