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Monday, May 24, 1915.

MAY

Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
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9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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MOON'S PHASES—
Last Quarter, 6th; New Moon, 13th;
First Quarter, 21st; Full Moon, 28th.

WEATHER FORECASTS

Harrisburg and vicinity: Unsettled, probably showers this afternoon or to-night. Tuesday partly cloudy. Not much change in temperature.

Eastern Pennsylvania: Thundershowers this afternoon or to-night. Tuesday partly cloudy. Moderate shifting winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE IN HARRISBURG
Highest, 75; lowest, 60; 8 a. m., 64; 8 p. m., 68.

ITALY ENTERS THE WAR

Italy formally declared war on Austria-Hungary yesterday and the first clashes at arms already have occurred on the frontier. Thus another great and powerful nation, after maintaining its neutrality for about ten months of the European conflict, becomes involved in the terrible struggle.

Italy's formal entrance into warfare with Austria amounts to her going to war with Germany also. In Italy's official declaration to Austria it is set forth that on the fourth day of this month "Italy, confident in her good right, proclaimed annuled and henceforth without effect, her treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary, which was violated by the imperial and royal government, and resumed her liberty of action in this respect."

Italy's repudiation of the treaty with Austria-Hungary amounted also to a repudiation of the so-called "Triple Alliance," including also Germany. Indeed a dispatch from Berlin, characterized as "official," declares that "The Italian government, by its inexcusable attack against the Dual Monarchy, has also broken, without right or without ground, her allegiance with Germany."

These statements leave no doubt that it is the understanding of both Italy and Germany that the former nation's declaration of war against Austria amounts practically if not officially to a declaration of war against Germany. Italy, therefore, must be regarded as having cast her lot on the side of the French, British and Russians and against Austria and Germany in the major struggle.

The question that naturally arises, therefore, is whether Italy, with the added strength that she gives to the Allies with her concededly fine fighting force capable of being mobilized to the number of 3,000,000 men on land, and her powerful navy, will be able to force the European struggle to an earlier issue than would have been the case had she remained out of it.

The German-Austrian combination will have three frontiers to defend now instead of two. Although it is conceded that Germany has succeeded at least in holding her own against the Allies on the West and that Germany, aided by Austria, has been successful in making tremendous gains against the Russians on the East, the Kaiser and his ally are confronted now with the necessity of further dividing their strength. Can they do it and continue to check the advance of their increasing foes?

The chief reason for Italy's entrance into the struggle is understood to be to wrest back from Austria former Italian territory whose inhabitants are unwilling subjects of the Dual Monarchy. The world at large, however, is more concerned in learning whether Italy's plunge into hostilities will hasten an end to the whole miserable conflict.

TIPS FOR WOMEN'S POCKETS

If upon alighting from a railway coach in London an Englishman at this time last year had been suddenly relieved of his heavy luggage and rushed into a taxicab by a strange woman before he could comprehend what was happening, his first awful impression might have been that he was being kidnaped, or that an elopement was in progress in which he was an involuntary participant.

If the same Englishman were to have such an experience now, however, he would think nothing of it, and would mechanically tip the porter, for such he would recognize the strange woman to be. The porter, or more strictly speaking, the porteress, would accept the tip in a most business-like tip-receiving manner, and deposit it in a pocket provided for the purpose. For, be it known, women porters are the latest thing in London since the male tip-takers have gone to war.

In that city it was not long after hostilities broke out before elevator boys became elevator girls, street car men became street car women, delivery men became delivery women, and male telegraphers became female telegraphers and now the porters have become porteresses. If the women in England are not satisfied with these opportunities to become the equals of men, they are a difficult lot to please.

England's Great Central Railway Company had before the war but fifty or sixty women employes. It now has about four hundred all told. The innovation involving the porteresses appears to have attracted most attention and criticism, but it is reported to have met with success, since the women have now been taken for granted in their new official positions by practically all railway passengers.

It is barely possible that the porteresses, especially the attractive ones, are harvesting tips larger than the average, and if such is the case they must surely be considered to be achieving success in their occupation.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE OPENS

Commercial relations with the Latin-American republics have for many years been fostered by Germany, England, France and Italy. These European nations are now all engaged in the Old World conflict, and are of necessity neglecting their New World trade. Much has been said of the opportunities open under these circumstances to the United States. There is now a possibility that more definite plans will be made for developing business relations among the republics of the hemisphere, for there was opened to-day in Washington a six-day conference of delegates representing nineteen of these nations, including the United States and excluding Haiti and Mexico.

