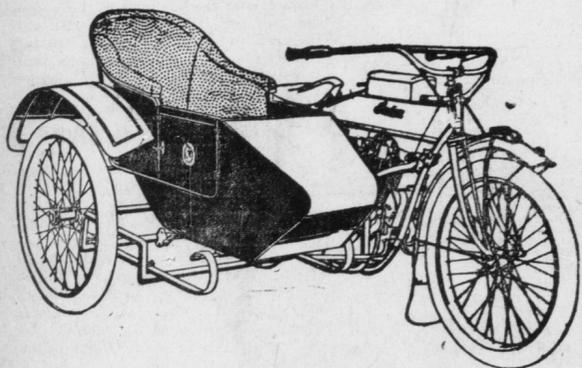


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**CANAL THROWN
OPEN TO WORLD**

Uncle Sam Invites Commerce
of Nations to Its Use

GOETHALS ON FIRST VESSEL

Steamship Ancon, of 10,000 Tons Register, With Full Cargo, Bears Chief Engineer and Guests Through Ditch.

The Panama canal is open. Colonel Goethals, its chief engineer, journeyed through it Saturday on the steamship Ancon, and it was officially declared open to the commerce of the world. Colonel Goethals had as his guests on board the vessel the dignitaries of the Panama republic and their ladies. During the day he received numerous messages of congratulation from the United States, the most notable being that from President Wilson.

The opening of the canal Saturday was followed Sunday by four merchant vessels entering the canal at the same time, two of them making the trip from the Atlantic and two from the Pacific end.

The Ancon, 10,000 tons register, owned by the United States war department and leased to the Panama railroad for the New York to Colon trade, did not discharge her cargo as it was planned to have her make the voyage fully loaded.

Entering the Gatun locks at 9 o'clock the nine-hour run brought the Ancon to the end of the deep water channel in the Pacific at 5 o'clock in the evening. The passage of the Cucaracha slide in Culebra cut was made shortly before noon. The canal regulations provide a speed limit of fifteen knots in the wider and deeper channels of Gatun lake, but in the Culebra cut not more than six knots an hour will be allowed. Every move which a ship makes will be recorded on plotting charts in the port captain's offices at either end of the waterway. The ship's location will be reported at every turn by telegraph.

Those aboard included Governor Goethals, the canal builder, and numerous other high officials and President Bellisario Porras of the republic of Panama and members of his cabinet.

BANDITS SLAIN BY DYNAMITE

West Virginia Desperadoes Meet Violent End In Cave.

Five Italians, after having killed six persons in cold blood, took refuge in a cave in mountains near Bluefield, W. Va., and were only conquered when they were blown to bits with dynamite thrown into the cave by the sheriff. During the two days' fight Detectives Burrell, Tiller and Belcher were shot and killed. The men had robbed the Glen Alum (W. Va.) mine paymaster of \$10,500, the payroll.

After holding up and slaying Dr. Amick, the paymaster of the company and company physician, and his assistants the bandits took to the mountains. Sheriff Hatfield and a posse came up with them five miles west of War Eagle and a fight ensued during which Deputy Sheriffs Mounts and Groves were injured probably fatally. The bandits retreated to a cave in the mountainside and barricaded the entrance. The posse, joined by volunteers, kept up a steady fire at the entrance. They held their own until dynamite was thrown into the entrance of the cave.

The tragedy is one of the blackest in the history of the state, a toll of eleven lives having been taken in the two days' fighting between determined avengers and the bandits. The valise containing the payroll was found with the entire amount intact, except \$500 which the bandits had taken out.

DECLARED A MONOPOLY

International Harvester Company Ordered by Court to Dissolve.

The International Harvester company has been declared to be a monopoly in restraint of interstate and foreign trade and has been ordered dissolved by a majority decision filed in St. Paul by Judges Smith and Hook in the United States court. Judge Sanborn dissented.

