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**A Troublemaker.**  
"Why did you tell my wife that before I met her I promised to love you forever?"  
"Well, didn't you?"  
"Sure I did, but that's no kind of conversation to go to a man's wife with."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

**PARIS WAR SEERS FALL UNDER BAN**

**Too Many Women Were Seeking Aid of Clairvoyants.**

**NEW SWINDLES SPRING UP.**

**Soldiers in Trenches Made Excuses For All Sorts of Crimes, While Latest Amusement Is Writing Love Letters to Men at Front Just to Cheer Them on Battle Line.**

The happy days of fortune telling in Paris are over. Mediums, clairvoyants, astrologers, readers of palms and cards have now to make their living some other way.

The police found that too many women were spending their pittances in fortune telling parlors. So the ban has gone forth and in one week sixty-nine professors of occult knowledge were brought before the magistrates.

"What harm does it do?" they asked. "We always tell encouraging things. We always prophesy letters and good news. It keeps people cheered up and happy."

Many of them said their only sons, their husbands, were at the front. All source of revenue was cut off and they had to do something. But the court was obdurate and said the profession was entirely out of keeping with the seriousness of the times.

**They Neatly Evade Law.**  
Some of them, however, continue to prophesy, but adhere strictly to the letter of the law in not giving any definite date. For instance, one of the best known of them told the fortune of a young actress in this neatly evasive way:

"You will receive a letter soon. I can't tell you exactly when. The police have forbidden me to."  
And for that little phrase she asked \$2.

In the Paris police courts many pathetic cases are seen. There are many which are due solely to the war, new professions and new crimes which have sprung up.

There are men with one leg who get a uniform and go around soliciting alms under the pretense that they lost the leg in the trenches. What scores of men and women up for theft alms say is:

"Your honor, I have a son (a brother or perhaps a husband) at the front. I know what he is suffering there in the trenches, and I couldn't resist the wish to send him something. Alas, I had no money, and that is why I committed this unpardonable act. But my love was stronger than my conscience."

Having heard this about twenty times one morning, one of the judges grew a little weary of it. When a woman came up accused of having given short weight in butter—only half of what she was being paid for, in fact—he said:

"Well, you, at any rate, can't make use of the argument that you were sending something to the trenches."

**She Had the Old Excuse.**  
"It comes to the same thing," the woman said calmly. "I have a friend in the trenches, and the morning this happened I got word that he was seriously wounded. I simply lost my head and didn't know what I was doing. That was why I didn't notice how much butter I was selling."

Every sort of charitable society has been formed in Paris since the war. There are those that concern themselves with the physical welfare of the soldiers and those of the moral and religious. But it remained for the journal named Fantasio to launch the latest and evidently the most popular.

This new and novel organization is called the Society For the Front at the Front and came into being through the letter of two sergeants to the Fantasio, in which they begged that paper to do something to provide them with a little of the tender sentiment of life as a relief from the strain of the trenches.

They were so wearied, the soldiers said, with the continual masculinity of the trenches that they thought if some kind and thoughtful young ladies of Paris would only write them tender epistles they would feel cheered to take the offensive against the Germans.

Consequently the Fantasio has undertaken the work in all seriousness, forwarding such letters as are addressed to its care by modest means who do not wish to sign their real names and acting in return as a distributing postoffice for the effusions which come back from the soldiers.

**AMERICAN BOYS IN WAR.**

**Parents Seek Bryan's Help to Get Lads Out of Foreign Armies.**

The state department at Washington is now engaged in an effort to obtain the release of a number of American boys who enlisted in the European armies for service during the present war. Many of these are several years under the age of twenty-one. In all such cases the countries in whose service they enlisted are releasing them and sending them home at the instance of their parents.

Among the boys who enlisted were: Karl Liewellyn, L. E. Hartman and G. C. Tyrell of Chicago; Gilbert Lancaster of Davenport, Ia., and Charles O. Landon of Berrien Springs, Mich.

**ENEMY AIRMEN RAID KARLSRUHE**

**Eleven Citizens of German Town Are Killed**

**DAMAGE DONE TO PROPERTY**

**Germans Advance in East, Capturing Mosciska, Important Town on Railroad to Lemberg—Italian Forces Moving Against Gorizia—Rome Forbids Exportation of Foodstuffs to Switzerland to Check Aid to Austria**

Paris, June 16.—The French war office gave out the following account of the raid on Karlsruhe:

"In retaliation for the bombardment by the Germans of French and English open towns the order was given to bombard the capital of the grand duchy of Baden. Twenty-two aeroplanes were employed.

