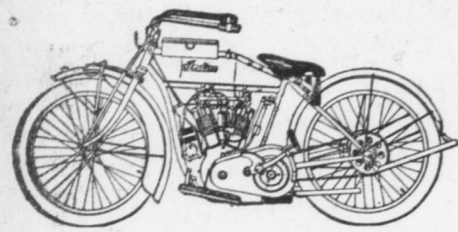


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Changed Mine Car Checks

George Pebarms was arrested last
week on the charge of removing
checks from mine cars in the Lucerne
mines and placing his own checks on
the cars. He pleaded guilty before
Squire A. T. Wier of Homer City,
and the justice sent him to the In-
diana jail to await action by Judge
Telford.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for in the In-
diana postoffice June 5, 1915:

George Bartko, Mr. Fred Burlington
Mr. Dan A. Evans, Mr. Boyd J.
Fisher, Mr. Harry Mauray, Miss
Anna Mull, Miss Jesse Postlethwait,
Charles S. Shoup.

When inquiring for letters in
this list please state that they were
advertised, giving date.

HARRY W. FEE, P. M.

HOPEFUL FOR MEXICAN PEACE

**President Wilson Not Disposed
to Rush Matters**

LEADERS GIVEN OPPORTUNITY

Republic's House is Not Set in Or-
der Within Reasonable Time Wash-
ington is Likely to Issue Ultimatum:
Setting Date For Such a Consum-
mation—Embargo on Arms Means
Death to Revolution Now.

Washington, June 5.—Carranza,
Villa, Zapata and other Mexican lead-
ers must compose their differences
"within a very short time" or Presi-
dent Wilson will issue a proclamation
naming a date when a provisional gov-
ernment must be established in the
public. This is one feature of the
president's definite policy.

It is understood that Mr. Wilson is
disposed to rush matters in Mex-
ico and is hopeful that when the con-
cession is brought home to Carranza,
Villa and the others concerned that
this government is in earnest they
will find a way to do the job them-
selves.

This ultimatum will give Mexico a
certain period, probably thirty or
sixty days, in which to set her house
in order. If by that time the Mexican
warriors have not set up a govern-
ment the United States will act.

A statement issued by the Carranza
agency indicated that the first chief
was in a belligerent mood, but it is
understood that he has been coun-
seled by advisers in this country to
frame a pacific communication when
he replies to the president. There
appears to be absolute faith among
officials here that General Villa will
agree to a settlement of Mexico's
troubles other than by armed force
and that he will promptly acquiesce
in the president's proposals. Car-
ranza's reply may force the United
States to show its hand at once.

It became known that in certain
circumstances Carranza might be ac-
corded recognition by the United
States. The first chief has made
progress in recent months and if in
the near future he should extend the
sphere of his influence his claims,
some officials say, would be entitled
to consideration.

If the United States undertakes the
establishing of a stable government
in Mexico it will have the support of
Europe and Latin America and the
man or group given control at Mexico
City will not be harassed as were
Madero and Huerta.

Happy Days Soon

Oh, the summer days are coming,
And the bees will soon be humming,
Where the clover tops are nodding in
the sun;

And the breezes will be straying
'Mongst the shadows lightly playing,
While they hover where the murmuring
waters run.

The rainbow will be bending,
All its colors gladly lending
To the blossoms that are smiling at
the sky;

As their perfume they are flinging
Through the sunshine and the singing,
And perhaps we'll all be happy by
and by.

When the calendar discloses
June amid the dewy roses
As the robin whistles jauntily and clear;
When the moon is brightly glowing
And the silver river flowing

Sings a melody the starlight stope to
hear;

Then the earth that seems so fretful
Will grow gentle and forgetful
Of the faults and follies that have made
us sigh.

Summer days are drawing near us,
Once again to charm and cheer us,
And perhaps we'll all be happy by
and by.

—Washington Star.

FINDS IN STRANGER HER UNKNOWN SISTER.

**Live In Same Town, but Not Aware
They Are Related.**

Separated when babies and living
over thirty years without the knowl-
edge that the other existed, two sisters,
Mrs. B. L. Ogilvie of Weston, Mass.,
and Mrs. Robert T. Woodruff of Squam-
tum, Mass., have just made each other's
acquaintance.

The women are the daughters of the
late Frank Arrington of Salem, Mass.,
who died a year ago. In 1884, when
Mrs. Ogilvie, then Delcie Arrington,
was three years of age and her sister,
Constance, thirteen months, their moth-
er died. The father allowed the young-
er one to be adopted by Mr. and Mrs.
Benjamin Sanborn of Wellesley.

Legally adopted the baby became
Alice Sanborn, and five years ago she
married Robert T. Woodruff, a Lynn
lawyer. Delcie lived with her father
in Salem and left him to become the
wife of B. L. Ogilvie, a Weston grain
merchant. They have five children and
the Woodruffs one.

