

Minister of War Munitions
In English Cabinet

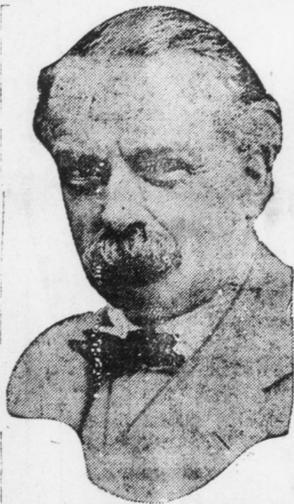


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DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE.

MILITARY TRAINING TO BE
FEATURE AT PRINCETON

Voluntary Course Under Army Officers
Will Be Instituted.

Princeton will offer a voluntary course in military training after Easter, according to an announcement made by the university faculty. This is the result of an investigation which has covered several months, and it has the vigorous indorsement of President Hibben. The course will consist of a one hour lecture every week, a series of tactical excursions for about two hours every fortnight and regular practice in rifle shooting over indoor and outdoor ranges.

The work will be under the direction of United States army officers who will be detailed by the war department.

Dr. J. E. Raycroft, chairman of the special faculty committee which had the matter in charge, said that if two or three hundred undergraduates attended the lectures and only twenty-five or fifty took part in the field work and rifle practice the course would be considered successful. The committee's report reads:

Your committee has made a very careful study of the various systems of military training that are in use in the colleges and universities in the United States. None of these systems seems adapted to the conditions which exist in Princeton. The following plan has been worked out in conference with representatives of the United States war department. It has a real educational value and is worth while from the point of view of military instruction. The plan includes:

- A. A course of open lectures on the following and allied topics:
 1. A critical study of the military history of the United States, with special reference to the war of 1812, Mexican war, civil war and Spanish war.
 2. Consideration of ways and means that will prevent similar unnecessary sacrifice of lives and money in any emergency that may arise in the future.
 3. Our policy on the Pacific ocean.
 4. The relation of regular forces to military reserves and volunteers.
 5. Types of ordnance.
 6. Function of supply department.
 7. The use of arms.
 8. Military map making and reading.
 9. Military hygiene.

These lectures will be given by officers detailed by the war department one hour a week.

- B. Tactical excursions for the study of:
 1. Offensive and defensive position in a given location.
 2. Trenches and trench building.
 3. Bridge work, pontoons, etc.
 4. Road building.

Two hours or so one afternoon every week or two weeks. Squads to be under charge of officers representing each arm of the regular service.

- C. Practice in rifle shooting on both indoor and outdoor ranges.

Your committee recommends the adoption of a resolution giving approval to the organization of voluntary work in military training in Princeton university along the line indicated in this report.

Other members of the committee were Professors George B. McClellan, ex-mayor of New York; Philip M. Brown, A. A. Bowman, Frank J. Mather and Colonel William Libbey.

JUST A FEW THINGS THAT
ONE SMALL GIRL CAN DO.

Accomplishments of twelve-year-old Winifred Sackville Stoner of Pittsburgh, who has interested scientists in several countries:
Reads, writes and speaks eight languages.
Has written French verse, a suffrage book entitled "A Plea to Gallant Knights" and magazine and newspaper short stories, having begun this work in her fifth year.

Taught a class in Esperanto at the Carnegie institute in Pittsburgh.

Made the first translation of "Mother Goose" rimes into Esperanto.

Has memorized several of Cicero's orations and parts of Horace, Livy, Sallust and Caesar.

Plays the piano, violin, guitar and mandolin.

Illustrates her own writings.
Can swim, cook, row, drive an auto, box, ride a horse and play baseball.

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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 Law 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.

QUEER LEGACIES TO MAN.

Such as the Furrow in the Upper Lip and the Appendix.

Run your forefinger around the rim of each ear. You are almost sure to find in one of them and quite possibly in both a tiny hard lump.

It is only a relic of the days when innumerable hundreds of centuries ago man was only one of the animals of the wild and had a pointed ear, like a wolf's or dog's.

What good is the little furrow that runs down from the nose to the middle of the upper lip? None. But it, too, has a history. It is a legacy from the time when the human upper lip was in two parts—a hare lip, like that of the rat tribe. The split has healed up long ago, but the new skin is so recent in the history of the race that hair refuses to grow on that furrow.

When a fly settles on you anywhere can you serenely twitch that patch of skin and shake him off? Probably not. But once these old skin muscles, now almost dead after centuries of clothes wearing, were as active as those of a horse. A few—a very few—people can twitch their ears like a dog and do so instinctively when startled, and cases do occasionally occur in which the scalp can be moved at will.

In one very interesting case mentioned in medical books the man could hurl books a couple of yards away simply by twitching the muscles on the top of his head; but, generally speaking, our skin muscles are even more dead nowadays than our ear muscles. We've neglected them. The only set still in use are those we employ when we want to raise our eyebrows.