"They dropped 100 projectiles of 100 and 155 caliber on the city, which had been indicated to them, particularly the chateau, an area of industry and the station. A great number of fires broke out. A serious panic was observed in the station."

**Germans Report Eleven Killed.**  
Karlsruhe, Baden, June 16.—Enemy aviators bombed Karlsruhe for forty-five minutes. Many persons were killed and wounded.

A number of places suffered material damage, but the destruction wrought has no military importance. Karlsruhe is on the Rhine seventy-five miles from the French frontier. It has a population of about 100,000 and a number of public buildings of importance.

The German official statement says: "The open town of Karlsruhe, which is far from the theater of operations and not in any way fortified, was attacked with bombs dropped by hostile airmen. So far as is now known some eleven citizens were killed and six injured. Military damage could not have been caused.

"One aircraft of the enemy was brought down by one of our military airmen and the occupants were killed. Another enemy aircraft was obliged to land near Schirmeck."

**Point on Lemberg Railroad Taken.**  
Berlin, June 16.—Mosciska has been captured from the Russians by the Austro-German forces operating in the east, says an official announcement from army headquarters.

Mosciska is situated on the river Wyaznia and is an important town on the railway running between Przemyel and Lemberg. It is thirty-seven miles west of the Galician capital. The struggle for this position has been particularly desperate since June 8, when the Austro-German forces opened the attack on the place with an extremely active artillery fire.

The official report follows: "The Russian forces south of the Przemysl-Lemberg railway have been forced to retreat. The troops of General von der Cartwitz took Mosciska. The right wing of the army of General von Linsingen stormed the heights east of Zekel. Our cavalry reached the district south of Maryampol.

"East of Shavli German troops stormed the village of Pankeze and took 1,000 prisoners. The positions recently won southeast and east of the Mariampol-Kovno road were attacked by a strong force of the enemy, which had no success. Our troops advanced on the Lipowo-Kalwarya front and captured the Russian advanced trenches."

**Advance Against Gorizia.**  
Rome, June 16.—The Italian forces which have occupied Gradina on the east bank of the Isonzo are now moving rapidly on Gorizia, nine miles to the northeast, where heavy fighting is said to be in progress. The Austrian casualties are said to amount to 1,500 while the number of Italians killed or wounded totaled nearly as many.

An Austrian army numbering 25,000 men is reported to have moved south from Trent and are now advancing against the Italians on the Riva-Rovereto front. At Tolmino a new Austrian ammunition depot is said to have been destroyed by Italian fire. In the Alpine passes the Austrians are blowing up rocks and loosening avalanches on the advancing Bersaglieri.

The war office charges that the Austrian military authorities are fostering brigandage in the rear of the advancing Italian army.

The mayor of the town of Grado, twenty-two miles southwest of Gorizia, which has been invested by Italian forces, has proclaimed loyalty to King Victor Emmanuel. There has been great rejoicing among the citizens.

A new ammunition depot at Tolmino has been destroyed by the Italians.

**Lead and Zinc Firms Accused.**  
Jefferson City, Mo., June 16.—Charging that they are combined to restrain trade by controlling prices and boycotting and threatening forces opposed to them, Attorney General Barker filed suit against twenty-eight lead and zinc producing firms, asking to have a commission appointed to take testimony.

**The Indiana Macaroni Company.**  
OUR MACARONI  
Can be Bought at the Following Stores:  
The Cunningham Department Store, Steveson & Myers, Plotzer Meat Market.

**They are FRESH. Made in Indiana**

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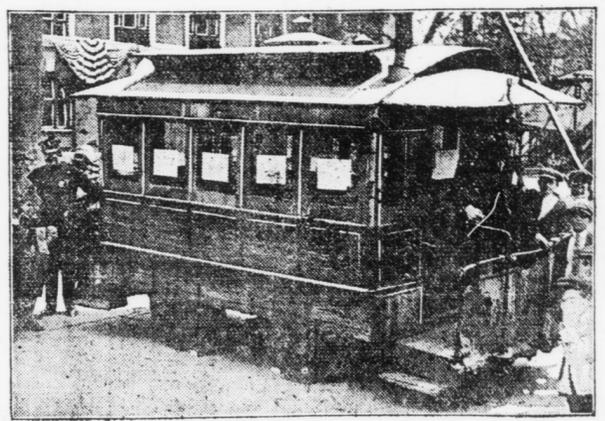


Photo by American Press Association.  
One of the few ancient track vehicles which have stood the test of time. This helped to form a nucleus for the present gigantic metropolitan traction system of New York.

