

PUBLIC NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER

In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Indiana.

No. 214 September Term, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court on Monday, September 21, 1914, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. under "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain Corporations" approved April 29, 1874, and its supplements, by D. L. Trunzo, James A. Bianco, Gaspero Cardamone, A. R. Formica, Salvatore Pizzaferrata, William F. Gatti, Abraham Hallow, Louis Pecora, Donato Stabile, Joe Riggi, Pietro Iannuzzi and Domenico Marrone for the Charter of an intended Corporation to be called "CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS MUTUAL AID SOCIETY OF ITALIANS OF HOMER CITY, PA." (Della Societa Italiana Christoforo Colombo di Mutuo Soccorso di Homer City, Pa.), the character and object of which is to furnish aid, help and assistance to the members of the society in case of sickness, death or distress, to elevate their civil, moral and social standing and to disseminate general knowledge among them, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said Act and its supplements thereof.

The proposed Charter is on file at the Prothonotary's Office. PEELOR & FEIT, Solicitors

Just to Oblige.

When a certain jurist made his first appearance at the bar as a young lawyer he was given charge by the state solicitor of the prosecution of a man who was accused of some misdemeanor.

Although there was practically no evidence against the man, the youthful attorney did his best, but was astonished when the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty." After the trial one of the jurors tapped the young lawyer on the shoulder.

Always Leap Year.

A most extraordinary custom prevails among the Vizees, a powerful tribe occupying an extensive district in Cabul, among the mountains between Persia and India—a female prerogative that has no parallel among any other people of the earth. The women, in fact, choose their husbands and not the husbands their wives. If a woman be pleased with a man she sends the drummer of the camp to pin a handkerchief to his cap with a pin she has used to fasten her hair. The drummer watches his opportunity and does this in public, naming the woman, and the man is obliged to marry if he can pay the price to her father.

The Waste in Storms.

Many scientists and captains of industry must sigh during a thunderstorm at the vast power running to waste in the heavens, and at sundry times attempts have been made to entrap and utilize the energy of lightning. So far, however, all these have had insignificant results. By way of experiment huge rocks have been split asunder by attracting the lightning to them, and in a few isolated cases it has been claimed that paralysis has been cured by shocks administered by lightning, but as yet man's ingenuity has not devised the harness that will turn the wild, free agent of the heavens into tractable "horsepower."

The Greek Church.

What is known as the Greek church is the church of the old eastern empire, which prior to the Turkish conquest had its metropolis of Constantinople, whereas the West church had its capital at Rome. The first dispute between the two arose in the second century regarding the time of keeping Easter.—Indianapolis News.

Problem of the Prisoned Cork.

It often happens that in attempting to uncork a bottle the stopper is forced into the bottle instead, and it thus floats on the liquid. This would perhaps not be a drawback were it not that each time the bottle is to be emptied the cork comes to the neck and causes an obstruction, preventing the flow of the liquid. This can be avoided very readily and all that is needed is to bend a piece of stiff iron wire in a long U shape, properly fitting it in the neck of the bottle so that the loop projects somewhat below the neck. Upon inverting the bottle the wire loop prevent the cork from reaching the neck to obstruct it.

Aluminium Hones.

Honing on clean aluminium after whetting on a stone will give a knife a razor edge if done carefully.

He Got It.

Small Harold—Papa, won't you please give me 5 cents? Papa—Not now. Run along. I'm very busy. Small Harold (holding his hands joined together)—Well, papa, just drop a nickel in the slot and see me go.—Exchange

PRUSSIAN AVALANCHE IS STAYED

Alsace Abandoned to Save Paris

ALLIES RALLY ARMIES

Expect to Prevent Further Advance of Germans

ENGLAND SENDS MORE HELP

Paris, Aug. 26.—France is withdrawing from Alsace. The darling hope of the French people since the war of 1870 to regain the territory wrested from them by Germany must be abandoned in the effort to save Paris itself from the German armies that are pressing back the allies along the huge battle line of the Meuse. The fate of France hangs upon the outcome of the conflict waging there, the French war office admits in a statement which says:

"The commander-in-chief, requiring all available forces on the Meuse, has ordered the progressive abandonment of territory. Mulhausen again has been evacuated."

A new battle is in progress between Maubeuge (Department of the Nord), and Donan (Department of Doubs). On it hangs the fate of France. Operations in Alsace along the Rhine would take away troops upon which might depend victory. It is necessary that they all withdraw from Alsace temporarily in order to assure its final deliverance.

