

THE FLAG HE WANTED

How many times the ignorant foreigners in this country have taught the lesson of patriotism! The incident which I relate here happened some time ago in New York City.

Downtown there is a store where one can trade cigaret coupons for premiums. If you want cash the coupons are worth half a cent apiece. The store is filled with glass cases, in which there are silver coffee urns, genuine chinaware, collar buttons, fishpoles, etc.

I was cashing a number of coupons when a swarthy Italian entered and shuffled up to the counter. His hair looked as if it had never felt a comb. His hands and face were covered with dirt and his clothes were plastered with mud from the building excavations across the street. In his fist he held a crumbled and greasy bunch of coupons, which he shoved half timidly over the counter.

The female clerk was a gum chewer. More than that, she was painted and powdered until her features resembled the side of a newly-painted barn.

"Whaddy ya wan?" she chewed, eying the Italian closely from under her penciled eyebrows.

"Gimme da biga flag," he whispered.

It was the most natural thing in the world for the female clerk to hand him a cheap Italian flag. The man touched it devoutly with his soiled fingers. A faraway look entered his eyes. "No dis a one. I wan' de Unita State flag."

I left the store, gazing at my 89 cents rather shamefully.—New Bedford Standard.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

Care Should Be Taken to Minimize the Danger of Accidents.

At least three-fourths of the accidents that occur in mountaineering are the results of foolhardiness.

More than half of the entire number of accidents happen to persons climbing without guides, some to climbers attempting a dangerous or impossible route with guides, and there are still other forms of folly. One may carelessly engage an incompetent guide or an overbold one, who will undertake an ascent under unfavorable conditions.

Eliminating these contingencies, there remain certain risks which must be taken by every climber who ascends difficult mountains.

However fine the weather, there is the possibility that a sudden storm may render the descent perilous, though even then the chances are ten to one that a skillful climber with first class guides will return in safety. Furthermore, on certain mountains there are places where a party is exposed to danger from avalanches or falling stones.

The risk may often be reduced to the minimum by waiting for the best of weather or by making a very early start.—All Outdoors.

Our Humorists.

All we can say is that we hope any given humorist of ours will live out the greatest length of days and not stop joking before he dies. We need every moment of his threescore years and ten to keep us sane and kind, and we cannot be satisfied with a stunted measure of time for him. When he begins unsurpassably to delight the world our national pride as well as our hu-

man need is bound up in his continuance. Possibly we are going from bad to worse, as we have always been, but we think we have been kept from the worst by the humorist's smile, not by the satirist's frown. Other races, other lands abound in songs and sermons, but we have sent our laughter over the world to save it alive more than anything else could.—W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

"Undertakers."

In England in 1614 undertakers were men of influence who undertook for a consideration to get such persons referred to parliament as would prove submissive to the royal will of King James I. The three chief undertakers of 1614 were Lords Bacon, Somerset and Neville. Then there were undertakers in Ireland in 1608. They were English and Scotch colonists sent to north Ireland and were each allotted 2,000 acres of land. They were men of capital and undertook to pay a mark a year for every six acres and to admit no recusant for tenants; hence the name as applied to them. But neither the histories nor the dictionaries give any reason for calling the men who bury our dead undertakers.

What He Advised.

A young man unhappily married and practically penniless took his tale of woe to a prominent divorce attorney in Chicago and concluded with this: "I'm too poor to pay much for a divorce, but my wife makes my life miserable. After I get home at 6 o'clock in the evening I get no peace until I go to sleep. What would you advise?" "After considering all the facts in your case," said the lawyer, "I would suggest that you get a job which requires you to work all night."—Exchange.

NEWS OF WORLD IN TABLOID FORM

Activities and Occurrences of Interest Told Briefly

WAR DOINGS IN PARAGRAPHS

England Gets First Loan From United States—Government to Help Farmers—Heavy Fighting in France; Germans Counter Attacking.

Washington—Both senate and house have approved the conscription plan for raising the new war army. The matter of age limit has not been decided, the senate making men twenty-one and twenty-seven, inclusive, eligible to draft while the house sets ages twenty-one and forty. Senate approved Roosevelt's division; house disapproved. Senate bill authorizes president to enforce prohibition throughout army. Certain exemptions from service made, including members of religious organizations with creeds opposing warfare. Senate increases pay of soldiers to \$30 a month.

St. Paul—The public safety commission of Minneapolis has ordered all saloons, pool halls and motion picture houses in certain sections of Minneapolis closed as its first war measure. Mayor Van Lear is directed to revoke all licenses May 1 for these businesses, operating in the prescribed territory. In this district are the large flour mills which will have to supply flour to the most of the United States and the allies.

Washington—On Wednesday Secretary McAdoo handed the British ambassador a treasury warrant for \$200,000,000, the first loan made to any entente government by the United States under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance measure. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador, handed to Secretary McAdoo a receipt on behalf of the British government and the transaction was complete.

Washington—To the press Rene Viviani, France's vice-premier and head of the war mission, said the cooperation of the United States would mean not only a military victory, which was assured, but a victory of morality and right. Expressing deep gratitude for the enthusiastic reception given his mission here, M. Viviani said he realized it was to "our beloved and heroic France."

London—The foreign office announced that the "blacklist" against American firms had been withdrawn. Raising of the blacklist will remove the only real issue that ever threatened ill-feeling between England and the United States. The original blacklist covered eighty-five business firms. Several have since been added.

Washington—The railroads of the country and the chief shippers represented in the National Industrial Traffic league have agreed upon a 100 per cent increase, or \$2 a day, in demurrage charges over the rate in effect prior to Dec. 1 last when emergency rates were prescribed by the interstate commerce commission.