Unless the \$140,000,000 corporation submits a plan for the dissolution of the combination into at least three independent concerns within ninety days, or in case of appeal, within ninety days of the issuance of an appeal mandate from the United States supreme court, the decision announces that the court will entertain an application for the appointment of a receiver for all the properties of the corporation.

The majority opinion held that the International Harvester company was from its organization in 1902 in violation of the Sherman law. The opinion declares that there was no excuse for the advertising of the products of the D. M. Osborne and company as independents for two years after they had entered the International Harvester company.

They Prefer Peace and Quiet.

Since orders were issued for mobilization of the reserves of the foreign countries the applications for naturalization papers have increased more than 30 per cent in New York.

**COAL PROBLEM
BIG HANDICAP**

German Cruisers Obligated to
Take Fuel on High Seas

KARLSRUHE NEARLY CAUGHT

H. M. S. Suffolk Comes Up When Kaiser's Ship Is Taking Coal From Kronprinz Wilhelm Off Our Coast.

An officer of the British cruiser Suffolk, which is taking coal in Halifax, tells a story of how the German cruiser Karlsruhe escaped capture recently by the Suffolk and the Berwick of the British navy. The Karlsruhe exchanged shots with the Berwick, but was too fast for the latter and made her escape. The incident is significant of the difficulty the Germans are having in coaling their ships on this side of the Atlantic.

The story is that on Friday last the British cruiser Berwick was in engagement with the German cruiser Karlsruhe off the American coast. The cruisers exchanged shots. The British escaped injury, and it is thought the German ship did as well. The Suffolk came upon the Karlsruhe just in the act of beginning to take in coal on the high seas from the German liner Kronprinz Wilhelm.

The two German ships separated and took flight, leaving some of their boats in the water. The Suffolk followed the Karlsruhe from 11 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, when she lost the German's smoke beyond the skyline.

Meanwhile the Suffolk wirelessed the Berwick. The Berwick, coming in the opposite direction to the chase, headed off the Karlsruhe and the engagement ensued. The officer who told the story went on to say that this "coaling on the fly" by the Germans cannot keep up forever. "They are bottled up over here till the war is over. Sooner or later we will get them."

"There are two German cruisers in these waters," he added, "so far as we know—the Karlsruhe and the Dresden."

On Saturday the Suffolk captured a prize the German tank steamer Leda worth on a conservative estimate \$30,000. The Germans did not know that war had been declared.

FOOD DEALERS ON CARPET

Called Up to Explain Increase in Prices of Foodstuffs.

Mayor Mitchell of New York conferred with a committee of 134 members whom he has appointed to investigate the increase in the prices of food. The object of this committee, the mayor says, is to determine how much of this increase is attributable to legitimately greater demands, how much is due to a selfish hoarding of provisions and how much is ascribable to the rapacity of unscrupulous dealers.

The campaign against the increase of prices got underway with the appointment of Mayor Mitchell's committee, the summoning of the board of estimates committee on open markets and the announcement from the district attorney's office that produce dealers and meat packers are to be invited to come forward and tell what they know of market conditions.

A conference with members of the Produce exchange has been arranged. Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the Housewives' league, conferred with Mr. Whitman. Letters have come from many sources offering suggestions and assistance. The committee named by Mayor Mitchell is composed of 134 citizens in various walks of life. They have been asked to come to the city hall today.

MAY BUY FLEET OF SHIPS

American Capitalists Make Offer For Hamburg-American Liners.

Fifteen of the steamships of the Hamburg-American line that are now in American waters may be sold within a short time for \$20,000,000 in cash to a company which will transfer them to American register and operate them in transatlantic and South American trade under the American flag. Included in the list is the Vaterland of 54,282 tons, the largest steamship in the world.

Officials of the Hamburg-American line issued a statement admitting that an offer of \$20,000,000 for the ships in American waters had been received and was under consideration. Thirteen of the vessels are tied up at the docks at Hoboken and the other two are in Boston.

Carbolic Acid Did the Work.