London, Aug. 26.—That the great German army of invasion is sweeping with deadly efficiency on to France, and then to Paris, is indicated. Along a more than 200 mile front the allies are falling back.

It is known now, despite French denials, that Namur has fallen, that the Uhlans have entered Ostend and that the French, English and Belgian troops have been unable to hold the terrific onslaughts of the invaders, who are pouring in fresh regiments with apparent reckless disregard for lives.

The invasion of France and the capture of Paris, once looked upon as an empty boast, is a fear that now besets the allies. From London, Paris and Brussels all the scraps of news indicate that the scope of the German victories is being hidden and that the countries ranged against Germany are soon to hear bad news. Just how close the Germans are to Paris is not known.

That Namur, the Gibraltar of Belgium, has fallen after a surprisingly weak resistance, is generally conceded. The London war office announced that the city had yielded and Berlin dispatches claimed that five of the nine forts had been invested. The Paris war office, however, issued a bulletin denying that the city had been taken, but was mute regarding the fate of the forts.

A flare of activity broke out in the north when a column of Belgians made a sortie from Antwerp and engaged a German detachment. Germans were reported as having failed in an attack on Malines and fierce fighting was reported on the outskirts of Ostend between Belgian gendarmes and Germans, in which the latter were driven back.

Although since their reverses the allies have drawn even tighter the curtain of censorship that envelops the battlefield, it is known that the Germans have forced them back until the real battle has shifted definitely to French soil.

The losses on both sides have been enormous, it is admitted, the allies apparently spending their men as freely as the Germans in the fighting of the last two days. It was announced officially in London that the British army had lost 2,000 killed in the fighting.

The allies now are retiring upon the outer fringe of forts in France, where they will make another effort to stem the resistless tide of Germans.

Their new line runs from Maubeuge, in a southeasterly direction by way of Hirson, Mezeres, Montmedy, Verdun, St. Michael and Toul, to Epinal. All of these are strong fortresses and are interspersed with smaller works, such as Ayville, Genicourt, Troyon, Les Paroches, Mianville, Gironville and Juvy-Sous-Les-Cotes. Behind these lies another strong line of fortifications from St. Quentin in the north through Loan and Rheims to the great entrenched camp at Chalons.

The English newspapers declare that both the English and Russians are determined to "fight to a finish" whatever the outlook may be at present. They say the possession of Caen was vital for Germany and it "was a fine stroke for the Germans

Allies Making Desperate Stand Here Today



to have rushed the place under the eyes of the allied armies."

Many of the military experts suggest the French may have been overconfident. They think that, misled by the success of the early Belgian operations some of the French corps commanders were too eager and advanced their lines too fast and without covering their positions. This is believed certainly to have been the case in Lorraine, where the French apparently rushed pell mell into a carefully baited trap.

Paris, Aug. 26.—France strengthened the lines of her troops to meet the crushing advance of the Germans along the Luxemburg frontier and simultaneously renewed the offensive in Belgium. The war office admits defeat in Lorraine and that the Germans are now on French soil, concentrating at Luneville, Blamont and Cirey. This movement forces the French to fall back on their barrier fort line from Belfort northwest to Verdun. The invaders threatening this line are estimated at 700,000 with reinforcements arriving daily.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—The Russians were defeated at Stallupoen, sixteen miles east of Gumbinnen on Sunday, says the Lokal Anzeiger.

London, Aug. 26.—Emperor William was halted in his victorious march through Belgium by French, British and Belgian troops. The French and British held their lines west of Charleroi and Mons against repeated assaults. French and British generals report the morale of the troops to be excellent in spite of recent defeat.

Germany's center armies which now face France's greatest forts, made no attempt to advance. Assault will probably be delayed until heavy siege guns can be brought up.

Germany's army in northern Belgium was defeated by the French, English and Belgian forces at Malines. The Germans attempted to turn the allies' left flank, the object being to force a retreat from Charleroi. The maneuver failed. The Germans fled before a counter attack and were pursued far to the east of Malines. Belgian troops are now actively co-operating with the French and English, the Germans having abandoned their attack on Antwerp.

Austria has declared war on Japan, according to reports received here from Rome.

Lord Kitchener attended a meeting of the British cabinet at the residence of Prime Minister Asquith. The meeting was in effect a war council and was summoned to perfect measures to meet the German successes of the last four days. Lord Kitchener appreciates that the public sentiment of England is greatly stirred and expects energetic action.

