

Surgeon General of the United States Navy



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SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM.

Tests All Youths Must Pass Before They Become Soldiers.

The Swiss system is ultra militaristic and probably would never be acceptable to the United States. But it is interesting, nevertheless, as indicating how the problem of defense has been met and apparently solved by the earnest and patriotic people of a republic like our own.

The Swiss system is compulsory and begins with the early schooling of each boy. He does not drill or handle firearms, however, until he is twenty years old, when he reports to federal authorities for physical and literary examination. He must be able to read and write and figure, and answer questions in elemental Swiss history and geography.

The physical tests require that the applicant shall cover at least eight feet in a running jump, lift a weight of thirty-seven pounds in both hands at least four times, and run eighty yards in fourteen seconds.

Those who fall in these tests are given an extension of time for further training, not to exceed four years, and if physically disqualified at the end of that period they are obliged to pay a tax, or to take some assigned position which they can fill.—Kansas City Journal.

The Sixteenth Century Carver.

At the formal banquet of the sixteenth century the man who carved the meat was bound with the red tape of precedent. When carving for distinguished guests he had to remember that certain parts of the birds or meat must be set aside. In carving for his lord and lady he was expected to exercise great discretion in the size of the pieces he sent round, "for ladies will be soon angry and their thoughts soon changed, and some lords are soon pleased and some not, as they be of complexion." He was expected to have the rules both of the kitchen and the peerage at his knife's end. A plike, for instance, must be dished up whole for a lord and in slices for commoner folk. The rank of his diners, too, determined whether a pig was to be served up whole, sliced, plain or with gold leaf or whether new bread or bread three days old should be eaten.

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.

Prohibitive.

"What's the matter, daughter?"
 "Father, I want a duke."
 "That can be arranged, my dear. I was afraid you might want a baseball pitcher."—Baltimore Sun.

There is no fatigue so wearisome as that which comes from want of work.—Spurgeon.

..The Indiana Macaroni Company..

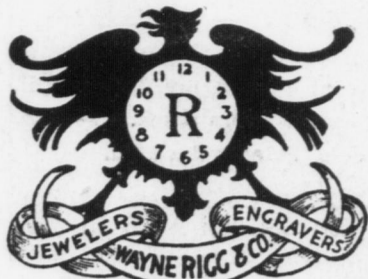
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Questions that a Good Citizen Should Know.

- 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 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.
- Best stores advertise in The Patriot.

ITALY HAS 2,065,000 MEN READY FOR FIELD.

According to the latest reports Italy's strength on land is as follows:

Infantry. — Ninety-four regiments of the line, two of grenadiers, twelve of bersaglieri and eight of Alpine chasseurs, sixty-one of militia (landwehr) and about 400,000 men in territorials (landsturm). Total, about 1,320,000 men.

Cavalry. — Twenty-nine regiments, thirty-one squadrons of militia and about 30,000 territorials. Total about 150,000.

Artillery. — Twenty-four regiments of field artillery, one of horse artillery, two of mountain guns, three of coast and three of garrison, with seventy-eight batteries of militia and 100 of territorials. Total about 450,000 men.

Signal corps, engineers, medical corps, commissary, etc., about 145,000 men.

Aeroplanes, fourteen squadrons of seven machines, ten dirigibles. Grand total ready for field, 2,065,000 men.

SEES WORLD COURT WITH "PUNCH" COMING.

John Hays Hammond Predicts Establishment of Compulsory Arbitration.

At the conclusion of the world court congress at Cleveland, John Hays Hammond, the chairman, predicted with confidence that the plan for a world court with a "punch" behind it to make arbitration obligatory instead of optional was certain of adoption at the end of the European war.

"There are many who are inclined to believe the movement visionary," said Mr. Hammond. "These do not comprehend the information at the disposal of the men fostering the idea."

"Assurances have come from all sides, including representative men of the nations now at war, that support of the plan for a world court is sure to come once the carnage in Europe has ended. These assurances are authoritative."

"While the congress has been in session we have received pledges of intended support to our plan from individuals and organizations all over the country. It is certain that public opinion in the United States will crystallize speedily into a determination that will make this country a leading signatory to a league of nations."

NEW TYPES OF WARSHIPS.

Britain Calls For Men to Build Several Battleships on Clyde.

