

### GERMANS FIGHT DISEASE ON BIG SCALE IN POLAND

Requires Most Strenuous Efforts to Overcome Epidemics Prevalent in Country.

#### MEET WITH MUCH OPPOSITION

Forced to Contend Not Only With Shortage of Medicines, but Also With Distrust of People—Half Million Persons Vaccinated.

WARSAW, January 1.—It has taken the most strenuous efforts of German medical forces to overcome the epidemics of typhoid, smallpox, measles and other diseases that they found prevalent in Poland when they arrived. They had to contend not only with a shortage of medicines, but also with the distrust of the people, and a distinct opposition to vaccination that was overcome only with difficulty.

Poland was immediately divided up into forty-nine sections, in thirty-five of which it was possible to install German physicians, and additional doctors are being brought in as fast as possible. The first duty was to establish sanitary conditions. With but few exceptions, the cities and towns had never heard of a drainage system. The streets were almost everywhere and the public-convenience stations were dangerous in the highest degree. In many places, including Lodz, with its 100,000 inhabitants, the public was dependent on water in wells that were sources of disease. Seven thousand of Lodz's town wells have been examined and pumped, and the balance will be fit for use within a few weeks.

Much to the astonishment of the Polish population, and not without opposition, the official notification of disease was required, especially in the prisons, hospitals and other public institutions where the Germans found cholera, typhoid and typhus life. The opposition to these measures was such that it was necessary to lay down severe penalties for failure to comply with the new regulations.

Even the schools were discovered to be disease centers, and the result of a survey of teachers who were sick, and many had to be forbidden attendance on their pupils in order to check epidemics. A thorough housecleaning of hospitals, schools and houses throughout the length and breadth of Poland was immediately begun.

#### SMALLPOX IS WORST

Smallpox was the worst thing with which the Germans had to combat. They found an epidemic of it that ran in a northeasterly direction and which was checked only by the vaccination of between 100,000 and 200,000 persons. The epidemic is broken now, but the vaccination of all the population is impossible, because of a lack of personnel and of vaccine.

Typhus to a smaller extent existed, principally in Lodz, where strict German methods were introduced. Cholera was prevalent along the right bank of the Vistula, practically all of which has been stamped out by this time. To prevent the disease from traveling into Germany, via the water route, cholera prevention stations were located all along the Vistula from Warsaw to Thorn. Only infected wounded prisoners not far enough advanced to give evidence of the disease have ever carried it into Germany.

Such hospitals as existed in Poland were in part destroyed when the Germans arrived, and the latter had to erect new structures in addition to putting the old ones in commission again. Some 200 hospitals, six disinfecting establishments, each capable of handling 12,000 persons daily, fourteen smaller institutions of the same sort, and countless improvised sterilizers, have been built during the past few months.

The Germans found an astonishing number of dead dogs, which apparently had acquired the rabies by starvation and by feeding on the stagnant remains of food not destroyed by fire. Many soldiers were bitten and infected. Dogs by the hundreds have been shot, and the hospitals have been supplied with the very latest and most effective hydrophobia preventives and curatives. Since the German medical forces not only must handle disease but also prevent it where possible, the strictest possible watch is kept on all foodstuffs. A bureau has been established which maintains a constant surveillance against slaughtering and processing purveyors of impure foods.

In order that existing needs might be supplied, the vaccination ban in Germany, which forbids the export of supplies and speculation in such supplies has been removed to a minimum by heavy penalties.

German officials declared the phy-

sician in charge of all the work in Poland, "remains as a heritage to whatever government takes charge. We have established a basis on which others in the future can build."

#### RECONSTRUCT UNSPEAKABLY BAD ROADS IN POLAND

Something over \$1,500,000 has been expended by the Germans since their occupancy of Poland in reconstructing the unspeakably bad roads that criss-cross the kingdom at more or less rare intervals, and which have been all but destroyed by artillery fire, and by the transportation of big guns, ammunition and food supplies.

For those in charge of the reconstruction of connections between the armies and home, the task has grown with each kilometer that the Germans have won from the Russians. Prior to the fall of Warsaw there were approximately 1,043 kilometers (653 miles) of roads to be repaired, but when the Russians retreated to Brest Litovsk, and then abandoned that fortress, the mileage increased to 6,410 kilometers (4,000 miles), and the difficulties involved grew greater with each additional mile.