"Papa William" Decorates Sons.

Berlin, Aug. 26.—Emperor William has conferred the iron cross of the second and first class on Crown Prince Frederick William and Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg, and the iron cross of the second class on his son, Prince Oskar. His majesty sent the following telegram to the crown princess:

"I thank thee with all my heart, dear child; I rejoice with thee over the first victory of Wilhelm. God has been on his side and has most brilliantly supported him. To him be thanks and honor. I remit to Wilhelm the iron cross of the second and first class. Oskar also fought brilliantly with his grenadiers. He has received the iron cross of the second class. Repeat that to Ina and Marie. God protect and succor my boys. Also in the future God be with thee and all wives. Papa William."

Corner Local Wheat Supply.

Cortland, O., Aug. 26.—That the English government has practically cornered the wheat market of Trumbull county, O., indirectly is learned here today. Practically every bushel of wheat that has been raised this year in that county has been purchased by a flour mill at this place. This mill has an order from the English government for a ship load of flour. It will require the entire output of the mills to fill the order this year.

Armored Autos For Belligerents.

Philadelphia, Aug. 26.—Armored steel automobiles for use by the European powers engaged in war, are being manufactured here by the Auto Car company and will be shipped as soon as completed.

BASEBALL IN THREE LEAGUES

Table with columns for National League, American League, and Federal League, listing teams and their records.

Table titled 'Standing of the Clubs' for the National League, listing teams like N.Y., Boston, St. L., and Chicago with their win-loss records.

Games Today—Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, New York at St. Louis, Boston at Chicago.

Table titled 'Standing of the Clubs' for the American League, listing teams like Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Chicago.

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MEXICO'S WOES NOT YET ENDED

Spasmodic Revolts Continue in Various Sections

VILLA OPPOSED TO CARRANZA

Federal Soldiers, Paid Off in Worthless Money, Flock to Vera Cruz Believing General Funston Will Assist Them—Carranza Sends Emissary to Villa on Mission of Peace—Latter Makes Conditions.

Washington, Aug. 26.—That General Villa intends to oppose the election of General Carranza to the presidency of Mexico is the news received in Washington today. The administration hopes that the differences between the two Mexican leaders will be adjusted without any further bloodshed.

General Carranza has sent one of his three division commanders—General Obregon—to Sonora, not only to smooth out the local troubles in that state, but to confer with General Villa in an endeavor to bring Villa into complete harmony with the Carranza government.

Villa would have no objection, it is learned, if Carranza retired as first chief provisional president and became a candidate in the general elections, but Villa's followers are confident that they could defeat Carranza at the polls. General Villa, it is understood, from reliable sources, has let it be known that he does not wish to enter the presidential race, preferring that no military man hereafter hold the reins of power in Mexico. It is suggested in many quarters that Villa intends to propose as a candidate for the president Emilio Madero a brother of the late president.

Vera Cruz, Aug. 26.—General Carranza's decree closing the port of Vera Cruz has worked great hardship here. While General Huerta issued a similar decree following his occupation of the place it was never enforced.

A general revolt among federal soldiers seems to have broken out in various parts of the country. Word has reached here that 8,000 of them under General Ortega revolted at Salina Cruz, on the west coast, and news of revolts in other places is constantly arriving.

Nothing is known here about General Villa's movements and considerable apprehension is felt that a new and general outbreak is in the process of beginning.

The federal troops who have been mustered out are thronging into Vera Cruz. They have been falsely instructed by their officers, also mustered out, that the United States army will care for them. All of them have been paid in money that General Carranza has decreed worthless. As a result many of them are penniless and not a few are on the verge of starvation.

General Funston will have to face this situation. As yet he has announced no plans. It is generally recognized that the problem is a serious one and may cause trouble.

VERDICT NOT GUILTY

Governor of Colorado Makes Public Court-Martial Verdict.

Denver, Aug. 26.—After a delay of eighty-eight days Governor Ammons has made public the findings of the court-martial that tried twenty-one of the federal and enlisted men of the Colorado national guard on charges of murder, manslaughter, arson, robbery and assault, growing out of the destruction April 20 of the Ludlow tent colony in which three miners, thirteen women and children and two militiamen were killed.

The military verdict, a complete vindication of the accused, is approved in full by the governor.