That the shipyards on the Clyde in Scotland are turning out fighting ships of entirely new types for the problems of the North sea and the Dardanelles was revealed in an address to business men by Captain J. J. Bartlett of the British admiralty. In urging the necessity of recruiting several thousand skilled workmen for the shipbuilding works he said:

"Our main concern on the Clyde is the fleet. These yards are building ships of new types, and great issues depend on their arriving at their stations."

"To get these ships ready there are wanted many more men, especially iron workers. In order to beat the enemy we shall have to pool the whole of our resources of skilled labor and put them on government work."

ESPERANTO HELPS SOLDIER.

Austrian Captive in Russia Tells of Use of Neutral Tongue.

The Prager Tagblatt prints a letter from an Austrian soldier made prisoner by the Russians, who tells of the great use a knowledge of Esperanto has been to him in making known his wishes when his own language failed.

He says the face of a Russian officer lighted up at sight of the green Esperanto star, and he at once spoke in that language. At Moscow three officers called on him and were delighted to use the neutral language.

On his arrival in Siberia he found a group of Esperantists, some Russians and some Hungarians, and they were able to be of much use as interpreters among those who otherwise could not have understood one another. "This enabled us to enjoy ourselves fairly well," he adds.

SPEED UP ON SUBMARINES.

American Builders Turn Out Ten in Less Than Five Months.

Ten submarines which are being constructed at Quincy, Mass., for the British government will be launched early next month, within five months of the time the keels were laid. The trial trips will follow soon after, and the boats could be ready for commission by July 1, although they are not to be delivered until after the war.

The average time for constructing submarines in this country previously has been more than two years.

LORD DE FREYNE DIES IN WAR

Romantic Figure One Time Private in United States Army.

Lord De Freyne of England, once exiled by parental displeasure and at one time a private in the United States army, but who later was restored to his ancestral estates in England after romantic experiences, has been killed in the fighting in France. His brother has also been killed.

ORVILLE WRIGHT.

Premier Air Man Says War Obliges Us to Build Aerial Fleet.



STREAKED WALLS.

Cold Surfaces Always Catch More Dust Than Hot Ones.

The reason that lath and plaster walls become streaked is explained by John Altken, in Nature, as due to the tendency of hot air to deposit its dust on cold surfaces, and the colder the surface the weaker the power of resistance. So where the laths protect the plaster from the cold outside the plaster receives less deposit of dust than where it is between the laths.

Wherever a hot steam or water pipe comes through a wall a vertical streak of dust may be seen above it, due to the hot air driving the dust against the cold wall. Rooms that are heated by

STOVE WRECKED BY BEANS

Forgotten in Oven, They Explode and Bombard Kitchen Walls.

An explosion shook the Sixth ward in Auburn, N. Y., and brought scores of persons to the home of William E. Bills, 62 Lansing street. Members of the family were gathered up the scrap iron that represented the family range and the walls and furnishings of the kitchen looked as if they had been the target for hundreds of small bullets.

Mrs. Bills explained that she had placed a quart can of beans in the oven and had forgotten them. She was reminded of it by the explosion and the bean bombardment that came with it.

Once Laborer, Now a President.

At a meeting of the directors of the Yale & Towne company, a large hardware manufacturing company of Stamford, Conn., Walter C. Allen, who has been employed by the company for the past twenty-three years and who has advanced himself by stages, was elected president in the place of Henry R. Towne, who retires after forty-six years in that position. Mr. Towne was made chairman of the board of directors.

The Popular Craze.

"Sir," said the young man, "I want to marry your daughter."
 "You do, eh? What have you got to offer?"

"Myself, which includes a fair education, a good state of health, a reasonable amount of ambition, a creditable appearance, a modest salary and a strong desire to come into your office and get useful."

The older man shook his head.
 "Not enough. Times are too hard. I can't afford a wedding."

The young man smiled.
 "Now for my trump card," he said. "Everybody is eloping. We will elope and save the expense."
 "The old man caught his hand.
 "She's yours, son; she's yours!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Vegetable Chat.

"I see that some college professor has been saying that he believes that vegetables can see and hear while growing in the garden."
 "Is that so?"

"Yes; not only that, but he believes that ages hence they will be able to converse with one another."
 "Oh, that's old!"
 "What's old?"

"Vegetables conversing. I've often heard 'Jack and the Beans-talk!'"

Nearly All.

First Diner (trying to break the monotony of delay)—Do you believe that all things come to him who waits?
 Second Diner—I'm working on that theory anyhow. Some time ago I ordered a plate of hash.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Tight.