There was evidence recently of political unanimity in the hemisphere, when approval of President Wilson's note to Germany was expressed throughout South America. The war has also been the means of bringing the republics closer together because of the interruption of foreign trade, which has brought about the present Pan-American movement. The conference in Washington comes opportunely, and it is to be hoped that the consequences will be definite, that they will be the beginnings of co-operative efforts which will be able to meet more than the present temporary conditions.

Although the trade of the United States with its sister republics seems to have been increasing in recent years, it had done so without the assistance of proper banking facilities prior to the extension of our Federal Reserve System, or of established steamship lines, with the exception of one which only recently ceased flying the British flag. It has been pointed out that there is at present no regular American steamship service to any port south of the isthmus except to several in Venezuela and Colombia, and that Argentina, Brazil, Chili, Ecuador and Peru do not know the Stars and Strips on regular ships of commerce.

Banking and transportation facilities are of course needed, but there are other conditions also required before the United States can profit largely from South American commerce. The former are only instrumentalities. What we need most is to have for sale the goods that are in demand in the Latin-American countries, to offer them at prices as low as those of our competitors and to allow credit as do Europeans, instead of demanding cash settlement of accounts. If we cannot meet these requirements, banking and transportation facilities of the very best will be of little benefit to us.

There is much upon which the delegates in Washington will have to deliberate, and when they are through deliberating there will be much to which capitalists of this country will have to give careful consideration. It would be well if during this week's conference the United States could learn just what the Latin republics need commercially, and the latter could be informed just what the former proposes to supply. When the materials of trade have been fixed upon, the facilities for trade can be arranged.

Austria is about to come in contact with the toe of the boot.

Colonel Roosevelt is so elated at his success in the libel suit that he seems actually willing to talk for publication.

It would be interesting, in view of the latest declaration of war, to know just where Italy has her powerful navy concealed.

Now that the Colonel has been vindicated by the jury for having said hard things about Boss Barnes, may be he will feel encouraged to make a few remarks about some more of his political enemies.

International treaties, as viewed in Europe, are documents drawn up in times of peace by Secretaries of State to keep them from having enough time on their hands to make pin-money on the Chautauqua circuit.

TOLD IN LIGHTER VEIN

THEN YOU'LL REMEMBER THIS

When other lips and other hearts
Their tales of love shall tell,
Beware! a scandal often starts
Which courts of law can't quell.

—Ginger.

THE REASON

"You have no ancestry," said Mr. Newblud to Collie Bert, who wished to marry Miss Newblud. "You are a man of no family."

"That's why I wish to marry," replied Collie. "I wish to start a family."—Ginger.

SAFETY FIRST

"Johnnie!"

"Yes'm."

"Why are you sitting on that boy's face?"

"Why, I—"

"Did I not tell you to always count a hundred before you gave way to passion and struck another boy?"

"Yes'm, and I'm doin' it. I'm just sittin' on his face so he'll be here when I'm done countin' the hundred."—Houston Post.

Tongue-End Topics

Tried to Save Regimental Colors

A Kiev newspaper publishes the following account of the Austrian officers' attempt to save the colors of the fortress of Permysl:

"At the surrender of Permysl the standard of the fortress and the colors of regiments constituting its garrison disappeared. A few days ago a party of captured officers, with General Tomashy at their head, was quartered in Kiev. In General Tomashy's handbag was discovered, complete and in perfect condition, the standard of the fortress of Permysl. A further search disclosed long colored strips of material hidden away in the lining of the officers' headdresses. These strips proved to be parts of the regimental colors. It appears that on the eve of surrender of the fortress all the regimental colors were cut up into strips, numbered and then handed over to the officers of the garrison. These officers, on return from captivity, were to give back to the authorities the pieces of color entrusted to them, so that it would be possible to remake the colors and in this manner give the regiments concerned the right of further existence."

