

# THE PATRIOT

Published Weekly By

THE PATRIOT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office: No. 15 Carpenter Avenue

Marshall Building, INDIANA, PENNA.

Local Phone 250-Z

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Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1914, at the postoffice at Indiana, Pennsylvania, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

## SUBSCRIPTION

ONE YEAR . . . \$1.00 | SIX MONTHS . . . \$ .50

INDIANA, PA., FRIDAY, AUG 20, 1915

## Editorial

### Indiana's One Great Need

INDIANA is no doubt a thriving little town, or we might modify that and call it a big town. It has the reputation of being one of the most beautiful in the state, and each year sees some new additions that go to keep it in the front rank

You may step into some of the larger cities and not find finer stores, more beautiful residences, or nicer kept lawns. The civic pride is higher in Indiana than in many places of triple its size. We boast of our paved streets, and well may we. We like to tell of the many miles of cement walks, our churches, our Y. M. C. A., our five banks with their aggregate deposits of over \$,6000,000, our municipal building, the largest Normal School in the United States, our city fire-fighting equipment, our hospital and we point with emphasis to the source of our prosperity, the coal mines, and rejoice that they are in the infancy of their development.

One thing more, important to the town, not so much now as in the future, is the development of a public park and playground; this is one thing we cannot boast of. In a few years, this, we think, will be a vital issue to the people of Indiana. Every town that has a fair sized park is to be congratulated, and

every city that cannot boast of at least a fifty acre park is to be pitied. Such will be the position of Indiana if something is not done pretty soon in the way of land purchase. The town is rapidly developing and in a few years property will be so high that the price will be prohibitive for a spot anywhere near the center of town. This problem confronted the city of Corning, N. Y., a few years ago. A city of 15,000 population without a public park. The city fathers put the proposition up to the taxpayers and some 100 acres of FLAT land were purchased on the outskirts of the city, with very few trees and not a shrub nor a bush higher than a sprig of timothy. Today that city has a park that any city might well be proud of, with its beautiful driveways, terraces, lagoons, a swimming pool for the boys and a wading pool for the tots, a sand pile for the babies, swings and slides, a band stand and picnic grounds that are in use nearly every day in the summer.

In a few years this will be a crying need in Indiana, and the sooner we get it started the more beautiful it will be in that few years. A piece of land may be developed in a short time with fast growing shrubbery so that in a season or two it would not be recognized as the same spot. Even an amateur landscape gardener can work wonders with a plot of ground. In our development of a city beautiful let us not forget that a park, large enough to be called such, is one essential thing to that end.

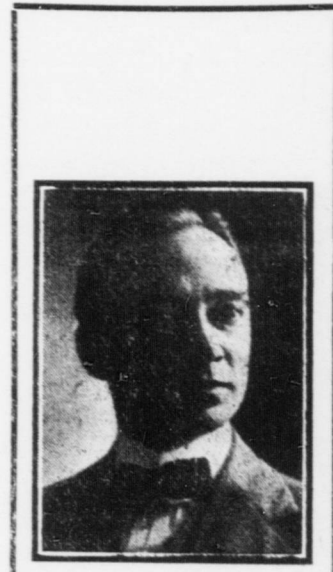
### Origin of Uncle Sam

DURING the war of 1812, Elbert Anderson purchased, in Troy, N. Y., a large amount of pork for the American Army. The pork was inspected by Samuel Wilson, who was popularly known as Uncle Sam. The barrels of pork were marked "E. A. (Elbert Anderson), U. S." by a clerk who wished to play a joke. When asked what the letters U. S. meant (the abbreviation had never been used for United States,) he said he did not know unless it meant Uncle Sam Wilson, the inspector. Since all the pork was for the army, the workmen considered it quite a joke on Mr. Wilson, and then gave his nickname to the Union. The incident was recorded in all the papers and from that time our country has been known at home and abroad as "Uncle Sam."—B. R. & P. Ry. Employees Magazine.

# Per Nuovo Sindaco

LOUIS FRANKE, candidato a Sindaco della città di Johnstown, non-partigiano, è uomo di buon giudizio e tatto non comune. Egli è imparziale con qualsiasi nazionalità, Religione e associazione. Il sig. Franke è uomo di intelletto e farà di tutto per mettere tutte le sue energie pel benessere del popolo. Cercate di conoscerlo, provate parlargli, e vedrete che trova la vostra simpatia.

Dietro tutte queste ottime referenze il Sig. Franke merita tutto il vostro appoggio. Votate ed esortate i vostri amici a votare per lui.



## Louis Franke

### PEARL HARBOR.

Uncle Sam's Formidable Naval Base in the Pacific Ocean.