"Doppel hates to spend money."
 "I'll tell you how much. If it were possible to take gas every time he parts with a dollar he'd take it."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Analogy.

"Papa, what is a political boss?"
 "Well, son, all you have to do is to think of how your mother would run the whole city."—Life.

RURAL AMERICA.

Our Country as It Was in the Time of George Washington.

The America of Washington's day was primitively, really rural. The country outnumbered the city thirty to one. It outvoted and outinfluenced the city. The country was countrified without urban qualities or dependencies. Not even the cities themselves were civilized. Philadelphia, the greatest of them all, with the finest shops, the best houses, the most extravagant people, was but a poor, small triangle of houses, with its base on the Delaware and its apex stretching timidly toward the west. Its people, though reputed gay and luxurious, went early to bed, rose early and were without the opportunities and distractions of modern urban life. There were no great factories, no armies of workmen, no extended commerce, no horse cars, no omnibuses, no sharp differentiation of the city into business and residence sections. Like envious New York and aspiring Boston, Philadelphia was still half rural.

A great city was not desired nor even contemplated. To "the fathers" the very conception had in it something unwholesome. A city was a dwelling place of turbulent, implous, ignorant mobs, of a congregation of "unproductive" artisans, wastrels, criminals, Sabbath breakers. It was a blister on the social body, a tumor which absorbed the healthy juices. The city was vaguely associated with royalties, courts, armies, beggars and rattered, insolent, rascally mobs; the country was the cradle of republican virtue and democratic simplicity. Jefferson, having in mind the squalid agglomerations of the old countries, congratulated America on being rural. De Toqueville in the thirties believed that the absence of a great capital city was "one of the first causes of the maintenance of Republican institutions."—Walter Weyl in Harper's Magazine.

SHIP CANALS.

Each Has Troubles of Its Own That Require Constant Care.

Leave any ship canal alone for even a year and it would no longer be fit for navigation. Within five years a small boat would be unable to go through it.

The United States has anxieties over the Culebra cut in the Panama, but not more so than the Germans over their waterway, the Kiel canal, for the water through which the latter is cut is in most places nothing but peat-rotten black stuff which keeps on breaking up and falling back into the canal.

Also the bottom continually "bumps up," thus lowering the depth of the passage. The craft that use the Kiel canal have to crawl along. They say that if a cruiser were to make a dash through at top speed it would take a year and several millions of money to remedy the damage done by her stern wave.

Each canal has its own special troubles. That of the Panama is landslides. Many have taken place during its construction. Many more will have to be dealt with in coming years. It is estimated that if the dredging work on the Suez were abandoned within less than ten years the Turks or any one else could cross it dryshod. On both sides of the canal stretch miles of dry desert, from which every wind that blows lifts the sand in edging spirals and carries it in great clouds. A single storm may drop a thousand tons of sand into one mile of the canal.

Of late years a great quantity of trees have been planted along the banks in order to prevent the sand from drifting into the water, yet even so great steam dredgers are always at work scooping from the bottom the blown in sand and dumping it along the shore. Another trouble of those in charge of the Suez canal is caused by fresh water springs, which burst up in its deep bed and pile the sand in ridges.—Exchange.

Master of Many Tongues.

Elthu Burritt, the "learned blacksmith," was born in Connecticut in 1810. Burritt taught himself French, Latin, German, Italian, Greek and Hebrew while an apprentice at the forge and in early manhood mastered Sanskrit, Syriac, Arabic, Norse, Spanish, Dutch, Polish, Bohemian and Turkish. Chinese and minor languages were acquired later until he was able to read, write and speak in sixty different tongues.

Some Burned Letters.

Sir Walter Scott once made an itinerary of the borders, in the course of which he wrote a lawyer friend in Edinburgh a close and realistic account of everything he heard and observed, every quaint location and droll custom. But the stupid heirs of the recipient of these priceless epistles consigned them to the flames and thus rendered what would have been a charming book impossible.

Pleasant Employment.

Stubbs—Your old friend, Weary-leigh, has got him a job at last that is exactly to his liking. Grubbs—You don't say so? Stubbs—Yes. He is employed by a big dairy company, and his duty is to wait till the cows come home.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

A Matter of Location.

"When I was a boy," said Mr. Waterstock, "I wanted to go to sea and be a pirate."

"And you changed your mind," replied Miss Cayenne, "to the extent of deciding to remain on land."—Washington Star.

You will never "get there" if you are content just to "get by."—Youth's Own gazette.