The appendix is another thing we could do quite well without. It is a relic from old vegetarian days. It has been workless ever since mankind started meat eating and is apt to get in the way.

The large intestine, too, is a thing we really don't need nowadays. The many coils of this long tube are, according to the doctors, quite unnecessary, now mankind has become a flesh eating animal, and merely provide a resting place for germs. Surgeons have often cut out a few odd coils and stitched the ends together. We don't really need to carry a great intestine about with us.

Another thing we don't need much nowadays is the instinct to walk on hands and feet together. You think walking upright the only natural way for man? It isn't. If ever you have to make your way along some narrow plank or some narrow, dizzy mountain ledge, you will find the old instinct strong in you.—Philadelphia North American.



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Machine Extracts Bullets
From Under Skin



Photo by American Press Association.

The removal of pieces of shrapnel, steel jacketed bullets and other metal substances by the use of powerful electro-magnets in the hospitals in the war zone is claimed as the latest step in the science of surgery. It has been used in great steel works in this country for some time. Particles of steel are thus removed from under the skin and from the eye. Large numbers of these machines have been sent to the war zone.

Badly Scared.

"Were you frightened during the storm?"
"Dear me, yes. The windows were all open and I was so afraid of the lightning that I didn't even stop to wake up John. I jumped right up and closed them myself."—Detroit Free Press.

Wonderful Earthworms.

As Darwin long ago showed, the earthworm is the farmer's friend. Its burrows drain and aerate the soil, while the earth which has passed through its body is finely divided and is constantly being brought to the surface from lower levels. Its body is adapted to the burrowing habit. The pointed head end is devoid of feelers and eyes, and the foot stumps are only represented by rows of bristles, which can be felt if the finger be passed along the body from back to front. There are no jaws, but the muscular part of the digestive tube acts as a kind of pump for taking in food. This includes plants and animals. It has a small gizzard, which contains many stones, and these are used instead of teeth to grind the food.—Chicago Herald.

A Lesson in Politeness.

Armed with a subpoena a deputy sheriff went out to serve it on a wealthy and extremely snobbish manufacturer, whom he met at the gate of the manufacturer's country home. The great man was in an automobile, accompanied by two ladies, and as the process server handed over the papers he politely raised his hat. The other assumed a democratic manner. "You don't need to take off your hat to me, young man," he said. "I took off my hat not to you, sir," was the answer, "but to the ladies with you."—Argonaut.

A TREE FALLACY.

The Idea That the Branches Rise as the Trunk Grows.

It is commonly believed that as a tree grows it elevates the lower branches and any other thing firmly attached to it. As a result, curious stories like the following circulate:

A Canadian farmer built a barn on willow posts set in the ground. The next spring happened to be wet, and he noticed that the horses had trouble in stepping up to the floor on entering. Finally it dawned upon him that the willow posts, which by this time had put out branches and leaves, were growing and elevating the whole barn. The process continued until the floor was some nine or ten feet high.

Then he put in another floor at the ground level.

At the time the story was told this second floor was four feet from the ground, and the farmer was hoping for a wet season so that the elevation might continue until he could put in a third floor.

It is impossible to take this tale seriously, but many folks believe stories with as little foundation. Sometimes a hog tight fence is attached to green posts. In a few years the owner notices that good sized pigs can crawl underneath it, and often he concludes the green posts have grown and elevated the whole fence.

This elevation, however, happens also with seasoned posts and is due to another cause. Water expands when it freezes, and in the ground the expansion cannot be downward or sideways, so it must be upward. Consequently, every time the ground freezes the posts are pushed upward a fraction of an inch. When thawing occurs the weight of the fence is not sufficient to push them back.

Thus every freeze means a slight elevation, and in the course of three or four years the fence may no longer be hog tight.

In the same way wheat is lifted out of the ground in the early spring when the ground freezes for several nights in succession and thaws in the daytime.

Farmers and city dwellers alike believe that a growing tree elevates its lower branches; otherwise, they say, how is it that a three foot cherry tree in a few years has not a branch within four feet of the ground? If elevation really occurred, however, it is difficult to see how we could ever have a low headed tree, and that it actually does not occur is shown by careful observation spread over a number of years. The lower branches gradually die as they are shaded by the upper ones and in the course of time drop off. This natural pruning can be seen in all its stages at the same time in any fairly dense forest. Here it is easily seen that only branches in the light continue to thrive and live.

No branch is elevated to any extent after it is a year old.—Farm and Fireside.

Flags of a Ship.

Here is the complete story of a ship's flags, where they are flown and what they signify:

On the staff in the bow—The jack of nation to which vessel belongs.

On the foremast—Flag of foreign nation vessel is going to. If going to own national port she carries flag of nation she is leaving if that nation happens to be foreign.

On the mainmast—The house flag, at ways.

On the aftermast (if she has one)—Flag bearing vessel's name.

On the mizzen—Nothing.

On the staff at the stern—The national ensign of the nation to which the vessel belongs.—New York Tribune.