* * *

How to Get Along With One Arm

Soldiers in hospitals of the Somme who have lost an arm are being trained in the use of the remaining member by Leon Coblence, of Abbeville, who, during 35 years of experience, has developed a marvelous dexterity with one arm. Monsieur Coblence lost his arm in a railroad accident. Little by little he became able to dress himself, make his toilet, lace his shoes, tie his cravat, peel fruit, do his own gardening and trim his own finger nails. He swims, rides a bicycle, plays the piano and has a license as a conductor of a motor car. Now he is spending his time in the hospitals wherever there convalescents lacking an arm, showing them how they can get along in life nearly as well as if they had two.

* * *

Which Paper Was "Faking?"

Another case of alleged faked war pictures has been exposed by "Der Tag," an illustrated daily published by the "Lokal Anzeiger" company in Berlin. A London newspaper in its edition of April 2 printed a picture of a big crowd of men standing in line, each with an empty metal bowl in his hand. Above the picture was the inscription, "German worker feels the pinch," and below it the following inscription:

"The above crowd lined up for rations is a familiar sight in Germany. It reveals one aspect of our naval power."

Alongside of this picture "Der Tag" reproduces its original taken from its own issue of August 13 and bearing the inscription:

"How we treat interned Russians and French; they are standing in line waiting for their food to be given out."

The two pictures are identical in every respect.

* * *

Saving Seed in Germany

No detail is too small to be overlooked by the German government in its measures to make the most of the food supply. A formal order of the Federal Council even prescribed the amount of oats that might be used in sowing this spring, setting it at about 10¼ bushels each hectare, which amounts roughly to 4 1-6 bushels an acre. An appeal has gone out to the farmers to use drills as much as possible in sowing, since a greater amount of seed than that prescribed is generally used in broadcasting, the system still employed by the great majority of German farmers. Farmers who own drills are asked to lend them to their less fortunate neighbors.

* * *

French Studying German Methods

The officers of the Association of Little Manufacturers of Paris have asked Monsieur Thomson, Minister of Commerce, to organize an exposition of German-Austrian articles in Paris. This exposition is not for the general public, but is intended to inform the manufacturers of little articles such as are generally known as "Articles de Paris" concerning the ways of manufacture, the materials employed and give them as good an idea as possible of the reasons why the Germans were able to undersell them in this branch of manufacture. By a combined effort, and with proper information, the association hopes that the French manufacturers may regain the trade they formerly held in these articles abroad.

No Difference

Jinks—Which women have the worst tempers, blonds or brunettes? Binks—My wife has been both, and I could not see any difference.—New York Times.

SAFETY FIRST

(UNDER AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY THE STAR-INDEPENDENT PRINTS EACH MONDAY A PRACTICAL ARTICLE BEARING ON THE "SAFETY FIRST" MOVEMENT OR KINDRED SUBJECTS, PREPARED BY THAT BRANCH OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT, OF WHICH COMMISSIONER JOHN PRICE JACKSON IS THE HEAD.)

THE NECESSITY FOR FIRE DRILLS

Almost daily accounts of successful fire drills as a means of saving life appear in the newspapers. It was formerly thought that fire drills were simply an amusement proposition or used because the law demanded it. At the present time, however, all well-thinking people believe in their value and numerous instances have occurred in which their practicability has been proven.

Not long ago a disastrous fire destroyed the dormitory of one of the prominent women's colleges. This fire occurred in the middle of the night when all were asleep. However, no lives were lost owing to the admirable system which had been installed for the carrying out of fire drills.

The value of such drills has also been demonstrated very frequently in institutions where large numbers of children are either temporarily gathered or are lodged permanently. Children have repeatedly been led in safety from burning school buildings without any danger whatsoever and in every institution where an efficient fire drill has been conducted periodically there has never been any extensive loss of life. The value of such drills, however, is due entirely to the exactness with which they are carried out in practice.

Fire drills to be effective at the critical time should be practiced periodically at unexpected times. Too often drills of this nature are carried out after an announcement has been given that they will be held. This announcement tends to destroy any benefit which might be obtained from holding drills at unexpected times. If children or adults, for that matter, know that a drill is being held for practice only, they will probably not consider the drill in a serious manner. Furthermore, when the drill alarm is sounded at an unexpected time, they realize immediately that an actual fire is in progress and the timid ones are apt to become excited and cause confusion and delay to all the occupants of the building.

If, however, drills are held periodically at unexpected times and rigid discipline is enforced the danger is lost sight of by even those of the most timid nature and they carry out the drill as a matter of routine. If then a fire should occur unexpectedly and the call for the drill thus becomes necessary, they are not alarmed unnecessarily but are inclined to believe it is a drill for practice. They may not learn that a fire has occurred until they have reached safety on the outside.