Muskogee, Okla.—Five thousand circulars printed in the Cherokee language have been sent to Indian farmers in Oklahoma from the offices of the five civilized tribes, asking them to use their farms to the fullest advantage in the movement to increase the food production of the country.

Copenhagen—The pan-German Conservative and National Liberal organs in Berlin are sharply campaigning against the Socialist peace program and take Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg to task for not disassociating himself and his administration from Scheidemann and his propaganda.

Washington—To aid farmers in meeting the food situation, the government took steps to throw resources approximating \$100,000,000 into the breach. The treasury department announced that all postal savings deposits will be made immediately available for loans to farmers.

Portland, Ore.—After working two years and a half scrubbing floors and cleaning windows in a Portland office building and receiving \$40 a month, Miss Mae McMahon, aged eighteen, is the heiress to half of her grandfather's estate valued at \$120,000.

New York—Former Ambassador to Germany Gerard in an address here said the German military caste "hated the name of America." And he added: "I know Germany would have attacked America had the war ended in a German victory or a draw."

New York—Approximately 123,000 men have qualified for membership in Roosevelt's proposed army division, it was announced. Only fifty of the applicants, it was said, were under twenty-five years. None below this age is now being accepted.

Washington—Official advices reaching the state department said that the Mexican government had warned Germans in Mexico that any concentration of Germans near the American border will be followed immediately by their arrest.

Washington—Official dispatches from Berne to the state department announce the appointment there of a committee organized for propaganda purposes in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government in Germany.

London—England was warned by Lord Devonport, the food controller, that the country's shipping was being depleted daily in large volume and that severe privations menaced the nation before the next harvest was reached.

Pittsburgh—Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, rabbi of Rodeph Shalom temple, and world-renowned as an educator, orator, author philosopher and philanthropist, died at his home here after an illness of four days of pneumonia.

New York—The price of bread has been advanced in price here. One of the largest manufacturers announced that the 10-cent loaf would be reduced two ounces in weight and would be the cheapest size.

Berne, Switzerland—An aviator flew over the Swiss town of Porrentrui, throwing bombs and seriously damaging buildings and injuring many persons. Three persons, including a child, were injured.

Washington—Many of the European neutrals are thoroughly alarmed over the possibility of this government curtailing food exports to prevent their eventual delivery into Germany, it was disclosed here.

Vienna—Official announcement was made here that Austria had decided to convoke parliament for May 30 to deal with questions of food supply and with "economic, social and financial problems."

Rome—Many persons were killed in an earthquake in central Italy. The shocks centered in Tuscany and Umbria. The greatest damage was done in the vicinity of Monterchy, near Arezzo.

Galveston, Tex.—Southern Pacific agents have been instructed to refuse shipments of war munitions of any character for Mexican border destinations except on government bills of lading.

Amsterdam—A declaration that the Austro-Hungarian government does not aspire to the conquest of Russian territory is made by the semi-official Fremdenblatt of Vienna.

Cleveland—More than 100 acres of fertile green sward belonging to John D. Rockefeller, adjoining his estate at Forest Hill, are to be transformed into war gardens.

Washington—The war department has adopted the Enfield rifle for the war army. Factories in the United States are equipped to manufacture this weapon.

London—The weekly statement of vessels sunk shows that forty vessels of more than 1,600 tons each were sent to the bottom by mines or submarines.

Emporia, Kan.—Mrs. E. H. Funston, aged seventy-two, mother of the late Major General Frederick Funston, died at the home of her daughter here.

Washington—Marshal Joffre of the French war mission pleaded for a United States army in France within two months.

Washington—The British and French envoys placed wreaths on the tomb of George Washington at Mt. Vernon.

Washington—It is officially announced that Guatemala has broken off negotiations with Germany.

Amsterdam—Americans in Austria-Hungary have until May 7 to leave the country.

IN THE WAR ZONES

London—"Victory is becoming increasingly assured," was the confident note sounded by Premier Lloyd George in a speech. "Before June, 1915, we lost eighty-four guns and a number of prisoners; thereafter we have not lost a single gun, while we captured 400 and have taken prisoners at a ratio of ten of the enemy for one of ours. This means not only ultimate victory, but at less loss. Our chances are growing as our equipment is improving. And the Germans know it—which explains the despair driving them into black piracy on the sea."

London—German destroyers attacked Ramsgate, according to an official announcement. A large number of shells were fired. The destroyers, however, were driven off by the fire from the land batteries and warships. One man and one woman were killed and one man and two women injured.

Paris—The French drive along the Aisne still continues, with the Germans making every effort to check the advance. The week's offensive has cost the Germans 200,000 men in killed, wounded and captured. Of this number 20,000 are prisoners.

Berlin—The admiralty makes the following announcement: "German seaplanes successfully bombed the harbor works at Sulina (in Rumania on the Black sea, near the Russian border). Large fires broke out in the harbor works and on barges."

Christiania—The Norwegian steamer Haarfrage has been captured by the Germans and taken into a German port, says a dispatch here. Two more Norwegian ships have been sunk by German submarines. They were the Stegg and Este.

Petrograd—Complete destruction of the Turkish harbor works at Kerasunt and of five Turkish vessels in that port was announced officially as the successful outcome of a Russian cruiser, destroyer and a submarine raid.

London—An attack by German torpedo boat destroyers on Dunkirk, France, was beaten off by allied ships, the Germans losing one vessel.

Petrograd—A great battle has developed on the western front south of Riga. It is thought to be the start of Germany's move on Petrograd.

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.

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 coat tails. 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.

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.

Bilbison—How was Jones yesterday? Glibson—He seemed to be laboring under a strange delusion. Bilbison—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 Jimson?" "Jimson was till Thompson was pulled off."



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