William F. Nelson, fifty-three years of age, of Monessen, Pa., took his life by swallowing a dose of carbolic acid. Previous to drinking the acid he attempted to cut his throat with a razor but was prevented by his son, Herbert. A note which he left gave directions for his funeral.

German Savings to Go First.

It was officially announced in Berlin that Germany's financial difficulties have been overcome, but that a war loan must be raised. The savings of the German people, exceeding \$7,500,000, will be taken first. A moratorium will not be declared.

**HOSTS GATHER
FOR DECISIVE
ENGAGEMENT**

Germans Still Pressing Forward
Toward France

PREPARING FOR GREAT FIGHT

Location of Probable Conflict Carefully Guarded by Censors—Believed Full German Strength Will Be Concentrated at One Point For Test of Strength—Allies Are Confidently Awaiting the Onslaught.

Fragmentary reports which have reached London from Paris and Brussels indicate that the advance movement of the German army against the lines of the allies in Belgium and Luxembourg is proceeding slowly but steadily despite numerous unimportant repulses between advance guards.

The checks administered to the German scouting detachments at Eghzee, Halen, Noville-Taviers, Diest, Tongres and other Belgian towns are not regarded by military experts here as of great account except in their possible moral effect upon the defenders.

It seems certain that the German battle line is closing in and that the beginning of a general engagement that may last for weeks cannot be long deferred.

Namur, the fortified city south of Brussels, is preparing for assault, and formidable defenses in addition to the forts have been erected. In anticipation that the city will be taken by the Germans, even though the forts do not yield, all the inhabitants have been disarmed to save them from German reprisals.

Suspending the bombardment of the forts on the right bank of the river at Liege, the Germans concentrated their guns upon those west of the town, attacking forts Pontisse, Liers, Lantin, Loucin, Hologne and Flomalle, all of which vigorously replied.

The German cavalry advance renewed the raids on the Belgian lines at half a dozen points, but the war office officials claim that in every instance they failed to penetrate the advanced Belgium position. The raids have been for the purpose of feeling out the Belgian front, but the enemy was unable to locate any weak spots. The Belgian aero corps is proving of inestimable value to the field forces. Every German move is anticipated, and because of the excellent transport arrangements it is possible for the Belgian field commanders to meet the Germans more than half way in every attack.

The German losses at Tirlemont, Noville-Taviers and Eghzee are declared by the Belgian war office to have exceeded 10,000 in killed and wounded, along with more than 5,000 taken prisoners.

Three German aviators were shot down at Diest, two being killed and the third seriously wounded while their aeroplanes were wrecked.

The German airmen were flying across the Belgian lines in an effort to ascertain the strength of the Belgian column which was in the shelter of its trenches. In order to get an accurate view the aviators were forced to fly low and were greeted with a volley from the guns mounted in the trenches. Two aviators were literally shot from their seats and their machines fell in crumpled masses. The third tried vainly to reach the German lines, but just when it seemed that he might do so a shot hit his engine, wrecking it. He was flying very low at the time, but was badly hurt, and is now in the field hospital at Diest, a prisoner.

Ever since the fighting on Belgian soil began the efforts of the German aviators to reconnoiter the Belgian positions have been baffled by the accuracy of the Belgian fire. The guns that were especially designed to destroy aeroplanes have more than fulfilled their mission and the marksmanship of the Belgians has been wonderful. On the other hand, the Krupp aero guns used by the Germans have all but proven useless. They were used against the Belgians at Liege, but in nearly every instance it developed that their range was too limited.

A correspondent gave the following description of scenes in the battle-torn district:

Over the country between Tirlemont and St. Trond, but yesterday rich in corn fields and carefully tended gardens, the withering breath of war has passed.

Approaching the village of Dormael unmistakable tokens of desolation meet the view. Shattered window panes and domestic utensils are flung among the cabbages in the gardens or before the wretched doors. Here a couple of children prattling in subdued tones. There a mother leading three orphaned little girls from the still smoking ruins.

