

"POTATO PATRIOTS" NEEDED.

Woodcraft League Urges Boys and Girls to Help Nation.

Ernest Thompson Seton, chief of the Woodcraft League of America, has sent an appeal to the members of the league asking them to shoulder the hoe and "hoe your country's way to victory" in the campaign to increase the food supply of the nation. The league believes that "potatoes may decide the great war" and urges boys and girls wishing to become "potato patriots" to join the Woodcraft potato clubs.

Each patriot will agree to plant and raise not less than fifty hills of this very necessary vegetable and donate the receipts to some worthy war fund. Those who join will receive a club button and complete instructions for planting and caring for their potato crop.

An American flag and a Woodcraft League potato club pennant will be given to the patriot raising the best crop from 250 square feet. Groups of five will receive a charter personally signed by Ernest Thompson Seton. Free seed potatoes for planting twenty-five hills will be given to the first hundred applicants.

BOARD FOR WAR METALS.

Members to Deal With Supply of Brass and Aluminum.

Washington.—To deal with problems of brass and aluminum supply for the army and navy the Council of National Defense created two committees to act in conjunction with the raw materials committee of the Civilian Advisory Commission. The two new committees are expected to bring highly valuable technical information to the army and navy. Committees to deal with other raw materials vital to the conduct of the war are being formed and will be announced later.

The two committees announced follow:

Brass—Charles F. Brooker and C. D. Goss, Waterbury, Conn.; Lewis H. Jones, Detroit; Barton Hazelton, Rome, N. Y., and F. J. Kingsbury, Bridgeport, Conn.

Aluminum—Arthur F. Davis, New York; E. E. Allyn, Cleveland, and Joseph A. Janney, Philadelphia.

JAIL DE LUXE, BUT EMPTY.

Westchester Offers Marble Baths, Etc., but Can't Get Convicts.

New York.—V. Everit Macy, multimillionaire commissioner of correction of Westchester county, has taken over the new penitentiary de luxe at East View, but he cannot get any prisoners to fill it.

There are plenty of Westchester men serving sentences—200, in fact—but they were committed to Blackwell's island for their full terms, and there seems no legal way to transfer them. New York would like to let go of them, but can't. Mr. Macy needs at least forty at once or there will be no garden truck in the summer, there being no one to plant the garden.

The prison has marble shower baths, writing desks, real linen for the tables and pretty much all the comforts of home except freedom.

BOY STUCK IN BIG GUN.

With the Help of a Rope He Came Out All Right.

South Bethlehem, Pa.—The Bethlehem Steel works recently forged the first sixteen-inch gun for the United States navy, the second made in this country. The first one, also cast here, guards the Atlantic entrance to the Panama canal and can fire a shot almost sixteen miles.

A slender apprentice wanted to have the honor of having crawled through the sixteen inch naval gun. It wasn't an easy job to work himself along, and halfway through he got stuck and yelled for help. Some of the men wanted to pull him out backward, but one of the mechanics sympathized with the boy and pushed in a rope from the front. He managed to get it around his shoulders and eventually landed head foremost.

NOVEL RECRUITING METHOD.

Premier of Australia's Plea Given Dramatic Effect.

London.—Dispatches from Australia describe a scene that occurred in Sydney while Premier Hughes was addressing a crowd of 20,000 people and appealing for recruits. As he was speaking some troopers of the light horse led into the square fifty riderless horses carrying white cloths inscribed, "Who will fill an empty saddle?"

"You are living," Mr. Hughes pleaded. "You are Australians. Your country is in danger. God will be with you."

Within twenty minutes every horse had a rider, and the jangling bits and the clattering hoofs had roused the crowd to a state of intense excitement. It is expected that this dramatic incident will help in stimulating the recruiting campaign.

EVERYBODY KNOWS HIM.

Lloyd George Now Discovers He Had Hundreds of Schoolmates.

London.—Lloyd George told a friend the other day that he was beginning to think that he had had almost as many schoolmates as there were passengers on the Mayflower, which carried the pilgrim fathers to the American coast in the seventeenth century.

The premier made this observation after the amusing discovery that he had thousands of schoolmates when he was a schoolboy in Wales. He said the attendance never exceeded thirty, but that almost every day his mail includes a letter from somebody who begins by saying, "I was once at school with you."

Passing Counterfeits.

Johnny—Say, papa, passing counterfeit money is unlawful, isn't it? Papa—Yes. Johnny—Well, papa, if a man was walking along the street and saw a ten dollar counterfeit bill upon the sidewalk and did not pick it up wouldn't he be guilty of passing counterfeit money, and couldn't he be arrested and put in jail? Papa—More likely the lunatic asylum. Now you may go to bed, my son.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Got His Dose Later.