The Germans found, on their arrival, a few so-called "imperial roads," which were, for the most part, strips of sand. From the inhabitants—or such of them as remained—they learned that taxes for the upkeep of the thoroughfares had been collected over and over, and never spent for the purpose intended. A second class of roads, the so-called government streets, were all but impassable, and the third variety consisted of roads that not only were impassable, but impossible. All three sorts were torn by shells, cut by trenches, and rutted by both Russian and German wagons bound for the front.

The Germans in charge of road building claim that they never have had any word as to the ultimate intention of their government with respect to Poland; that their work has gone on irrespective of any intention to annex the ancient kingdom; that the work has been done purely as a sort of philanthropic measure, and that it will stand as a heritage for those who may in the future govern Poland.

#### MORE THAN 30,000 MEN GIVEN EMPLOYMENT

That it has been thoroughly done, however, is attested to by the fact that between 30,000 and 25,000 laborers have been employed in the various sections of Poland. Most of these men are Poles, tarried out of their ordinary occupations by a shortage of raw materials.

Throughout the length and breadth of Poland the sand stretches are being bolstered up with wood and stone, and 170,000 cubic meters (approximately 2,000,000 cubic feet) of stone have been used thus far in making passable roads, even in districts where no military need for them exists.

For instance, a road seventy-five kilometers in length has been built to the south of Lodz, where there have been no arms for months, and where there is no immediate prospect of a need for road roads from a military standpoint. The work is continuous, and a contract between the old and new order of things, easily obtainable in the course of a ride outside of Lodz, gives a glimpse of the constructive efforts of the Germans.

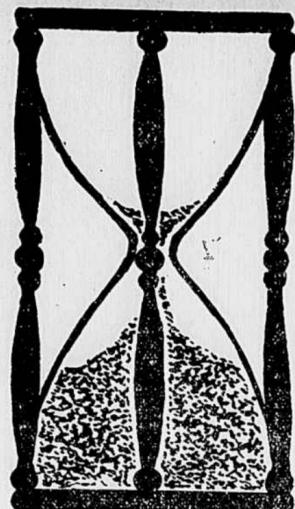
The Polish population in general has proven thankful for what has been accomplished, additionally so because thousands of its men and women have received employment in the reconstruction of the Polish roads, and have in this way been saved from the starvation that otherwise stared them in the face.

It is peculiar that the women, rather than the men, have done the most toward rehabilitating their own country. The women and grown children have proved themselves industrious workers for the reconstruction of Poland, while the men, with few exceptions, have had to be driven, and have never overcome their suspicion of the Germans. This suspicion, it is assumed, is founded on generations of experience of Russian domination. The men, rather than work, offer bribes to the Germans, as they used to offer them to the Russians, and then appear utterly dumfounded when the bribes are not accepted and they are confronted with the alternative of working or starving.

#### Red Men to Celebrate New Year.

Indianapolis, Trib. No. 52, Improved Order of Red Men will celebrate the New Year appropriately to-morrow night in their wigwam, corner Eleventh and Hill Streets. No degree work will be conferred and fully necessary business will be transacted as a music program has been arranged in which the following will take part: Joseph Bickerstaff, Elliott Hill, E. E. Davis, Wilkie Freeman, Conway Burke, W. K. Renner, Meredith Owen, Stephen Chase, W. L. Tillery, T. R. Holt and others. Refreshments will be served at the close of the program.

# 1915



## WEST-HOPEWELL THE CREAM OF 'EM ALL

The year 1915 closes for Prince George's time of Lee and Grant.

Tens of thousands of strangers have taken an important part in its present affairs.

During the past year, virtually a city has been blighted by the pestilence of fire, the premises of development, and ushers in the new year with the greatest expectations of its most brilliant future.

The howitzer blasts of money, people and the past year has now reached the true centimur of boosting, but real solidity and permanency.

The new year promises many things for Hopewell, and not the least of these is the Residential District, WEST-HOPEWELL. Within a few weeks the thousands of workers back and forth to the HOPEWELL, carrying the thousands of workers back and forth to their homes for a very small proportion, and when one considers the home of those who have found the best transportation service available.