The knowledge that Mrs. Ogilvie had
a sister came to her in a peculiar man-
ner. While on his deathbed her father
was visited by his sister, who
came east for the first time in twenty-
three years. During her stay in Salem
she casually asked Mrs. Ogilvie if she
had heard anything of her sister Con-
stance.

As her father was too sick to be asked
Mrs. Ogilvie learned from her aunt
the brief facts of the early separation.
Then she began a long search which
ended in finding the adoption papers.

One of the curious features of the
case is that for a while both sisters
lived in Wellesley. Before her mar-
riage Mrs. Ogilvie worked in the same
town where her sister was going to
school and, though the two looked so
much alike, they never met there.

GRAY CLOTH BRITISH PUZZLE.

**Enormous Exports From England of
Material Used Only by Germans.**

England is greatly puzzled by the
fact that in the three months ending
March 31 British mills exported 1,277,
835 yards of unbleached gray cotton
cloth as compared with only 170,684
yards for the same period in 1914. Nor
does the board of trade report indicate
where this great quantity of gray cloth
went. None of the allies uses gray
cloth for uniforms, but the Ger-
mans do.

Nor is there less mystery in the cir-
cumstance that in the same three
months British merchants have sold
to Holland and Sweden 13,693,008
pounds of coffee as against only 3,723,
704 pounds in the first quarter of last
year, 11,824,825 pounds of cocoa as
against 4,765,095 pounds, 6,068,538
pounds of tea against 2,667,221 pounds,
3,506,194 gallons of gasoline against
only 631,502 gallons and 10,000 tons of
oilseed against only 473 tons.

Document That Made Bryan Quit Sent to Berlin

SAME DEMANDS ARE MADE

**Germany Has the Power to Say
Whether Friendly Relations Will Be
Continued or Severed—Concessions
From Kaiser's Government More
Than Likely Since There Can Be
No Doubt as to Wilson's Stand.**

Washington, June 10.—The Berlin
government, it is calculated by admin-
istration officials, will be in posses-
sion of the new note by tomorrow
morning and it will therefore be given
to the American newspapers at that
time.

Regardless of the result of Presi-
dent Wilson's renewed demands upon
Germany to make her submarine opera-
tions conform to the principles of in-
ternational law and humanity, it is
felt that the document is almost cer-
tain to take a large place in the his-
tory of the United States. As the cause
of a cabinet crisis and a new turn-
ing point in the career of Mr. Bryan,
it is regarded as of great impor-
tance whether it proves to be the
prelude to unfriendly relations with
Germany or not.

While the details of the note are
being guarded carefully, officials have
permitted it to become known that
the chief feature of the communica-
tion is a second summons to Germany
to state her intentions as to the ob-
servance of the principles of interna-
tional law and humanity which this
government has invoked for the pro-
tection of American life and property
on the high seas.

Such contentions of Germany as to
alleged facts in the Lusitania case as
the president felt it was proper to
discuss are disposed of in the note,
Germany being politely told that the
United States is satisfied that she has
been misinformed as to the Lusitania.
The tone of the note is most friendly,
every effort having been made to
make the expression of the United
States position as little offensive to
Germany as possible.

Administration officials say that the
future now rests with Germany. The
action of the president in letting Mr.
Bryan leave the cabinet rather than
abandon the course he and the rest of
the advisers agreed on as proper was
pointed to as certain to have the ef-
fect of stiffening the stand of this
government.

It is felt that now all uncertainty
as to whether the president will stick
by his original position of the subma-
rine issue has been removed. The
German government has it in its
power to decide, according to opinion
here, whether there shall be continued
friendly relations between it and this
country.

The United States most certainly
does not wish a break and all Ger-
many needs to minimize the danger of
a rupture is to make a concession of
some sort which will furnish a basis
on which the United States can, with
self-respect, continue to discuss the
issues with her. If she ignores in her
next note, as she did in her last, the
high principles invoked by the presi-
dent it is felt that there is but one
course open to this government, that
of severing relations with Germany.

The news of Secretary Bryan's resig-
nation is openly counted on by offi-
cials here to do more than any note
could possibly do; that is, awaken
Germany to the realization that Presi-
dent Wilson means what he has said
to Germany. It has all along been felt
here that Germany did not appreciate
the seriousness with which America
viewed the issue; that Germany was
making the mistake of assuming that
the United States was so anxious to
avoid trouble that it would forego in-
sistence upon its rights. In the face
of Mr. Bryan's resignation, however,
it seems certain that the Germans will
be convinced that President Wilson
is to be reckoned with. That is why
it is more than ever the opinion here
that Germany in her next note must
cast the die as to the future relations
between the two governments.

In German quarters here there was
exhibited a tendency to dismiss Mr.
Bryan's resignation as having nothing
to do with the German issue. It was
pointed out that in any event the Ger-
man ambassador, whose duty it is to
keep the government informed of the
attitude of this government, had his
last conversation not with Mr. Bryan
but with the president himself and
that he could not well be under ar-
rested apprehensions as to the president's
views or intentions.