Mr. Courtney (flatteringly)—I had the blues awfully when I came here tonight, Miss Fisher, but they are all gone now. You are as good as medicine. Miss Fisher's Little Brother—Yes; father himself says she'll be a drug on the market if she doesn't catch on to some fellow soon.

Quick Work.

"That editor is terribly slow at reading manuscript."

"Think so? Why, I know the time he went through twelve stories in less than a minute."

"Gracious! When was that?"

"When the elevator broke."—Philadelphia Press.

An Individual Preference.

"What's your favorite animal?"

"A goldfish," replied Mr. Meekton.

"It doesn't sing or have to be put out of the house at night."—Washington Star.

Enrico Caruso to Sing In Pittsburgh May 5 at Shriners' Mosque



CARUSO AS CANIO IN "PAGLIACCI."

CARUSO made his first appearance in America at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1903. His predecessor in this country was a popular tenor was the famous Jean de Reszke, who established a standard of excellence difficult to maintain. It was no easy matter to win over an opera public that had made De Reszke its idol, but the public soon took Caruso to its heart and there he has remained ever since. His admirers declare that his voice this season is more expressive and beautiful than ever.

It was in Italy some 20 years ago that Caruso and De Reszke first met. Caruso then unknown to fame. He sang one afternoon at a reception at which De Reszke was present, and when next day the two happened to

meet, De Reszke didn't even remember Caruso's name.

"You have quite a nice voice; if you keep up your studies you ought to get along," was the older artist's patronizing remark. The two did not meet again until a few years ago when Caruso sang in Paris. De Reszke was one of the first to seek him after his triumph. After De Reszke had finished his compliments, Caruso, with a twinkle in his Neapolitan eye, replied: "Well, I think you did tell me that if I kept at it I might get along!"

There have been great tenors in the past, but none has surpassed Enrico Caruso, whose concert in Pittsburgh at Shriners' Mosque on Saturday evening, May 5th, is attracting residents two hundred miles distant.

Vacation and Efficiency.

It is the change really more than the rest that is of so much value in a vacation. Besides the absorption of the fatigue products, there is an opportunity given those functions which have remained inactive and sluggish, and even atrophic, to exercise and develop. It is a restoration of balance. For confined and sedentary workers even hard and coarse country work is restful and invigorating. For indoor workers this sort of a vacation means a new lease on life. Very often a border line case of tuberculosis is maintained a little longer above the line by a proper vacation. The increased tendency to arteriosclerosis and other degenerative conditions, as well as premature senility, nearly all the result of high pressure and efficiency, can be much neutralized by periodic vacations, a vacation free from the grind, of course, but also from the worry incident thereto. The vacation is a therapeutic measure come to stay.—New York Medical Journal.

Effect of Wind Upon Sound.

One of the government scientists gives an interesting explanation of the action of the wind in preventing the spread of sound.

It is, he claims, not the wind as such that prevents sound from traveling against it, but differences in the strength of the wind. If, for instance, the wind is stronger above than below or stronger at one side its effect will be to tilt the sound waves in one direction or another. Differences of temperature in the air also cause deflection of the waves of sound. Other atmospheric causes exist which deflect sound from a straight course. Some of the sirens in this country, says this scientist, produce sounds which ought theoretically to be audible at a distance of 1,500 miles; but, in fact, the authorities are satisfied if they are heard only two miles away. The reason for the discrepancy between calculation and experiment was probably atmospheric deflection of the sound.

Origin of "Mississippi."

"The original spelling of Mississippi," says the Magazine of American History, "and the nearest approach to the Algonquin words 'the father of waters' is 'Meche Sepe,' a spelling still commonly used by the Louisiana creoles. Tonto suggested Meche Sepe, which is somewhat nearer the present spelling. Father Laval still further modernized it into Michisipi, which another father, Labatt, softened into Misisipi. The only changes since have been to overload the word with consonants. Marquette added the first and some other explorer the second s, making it Mississippi, and so it remains in France to this day, with only one p. The man who added the other has never been discovered, but he must have been an American, for at the time of the Louisiana purchase the name was generally spelled in the colony with a single p."

Taste and Temperature.

The sense of taste resides in little flask shaped pockets imbedded in the spin of the surface of the tongue and in the upper part of the throat. Each

of these bulbs has a fibril of a nerve connecting it with the larger nerves of its region. Anything to be tasted must be in a dissolved or gaseous condition so as to reach the interior of the bulbs, and differences in taste depend upon the varying intensity with which the impression is transmitted through the nerves. It is not surprising, then, that taste is much influenced by temperature and may temporarily be stopped altogether by extreme heat or cold. The sense of taste is, it appears, strongest at a temperature between 50 and 60 degrees F.

India Paper.

Processes used in the production of certain kinds of paper are trade secrets.

Thus the methods employed to produce the thin, tough, opaque variety, known as the Oxford India paper, have never been divulged. It was first made in England at the Clarendon Press paper mills in 1875 and was used for printing an edition of the Bible.