The Department of Labor and Industry accordingly recommends that a fire drill be held periodically and at unexpected times to those taking part in the drill and that rigid discipline be maintained at all times. If this is done and those taking part in the drill act promptly, there will be no occasion for confusion and disorder attending any fire which might occur, and the chances are one thousand to one that all occupants of a building will be able to reach the outside in safety.

Penrose Gives Bibles to Lodges

Shickshinny, Pa., May 24.—Senator Penrose has presented a Bible to the local P. O. S. of A. camp. The Senator is a member of the order, and presents every new camp that is instituted with a Bible. He sent a Bible to the new camp recently organized at Hunlock Creek.

Bind together your spare hours by the cords of some definite purpose.—William M. Taylor.

THE CARE OF WOUNDS

Little Talks on Health and Hygiene
By Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D., Commissioner of Health

The scratch of a poisoned ring was often sufficient to effectually dispose of an enemy during the Middle Ages. Such procedure is no longer fashionable and many people are careless in neglecting slight wounds, not thinking them worthy of consideration.

It is easily possible for any cut or abrasion which is sufficient to draw blood to become infected with possible serious results. Not that one should worry over a cut finger or the like, but there are certain precautions which should be given to even the slightest wounds.

This is because through puncture, scratch or cut some of the many micro-organisms may find entrance and result in infection. As these little troublemakers are found everywhere and are apt to be on almost anything we touch, it is obvious that some protection should be given any open wound.

First, however, the wound should be cleansed, preferably with water which has been boiled. After this is done some antiseptic should be applied. A two per cent. solution of carbolic acid or tincture of iodine applied around the edge and directly in the cut will satisfactorily disinfect smaller wounds and can be easily obtained. A piece of sterile guaze or linen should then be applied.

The wound should not be hermetically sealed, as many of the most dangerous infecting agents are those which only thrive when the air is shut away. Among these is the germ of the deraded tetanus or lockjaw. For this reason court plaster should not be used.

It is wise for travelers, campers and vacationists to provide themselves with sterilized bandages before starting on a trip. These are put up in convenient and compact form and are a material aid in caring for wounds. In case sterile bandages are not at hand, linen can be sterilized by pressing on both sides with a very hot iron or by dipping in some antiseptic solution.

Deep cuts and wounds of a more serious nature should always be treated by a surgeon.

TO RELET ACADEMY BIDS

Offers of Contractors Prove Unsatisfactory, Say Trustees

When the ten offers from contractors of Philadelphia and New York for the new dormitory at the Harrisburg Academy were received by the trustees Saturday they proved to be unsatisfactory, according to a decision of the trustees.

It was decided to relet the specifications in a modified form, so that the new bids may be received by Friday. Work on the new building will be started at once so as to be completed at the opening of the fall term. The dormitory will accommodate 42 pupils.

Oil Well Shooter Takes His Life

Kane, Pa., May 24.—That Lee Reed, an oil well shooter, committed suicide was the verdict of the coroner's jury at the investigation held at Bradford yesterday afternoon. The dead man's father and brother were of the opinion that Reed had been murdered.

MIDDLETOWN HIGH SCHOOL TO GIVE DIPLOMAS TO 19 GRADUATES ON NEXT THURSDAY EVENING

The nineteen graduates of this year's class at the Middletown High School will receive their diplomas on Thursday evening when the thirty-ninth commencement exercises will be held in the Realty Theatre. The class is larger than it has been for several years. Class honors were divided between Clarence H. Philips, as valedictorian, and Harold L. Kauffman, as salutatorian. The address of the evening will be made by Dr. J. George Brecht, secretary of the State Board of Education.

Shown in the above picture are, left to right:

Top row—John C. Lingle, Harold G. Hess, John A. Keiper, Harold L. Kauffman, H. Maxwell Brandt, Clarence H. Philips and Harry C. Beard.

Middle row—Oma S. Lutz, M. Romaine Kennard, Ruth Y. McNair, Mary B. Foltz and Adam J. Kain.

Bottom row—Eva J. Blecher, Edna M. Sheaffer, Mary H. Long, Sarah R. Deimler, Elizabeth I. Seltzer, Mary B. Ettele and Amy K. Roop.