So far as German quarters here are
concerned the belief is still held that
the situation is far from hopeless.
Concessions by Germany are pre-
dicted on condition that Germany is
satisfied tacitly, at least, that the United
States will be equally vigorous in de-
manding of Great Britain complete
observance of international law.

The president and his advisers are
hopeful from the developments thus
far that the effect of Mr. Bryan's resig-
nation did not seriously weaken this
government's policy. A flood of tele-
grams poured in upon the White
House commending the president for
his course and pledging him support.

The president himself is determined
willing to apply in this case the prin-
ciple which we are bound by treaty to
apply to disputes between the United
States and thirty countries with
which we have made treaties provid-
ing for investigation of all disputes of
every character and nature," says the

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Bryan statement. "These treaties,
negotiated under this administration,
make war practically impossible be-
tween this country and these thirty
governments, representing nearly
three-fourths of all the people of the
world."

Bryan points out, however, that
Germany, although indorsing the prin-
ciple, has never actually entered into
a treaty of this kind.

Concerning the course which should
be pursued in regard to Americans
traveling on belligerent ships or with
cargoes of ammunition the statement
says:

"Why should an American citizen
be permitted to involve his country
in war by traveling upon a belligerent
ship when he knows that the ship will
pass through a danger zone?"

"The question is not whether an
American citizen has a right under in-
ternational law to travel on a belliger-
ent ship; the question is whether he
ought not, out of consideration for his
country if not for his own safety,
avoid danger when avoidance is possi-
ble. It is a very one-sided citizen-
ship that compels a government to go
to war over a citizen's rights and yet
relieves the citizen of all obligations
to consider his nation's welfare. I do
not know just how far the president
can legally go in actually preventing
Americans from traveling on belliger-
ent ships but I believe the govern-
ment should go as far as it can and
that in case of doubt it should give
the benefit of the doubt to the govern-
ment."

"I think, too, that American pas-
senger ships should be prohibited
from carrying ammunition. The lives
of passengers ought not to be endan-
gered by cargoes of ammunition,
whether that danger comes from possi-
ble explosions within or from possi-
ble attacks from without. Passen-
gers and ammunition should not
travel together. The attempt to pre-
vent American citizens from incurring
these risks is entirely consistent with
the effort which our government is
making to prevent attacks from sub-
marines."

Pennsy Orders Rails.

New York, June 10.—Announcement
was made that the Pennsylvania rail-
road has placed orders for 155,500
tons of steel rails. Orders for 12,000
tons have heretofore been given, mak-
ing the total orders for the year 167,
500 tons for the lines east and west of
Pittsburgh. The last orders call for
118,000 tons of 100-pound rail and 37,
500 tons of 125-pound rail.

Quite Homelike.
"Does your married life seem home-
like, my boy?"
"Oh, yes. My wife's quarrels are ex-
actly like the rows mother used to
make."—Chicago News.

BARBED WIRE IN WAR.

**It is Used in Various Ways and is a
Deadly Defense.**

Barbed wire is today as necessary a
part of an army's equipment as pon-
toons or trenching tools. In war barbed
wire is used in various ways, but its
main object is man stopping. It is
interlaced with ground pegs in front of
trenches for the purpose of tripping
charging troops, it is strung across
bridges and main roads to prevent the
passage of cavalry, and it is used for
fencing in camps to guard against
rushing tactics on the part of the en-
emy.

Whenever possible barbed wire en-
tanglements are hidden in long grass
or in hedges, so that advancing troops
will be trapped while the enemy takes
their lines with shot and shell. Barbed
wire concealed in undergrowth is par-
ticularly deadly where cavalry is con-
cerned, for the wire grips the horses'
hoofs, causing them to fall on the
spike strewn ground.

At times certain roads that it is de-
sirable to have passable to townspeople
have to be rendered impassable to an
army. To accomplish this zigzag
fences of barbed wire are built from
one side of the road to the other until
they form a maze. A peasant with
time to spare can pass this barrier by
laboriously threading his way through
the narrow zigzag passage left open
but an army of several hundred men,
especially if they have guns or are
mounted, must halt to destroy the en-
tanglement.

The barbed wire used for military
purposes possesses long, jagged joints
which inflict most painful wounds on
the body, especially when men and
horses fall on to them headlong, as so
often happens.—Philadelphia Press.

The Daffodil.

Originally the daffodil was known as
the asphodel. From this to daffodil
was the first verbal transition. The
name gradually rounded itself into daf-
fodilly—the form adopted by Milton in
the beautiful line, "The daffodillies fill
their cups with tears." However, be-
fore Milton wrote, the flower had come
to be generally known as the daffodil,
and it figures under this name in John
Parkinson's "Garden of All Sortes of
Pleasant Flowers," published in 1629.
Parkinson found more variety in the
daffodil than in any other flower, nearly
a hundred kinds being described in
his work.—London Chronicle.

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