The United Mine Workers will go into the civil courts and ask that the entire court-martial finding be declared illegal and the soldiers brought to trial on charges of murder and arson.

MINE CONFERENCE TODAY

Another Attempt to Settle Ohio Coal Strike.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 26.—President Albasin of the United Mine Workers of the Fifth Ohio subdistrict is making arrangements for another conference with the operators of the district on the wage scale to open in this city today. It is generally understood that the conference has been brought about through the initiative of the merchants of the subdistrict.

The merchants have been forced to carry idle miners on their books and are of the opinion that both sides should make concessions. They intimate that unless a settlement is effected soon they will be forced to withdraw credit from the miners.

Expertes Vessel Registry.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Acting Secretary Sweet of the department of commerce has taken steps to expedite the registering of foreign-built ships under the American flag. It has been decided it will not be necessary for these vessels to be physically present at American ports to be registered. This, it is believed, will materially shorten the time needed for the registering of many vessels.

ENGLAND FACES CRISIS CALMLY

Prepared to Make Sacrifices to Maintain Position

COLONIES SENDING SOLDIERS

Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, in Speech in House of Commons, States Attitude of England—Will Be No Flinching, He Says—Sends Message of Congratulations to British Troops in France.

London, Aug. 26.—England is not dismayed by events in Belgium and France. The military authorities of Great Britain, familiar with the resources of the Germans, expected reverses at the beginning of the war. However, the nation is determined to prosecute the war until the Prussian military juggernaut has been demolished.

Lord Kitchener, speaking in the house of commons, said:

"There will be serious conflicts which undoubtedly will strain the forces of our empire and undoubtedly considerable sacrifices to our people will be entailed. These will willingly be borne for our honor and for the preservation of our position in the world and they will be shared by our dominions, who are now sending contingents and giving assistance of every kind to the mother country."

Lord Kitchener alluded to Premier Asquith's statement in the house of commons that the British troops had greatly aided the French and had been able to maintain their positions in the face of fierce German attacks. He said he had sent a telegram to Sir John French, the commander of the British expeditionary force, reading as follows:

"Congratulate the troops on their splendid work. We are proud of them."

Continuing, Lord Kitchener pointed out that the fighting in Europe would result in greater casualties than the campaigns Great Britain usually was engaged in. He said he was sure that the public was fully prepared to meet whatever losses and sacrifices the country might have to face, and he paid a tribute to the readiness of the expeditionary force and the invaluable aid of the press and public in preserving silence and accepting the novel situation.

"While other countries engaged in this war have under their systems of compulsory service brought their full resources into the field," continued Lord Kitchener, "we, under our national system, have not been so compelled. Therefore we still have a vast reserve to draw from, the resources of both the mother country and the dominions."

"The response which already has been made by the dominions abundantly proves that we have not looked in vain to these sources of military strength, and while India, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are sending powerful contingents, the territories of this country are replying loyally to the stern call of duty."

OUR WHEAT IN DEMAND

Foreign Countries Bidding Eagerly in This Country.

New York, Aug. 26.—Sentiment in the financial district was distinctly depressed today by the inferences drawn as to the financial bearing of the developments in the European war. A slight stiffening in the sterling exchange market in response to the news of German successes was hardly an adequate reflection of the actual change of feeling. Perhaps Wall street had been unduly optimistic as to the duration of the great conflict.

The demand for wheat from England and France has extended to Greece, Italy, Turkey and the Scandinavian countries. Most of Europe is bidding eagerly for wheat and oats in this market and the amount of fresh business done this week has already assumed large proportions, but in spite of a somewhat freer offering of grain bills and also of financial bills the exchange market remained exceedingly strong. Rates even advanced slightly.

CHANCE FOR PEACEMAKER

Cardinals Will Favor That Characteristic in Candidate For Pope.

Rome, Aug. 26.—Since the death of Pope Pius, Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary of state, has remained constantly in his apartments, where he mourns alone.

Friends of the cardinal have launched a movement for his election as pope in the coming conclave. Merry Del Val will receive a large complimentary vote in recognition of the services rendered Pope Pius.

"The entire sacred college is praying that God may guide us in the election of a new pontiff who may be able to restore peace in war-torn Europe." This was the statement of Cardinal Farley, one of the three American princes of the church, who arrived here for the conclave.

Municipal Markets in Gotham.

New York, Aug. 26.—Four public markets for the sale of food supplies direct from producers to consumers will be opened in Manhattan borough Sept. 1.