When it was seen that Manila was useless as a defense for this country and would be a handicap instead of a help in war Pearl Harbor, on one of the Hawaiian Islands, nine miles from Honolulu, was selected, and \$13,000,000 was appropriated by congress for its fortification. It has a better harbor than either Gibraltar or Helgoland. A concave sweep of land makes the harbor, which is crowned by a long ridge of gigantic trees and rugged and tumbled rock that terminates in an extinct volcano, known as Diamond Head. A frowning mountain side hides a beautiful lake that is reached from the sea by an inlet like the neck of a bottle. It covers eleven square miles, with a depth of about sixty feet over nearly all of it. The neck that leads to the sea is three miles long and hardly wider than necessary for vessels to pass. Parallel with the coast is a coral reef a mile wide. Through this a channel a thousand feet wide has been cut. It has been equipped with one of the most complete naval stations in the world, a mile square in extent. It has a drydock, which is the largest in the world, a \$400,000 ammunition plant and oil tanks for vessels. The fortifications, extending for fifteen miles to Honolulu, consist of powerful batteries, with cement emplacements below the ground level. The ends are guarded by two forts, neither of which can be seen from the ocean. On the land the guns are defended by a series of earthworks that form a crescent from the harbor to Honolulu. In the extinct volcano is a mortar battery. The four mortars of this battery have an extreme coast range of nine miles, throwing twelve inch shells weighing 700 pounds. The seacoast defenses have fourteen inch guns, and the forts are supplemented with submarine mines, controlled by electricity.

Pearl harbor is about 2,000 miles from Unalaska and from Samoa at opposite ends and a little less from San Francisco. So with this impregnable base a fleet can guard the whole range of the Pacific for this distance and have this safe retreat for refitting and fresh supplies.—Technical World Magazine.

### THE MAN OF FORTY.

As a Rule, He Still Thinks He Can Put Off Doing Things.

At the age of forty a man has reached a time of life when it is hardly one thing or the other. The past years have not been so many as to permit one to lay down his arms and retreat in quiet to the shade. It is still not too late to strive and perhaps to achieve. On the other hand, so much dusty road has been traveled that if one finds it has not led him far on the way he meant to go he can hardly delude himself with the fancy that he can yet go back and begin the journey anew. The pleasant sense of superfluous time is gone; one must hurry, and perhaps it is too late.

Then comes the grief of perceiving the waste, the loss, the utter futility of postponements. The world is full of good and wonderful things. What a wealth of potential experience and emotions, and time and opportunity for so little! And yet year after year one goes on blindly and blandly putting off to some more convenient or appropriate time, to that impossible period when all will be exactly right, things he wants to do and can do—a kind action, making a new friend, or altering a whole career!

Once acquired, the habit of postponing persists. Hope springs eternal, and a man of forty finds himself counting complacently on some day taking up hunting or entering politics or circling the globe.—Robert L. Raymond, in the Atlantic.

### Meek Reproach.

Lady (who has given tramp a plate of scraps)—You must feel the humiliation of begging for food. Tramp—It's not that so much, mem. What hurts me is that I'm depriving the pore in-nocent fowls of a feed.—London Telegraph.

### FOR SALE and WANT ADS.

Advertisements under this head to a word each insertion.

FOR SALE—Mare 7 years old or four year old colt. Inquire of Joe Mazza, Homer City, Pa.

FOR RENT, September 1,—New Brick Store Building 25 x 80, good cellar 25 x 25 by 7 feet deep, located in the heart of the business section, large display window. Inquire of Rosa Bevacqua, Johnsonburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—Corner lot in Chevy Chase, 65x150, for further information, apply at this office.

WANTED—An experienced cook and housekeeper for a family of two. Good wages for the right person. Inquire of Mrs. Griffith Ellis, 923 Church street. 33-2t

FOR SALE—Automobile in good condition, at a reasonable price. Sam Maruca McIntyre, Pa.

WANTED—Laborers and chippers Inquire Bollinger & Andrews Construction Co., Blackhawk, Pa.

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!"

### FOR SHERIFF

VOTE FOR

## HARRY A BOGGS

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary, Tuesday, September 21 1915, 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

### Some Reputation.

Binx—What kind of a reputation has Jones got?

Jinx—So good that he can wear cuff buttons with other people's initials and get away with it.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### INVISIBLE ICEBERGS.

Conditions Under Which They Cannot Be Seen on Clear Nights.

In a recent communication to the New York Tribune Abbott H. Thayer, the artist, asserts that many vessels have been lost by collisions with icebergs because under certain conditions of sky and light they are invisible. He cites the fact that on the occasion of the Titanic disaster, although the black ship was clearly visible to survivors at a distance of several miles, they could not see the white bergs against which they actually heard the wash of the sea.

Mr. Thayer claims that on a clear, starry night the bergs are so nearly the same color as the sky that they are totally invisible and that the same is the case under many conditions of cloudiness, the only exception being on the side of the berg viewed in its such shadow that it shows black against the sky. In other words, it is impossible to see white against white. In answer to the criticism of those who say they never saw a berg at night that was the color of the sky the answer is that this is very natural, because this is the very condition under which the berg is invisible. Mr. Thayer makes the suggestion that a very simple way to avoid the danger of colliding with an invisible berg would be to use a searchlight. The reflection would show up the berg very plainly.