Making a Garden.

Agriculture is nearly as old as man, and since it began it is probable that farmers have been studying out balanced rations for domestic animals, but even yet few housekeepers have any real scientific ideas on feeding the family. Your state agricultural college or the department of agriculture, Washington, can help you out in this, and you should take the matter into consideration in making your garden and see to it that your vegetables include the most nutritious and health giving properties. Every farmer knows that when a horse works all day he should receive certain feed and when he is idle—in rainy weather, for instance—he gets different rations. How about a man or a child? Do you know how to set your table to get the maximum results and keep perfect health? Do you serve the same food to the men working in the heat of the harvest field, to the boy going to school and to the babies? Your garden should contribute to the health and happiness of each.—Reclamation Record.

Might Have Changed History.

Here is the story of an averted tragedy which, if it had not been averted, might have changed the whole course of modern history in Europe. The time was about three weeks after Sadowa. The place was the little village of Pilsdorf, about thirty miles from Vienna. King William of Prussia and Bismarck were there, and they sat down on a terrace outside a small cafe to drink beer. Kern, an Austrian forester, saw them. He regarded them as the deadly enemies of his country. He was an excellent marksman, and he had his double barreled gun with him. Taking aim from behind cover, he was about to fire when his wife, seeing what he was after and fearing the consequences, clutched him by the coattails. He turned to argue with her, and before the argument was finished the king and his chancellor had disappeared. So nothing happened. But if Kern had been allowed to fire there might have been no German empire.

Voter's Catechism.

- 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 our State Senator?
R. Wilbur P. Graff.
- D. Who is the chief executive of the United States?
R. President.
- D. For how long is the President of the United States elected?
R. Four 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 chosen?
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. Who is our Assemblyman?
R. Wilmer H. Wood.
- D. How many States in the union?
R. Forty-eight.
- 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?
R. Two.
- D. Who are our U. S. Senators?
R. Boise Penrose and George T. Oliver.
- D. By whom are they elected?
R. By the people.
- D. For how long?
R. Six 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. Two years.
- D. Who is our Congressman?
R. Nathan L. Strong.
- D. How many electoral votes has the state of Pennsylvania?
R. Thirty-eight.
- 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. Martin G. 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.

The Steeplechase.

The first steeplechases were literally "chases to a steeple." The earliest we can discover was a match in 1752 between Edmund Blake and Mr. O'Callaghan over four and a half miles of stiff country between the church of Buttevant and St. Leger church spire.—London Tatler.

Drawn Glass.

On account of its great strength drawn glass is used for many purposes. It withstands sudden changes of temperature, resists fire to a great extent and is very strong.

A Delusion.

Bilbion—How was Jones yesterday?
Glibson—He seemed to be laboring under a strange delusion. Bilbion—Indeed! I thought he was playing golf.
Glibson—So did Jones!

Milton's Opinion.

Milton was once asked if he intended to instruct his daughter in the different languages. He replied: "No, sir. One tongue is sufficient for a woman."

Its Complaint.

A somewhat weather beaten tramp being asked what was the matter with his coat replied: "Insomnia. It hasn't had a nap for ten years!"

His Position.

"What was at the bottom of that fight between Thompson and Jimpson?"
"Jimpson was till Thompson was pulled off."

The more one judges the less one loves.—Balzac.

Procrastinators.

Lots of people have to tell what they are going to do or they would have nothing to tell.—Life.

Joy of Pockets.

The pocket has to be lacked before it is properly appreciated, the London Chronicle says. This writer had taken his pockets as a matter of course until one evening he attended a fancy dress ball in costume which, he discovered when too late to remedy the defect, was absolutely pocketless. The question at once arose what to do with pocket handkerchief, money, cloakroom ticket, and so on. The handkerchief, of course, went up his sleeve, but it took some minutes to devise receptacles for coins and other necessities in the lining of the cap, the heels of the shoes and the cuff of the coat. All night long, however, he felt lost through having no place to thrust his hands into. Since then he finds himself frequently putting his hands into his pockets to experience the sheer joy of knowing that they are there.

A Thirty-three Year Job.

The founder of "synthetic philosophy," so called as being an attempt at fusing all the sciences into a whole, was Herbert Spencer. It was in 1850, when he was about forty, that Spencer projected his scheme of philosophy, based on the principle of evolution in its relation to life, mind, society and morals. He proposed a scheme requiring him to complete eleven volumes in twenty years, but he was thirty-three years at work on it, and then it had greatly exceeded the original scope. To the accomplishment of his self imposed and gigantic task he devoted all of his time, strength and mental powers, steadfastly refusing honors and titles. Delicate from infancy, he yet lived to pass his eighty-third milestone.—Chicago Journal.

It requires a certain amount of tact to be sincere with your friends and still keep them.—Philadelphia Record.

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