Belgians, who dealt with them at close quarters at Dormael, declare the Uhlans fought with the bitterness of personal fury. Many corpses have their hands raised and their elbows on a level with their shoulders. Horrible wounds were inflicted with weapons fired from a distance of a couple of inches from the mouth or breast.

Kaiser Wilhelm as He Looks
Leading His Army



Photo by American Press Association.

WAR PARAGRAPHS

The German foreign office has notified United States Ambassador Gerard that all German ports have been mined. The ambassador also reported that the English channel had been mined, but he did not say by whom.

Walter Runciman, secretary of agriculture, introduced a bill in the house of commons giving the British government power to seize all foodstuffs. The bill passed through all its stages.

Earl Kitchener, British secretary of state for war, notified the press that any newspaper publishing news of naval or military movements except that issued by the official bureau would be suspended.

Queen Amelie of Portugal has volunteered as a nurse. She will be attached to the staff at Devonshire house.

Lord Dunraven of England has offered his yacht to the American citizens' committee to aid in bringing stranded Americans from the continent.

A dispatch from Cetinje, Montenegro, officially denies the occupation of Scutari by Montenegrin troops and also all other reports of hostile intentions against Albania.

Rome hears that Russia has mobilized 2,000,000 men on the German and Austrian frontiers, 500,000 on the Rumanian frontier and had 3,000,000 more held in reserve, a total army of 5,500,000 men. If correct, it would seem to indicate that Russia has completed her mobilization quickly.

Great Britain, France and Russia have sent a sharp communication to Turkey regarding the reported purchase by that country of the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau. Greece and Italy are concerned over this reported acquisition by the Turks because of its bearing on the possession of islands in the Aegean sea.

A large German aeroplane making observations of Russian troops at Suwalki, Poland, was brought to earth and the four officers aboard her were killed.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Chicago, Aug. 18.
Hogs—Receipts, 30,000. Light, \$8.75 @ 9.25; mixed, \$8.60 @ 9.25; heavy, \$8.30 @ 9.15; rough, \$8.30 @ 8.50; pigs, \$7 @ 8.50.
Cattle—Receipts, 20,000. Steers, \$6.30 @ 9.20; stockers and feeders, \$5.50 @ 8.15; cows and heifers, \$5.60 @ 9.20; calves, \$8.25 @ 11.60.
Sheep—Receipts, 30,000. Sheep, \$5.15 @ 6; yearlings, \$6.10 @ 7; lambs, \$6.50 @ 8.40.
Wheat—Sept., 88.
Corn—Sept., 76 3/4.
Oats—Sept., 41 1/4.
Pittsburgh, Aug. 18.
Cattle—Choice, \$9.40 @ 9.60; prime, \$9.25 @ 9.40; good, \$8.40 @ 8.75; common, \$6 @ 7; common to good fat bulls, \$3.50 @ 7.25; common to good fat cows, \$3.50 @ 7.25; fresh cows and springers, \$4 @ 8.
Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.70 @ 5.85; good mixed, \$5.25 @ 5.65; culls and common, \$2 @ 3.50; lambs, \$5 @ 8; veal calves, \$10.50 @ 11; heavy and thin calves, \$7 @ 8.
Hogs—Prime heavy, \$9.30; mixed, \$9.35; mediums, heavy yorkers, light yorkers, pigs, \$9.40; roughs, \$8 @ 8.15; stags, \$7 @ 7.50.
Cleveland, Aug. 18.
Hogs—Yorkers, lights and pigs, \$9.50; heavies, \$9.40; roughs, \$8.30; stags, \$7.25 @ 7.50.
Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$8.25 @ 9; good to choice, \$7.10 @ 8; good to choice heifers, \$7.25 @ 8.
Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice lambs, \$8.50 @ 8.60; fair to good, \$6.50 @ 7.50; good to choice wethers, \$5.25 @ 5.50.