**WOMAN AS FIT AS MAN FOR SOLDIER**

**Dr. Dudley A. Sargent Contends Sex Is No Handicap, RATHER HE HOLDS IT A HELP**

Harvard University Expert on Physical Training Declares His Experience of the Feats of Girls Proves That It Is Impossible to Set Limits to Their Endurance.

Women could be made as fit for military duty as men, in the opinion of Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard university, who has given more than half a century of study to the problem of physical training of young folk. He holds that sex is no handicap to military training and cites many examples of physical feats performed by women.

"Every day," said Dr. Sargent, "I am astonished at the physical and mental possibilities shown by young women yet in college and those who are already out in the world making good. Almost daily I find it necessary to revise my carefully worked out theories and formulas as to what young women can do until now I find it safest not to suggest the limits of their capabilities.

"In one of the sad stories that has just come to us of the terrible Lusitania tragedy we have accounts of several women who swam about for many hours until rescued. What they did any able bodied, well trained woman might have done. At the time of the sinking of the Empress of Ireland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence a child only ten years old swam and floated about in the water for several hours and seemed none the worse for her adventure.

**Capable of Marvelous Endurance.**  
"All theories to the contrary, women are capable of marvelous endurance, and so on this score cannot be rated ineligible for training for military service. But in spite of the actual proof to support this contention, many persons will shake their heads and say that I am forgetting that women are the bearers of the race and that their penalty for physical hardships will be sure and far-reaching.

"Nature, in giving to her a special task—or privilege—has endowed her with the necessary bodily strength.

"Woman's sex is not a handicap, either mental or physical, unless woman chooses to make it one.

"The great stretches of Russia could show up countless stolid faced, big muscled, sturdy women, who plow fields, reap the crops, make the black bread and bear the children and who have never even heard that they are a weaker sex.

"There are in most of our large cities today foreign born women who are familiar to us chiefly as picturesque figures on the streets as they are homeward bound with a week's fuel balanced gracefully on their heads. They walk upright and easily, and the careful observer will note a sturdiness that will surprise him.

**Better Equipped Than Man.**  
"Physiologically the healthy woman is better equipped by nature to withstand cold and exposure than the average man. Every one knows that in regions of severe climate men wear heavier clothing and more of it than women.

**INVESTIGATE HURT OF NEBRASKAN**

**Naval Attaches to Fix Blame on Mine or Torpedo.**

**WILL EXAMINE SHIP'S HULL**

**American Vessel on Way Home in Ballast Meets Mishap Off Irish Coast, but Whether She Hit Mine or Was Torpedoed by Submarine Has Yet to Be Decided by Experts.**

Whether the American freighter hit a mine or was deliberately torpedoed by a German submarine will probably not be decided until an expert examination of her hull after her arrival back at Liverpool. Even then the point may remain in doubt.

The question is one of gravest import and therefore will not be settled hurriedly. All the facts obtainable will have to be considered. The decision, if one is possible, is awaited by the entire country with patience, but anxiety.

The Nebraskan carried a crew of forty-one hands all told. She had no passengers. Besides Captain Greene her officers are: H. Gillespie, first; W. M. Fraile, second, and W. H. Sealor, third officer. R. J. Dean is the wireless operator, and the engineers are: F. C. Yandell, E. Williams, H. L. Margay and L. Parker.

**Carried American Crew.**

The Nebraskan, which belongs to the American-Hawaiian line, left New York May 7 with a general cargo for Liverpool, arrived there May 19, discharged and started back in ballast to Delaware breakwater May 24. Disaster overtook her the evening of the next day. The cable message from her master, Captain J. S. Greene of San Francisco, said:

"Struck either by mine or torpedo forty-eight miles west of Fastnet. Am steaming under convoy to Liverpool. Water in lower hold. No one injured. Greene."

Four dispatches concerning the Nebraskan were received at the state department in Washington—one from Walter H. Page, the American ambassador in London, and two from Robert P. Skinner, the United States consul general in London. The dispatch from the ambassador said:

"Urgent. Report at midnight last night to British admiralty from Lands End states that American steamer Nebraskan torpedoed forty-five miles south by west of Southellie, crew taking to boats. British trawler standing by now reports Nebraskan still afloat and making for Liverpool with four holds full of water. No lives reported lost."

**British Say Torpedoed.**

The first dispatch from Consul General Skinner was as follows:

"Admiralty reports American steamer Nebraskan, Liverpool for Delaware Breakwater, torpedoed forty miles south by west of Fastnet. Crew in boats. Standing by. Weather fine."