### ROMANCE IN GEOGRAPHY.

Names That Speak of Achievement and of Desperate Need.

Geography is a fascinating study. The history of the human race is written in large characters on the earth's surface for the seeing eye.

Most people know that Pike's peak commemorates the explorations of a daring young officer early in the last century. But how many know that in the name of the Bill Williams river lingers the only memorial to a famous trapper and Indian fighter of Kit Carson's time, to whom the Rocky mountain country was an open book before even Fremont "blazed the trail" to the Pacific.

### Business College Will Open Soon

Prof. Alvan Leach, of Greensburg was in Indiana yesterday making arrangements for the opening of his Business College in the Y. M. C. A. building, the date being set for September 1. Mr. Leach says he has every reason to believe the coming term will be a successful one and he has already secured a large number of registrations. Prof. Leach is also owner and proprietor of commercial colleges at Latrobe and Greensburg which will open on the same date.

### Ypres In England.

We have the name of Ypres in England—in that of the Ypres tower at Rye, in Sussex, though local talk knows nothing of its proper pronunciation and broadly calls it the "Wipers tower." It is a twelfth century building, the oldest secular building of all the Cinque ports, and was at one time the only stronghold of the town, though later walls and gates were built. The reason for its name is to be found in the commonly accepted statement that it was built by William des Ypres, earl of Kent.—London Globe.

### "Is It Possible?"

Prince George of Denmark was nicknamed Est-il possible by James II. It is said that when the startling events of the revolution of 1688 succeeded one another with breathless rapidity, the emotions of Prince George found vent in the repeated exclamation, "Est-il possible?" King James, enumerating those who had forsaken him, said, "And Est-il possible has gone too!"

### A Lamblike Lion.

"Well, did you have that social lion at your reception that you were telling me about?"

"Oh, yes. He was there."

"And did he roar?"

"No. His wife was also present, and he could only bleat"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

## TWO BILLIONS OF GOLD IN AMERICA

Greatest In History, Exceeding Stock of Any Two Nations.

PER CAPITA WEALTH \$35.33

Twelve Million Dollars Roll Into Our Coffers Every Month, While Trade of Almost All Other Nations Show Decrease—England Has About \$800,000,000.

The United States has today the greatest supply of gold in its history, greater than any other nation on earth and probably greater than any two other nations.

The gold held in the United States in the form of cash or bullion is \$2,000,399,539. At the last report England had about \$800,000,000. Practically the entire supply of gold in England is said by experts to be government controlled.

By the last report, in 1907, Germany held \$1,044,000,000 gold. The supply in the United States that year was \$1,612,000,000. Other leading countries of Europe held approximately the following amounts:

France	\$96,000,000
Russia	\$97,000,000
Great Britain	\$54,000,000
Austria	\$33,000,000
Italy	\$25,000,000

The large increase in the stock of gold in the United States represents the losses of the precious metal to this country by the principal nations in Europe on account of the vast balance of trade in our favor.

### Greatest in World's History.

The supply of gold in the world is said by experts to be the greatest today in the world's history. The production in the last half of the last century was at the rate of \$15,749,000 a year. Then came the discovery of gold in California, and its production jumped to an average in the next fifty years of \$124,892,000 a year.

The United States is accumulating gold now at the rate of about \$12,000,000 each month, based on the returns for July.

The gold supply of the United States is distributed as follows:

Treasury assets in cash or bullion, \$226,076,821; held by federal reserve banks and reserve agents, \$6,629,992; in circulation, \$598,561,647; the balance in coin or bullion in the mints.

The amount of money of all kinds per capita in the United States on Aug 2 was \$35.33 as against \$35.59 on July 1 and against \$33.96 in August, 1914, and \$16.92 on Jan. 1, 1879.

### Discouraging.

"You love me, darling?" he asked. "A little," she replied. "Ah, but do you not think your love will grow?"

"Yes, but I'm not sure which way."—Exchange.

### Trapping Baboons.

Hagenbeck in his book says that baboons are caught in traps made much like the huts of savages. Food is put into the huts, and once the baboons go inside a trapdoor closes behind them. Outside baboons make a great to do and urge the prisoners to escape. When the trappers come the captured baboons are terror stricken and try to force their heads through the walls of the huts. One baboon was caught three times in the same trap, and several when turned loose got back into the same trap a second time. When the baboons are carried away all their comrades thereabout climb into trees and scream out to the prisoners, who answer in sad, mournful voices. On one occasion some big Arabian baboons were trapped, when 2,000 or 3,000 baboons buried themselves upon the trappers, who had hard work to save themselves with firearms and clubs. As the trappers were forced back the victorious baboons tore up the trap and turned loose the captured baboons.