Later the following cablegram came from the consul general:

"Nebraskan proceeding to Liverpool under own steam about eight and a half knots, crew having returned on board. Apparently no lives lost. Extent of damage unknown."

The fact that the Nebraskan was damaged while she was forty miles at sea in water of a depth of about 500 feet, as shown by the British admiralty chart, at a place supposed to be remote from any of the British mine fields and with the water too deep to plant mines, created the distinct impression that she must have been struck by a torpedo.

Dispatches from Ireland say that a submarine was sighted near Barley cove, about ten miles from Fastnet, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. The Nebraskan was struck between 8 and 9 o'clock.

**Irish People Saw Submarine.**

Several residents of Crookhaven turned out and went along the shore, keeping a sharp lookout. They sighted a submarine off the cove near the mouth of a little creek. One of the men on shore fired two shots with a rifle at the men in the conning tower of the submarine. The submarine dived immediately, but soon rose again further out. Three more shots were fired at her, and she again disappeared.

The American embassy in London will send one or more of its naval attaches to examine the Nebraskan, as was done in the case of the ship Guilford, reported torpedoed by the Germans. They will make every effort to establish how the injury was inflicted. Such examinations are not always conclusive, although it is believed that the charge made by President Wilson in his note to the German government that the Guilford was attacked by a German submarine was based on the report of the naval experts after examining the nature of the damage.

The Nebraskan was returning to the United States in ballast to carry 3,500 tons of coal for the United States navy from Philadelphia to San Diego, Cal.

Officials of the navy department admitted that they could not understand upon what possible basis a German submarine would attack an American merchant ship bound for the United States and not even carrying a cargo.

same degree that a man would.

"But the sad fact is that few of our American born women, the descendants of our early settlers, are trained up to even a moderate degree of bodily efficiency.

"An able-bodied woman who has undergone the same rigorous training that a soldier has should suffer no more serious consequences than he from forced marches in a pouring rain or a sleepless night in a trench.

"The type of modern woman who is a product of steam heated apartments, matinees, teas and ennis is fitted neither for motherhood nor for suffrage to say nothing of tasks involving of militarism. But a woman of this type is in a class by herself. To be sure, the class is rather large, but the women who compose it are not the ones who will shape the future either of our homes or of our nation's destinies.

"In a frame of mind that would be ludicrous if it were not pathetic these women shield themselves from physical exertion, accept headaches and other weaknesses as if they were a part of their heritage and resort to bridge and similar 'light' recreations."

**BRIDE WEDS IN CAST.**

**Society Girl Won't Let Operation in Hospital Postpone Wedding.**

Miss Sarah Penner George, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. George, well known in Baltimore society, declined to have her marriage to Dr. T. Grier Miller of Philadelphia postponed, and the ceremony was performed at her bedside in a private hospital.

The bride recently underwent a serious operation and was encased in a plaster cast while the ceremony was performed.

**A Prediction by Ouida.**

Ouida, far from regarding heavy feeding as a concomitant of literary success, once declared that to eat any thing more than was strictly necessary was vulgar and barbaric, and, further, that to take food in public or anywhere except in entire domestic privacy was "an indecency which in the coming golden age of refinement we shall not dream of. We shall then," she said, "more think of indulging bodily needs in the presence of others than of cleaning our teeth or washing our hair in the public view." And then will be the end of the "restaurant" habit.—Pearson's Weekly.

**Hard Labor.**

A definition of hard labor appears in the decision of the court in People versus Hamman, 75 Mich. 621, as follows:

"Hard labor in itself is not infamous or degrading. On the contrary, it is ennobling and is the foundation upon which reposes all true progress in mental and moral development.

"The infamy and degradation consist in its being involuntary."—New York Sun.

**Fulfilled.**

Mrs. Gnaggs—Before we were married you used to say you could listen to my sweet voice all night. Mr. Gnaggs—Well, at that time I had no idea I'd ever have to do it.—Judge.

**Not a Bout Winner.**

Tramp—Once I was well known as a wrestler, mum. Lady—And do you wrestle now? Tramp—Only with poverty, mum.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

**Takes a Sip of Tacks.**

While she attempted to take a drink from what she thought was a glass of water while in the dark at her home in Point township, Northumberland county, Pa., Miss Alice Rhoades, eighteen years old, swallowed several hundred tacks and pins. She was taken to the Mrs. M. Parker hospital, Sunbury.