Read Below For Further Particulars

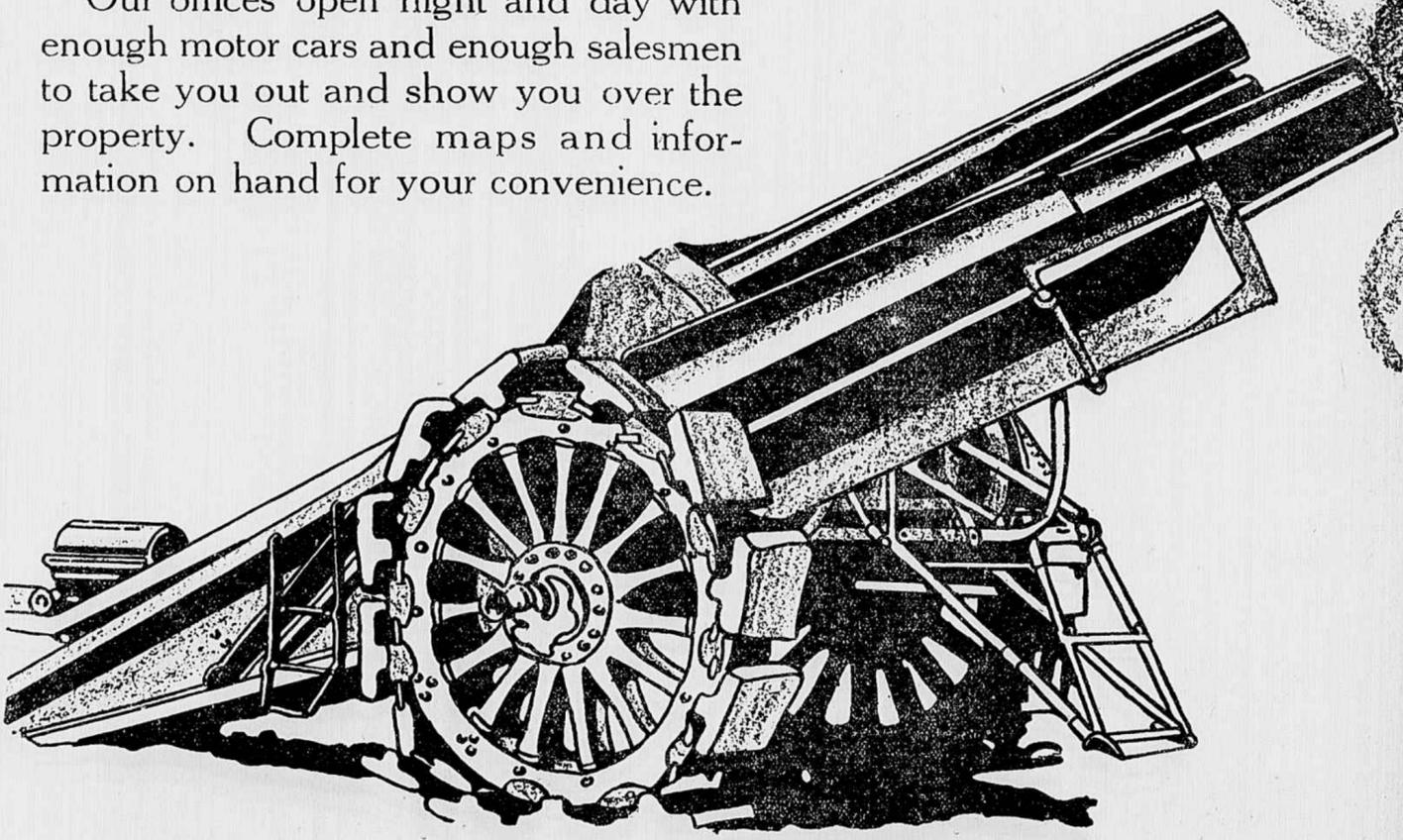
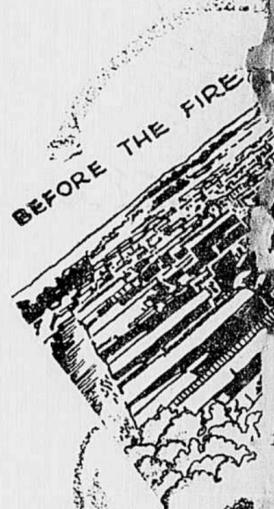
## HOPEWELL--"That Was, That Is and That Will Be"

The above pictures are entitled "Before the Fire" and "Since the Fire" were drawn from actual photographs, while the drawings depicting the present and the future were sketched on the ground and from the available data as to the future possibilities. Every student of Hopewell's future must admit that it is not difficult in the least to see a future city of possibly a hundred-thousand or more. When Hopewell has reached its majority West-Hopewell land values of today will be past history.

Building sites can be had in West-Hopewell at prices ranging from \$250, \$300, \$350, \$400 and \$500 each, all within a block or two of transportation and every lot guaranteed high and dry and uniformly level.

West-Hopewell investors have the advantage of not having to wait for "things to happen," as real important "things" are now happening and at a rate that is fast enough and sure enough to establish it as "The Cream of 'Em All."

Our offices open night and day with enough motor cars and enough salesmen to take you out and show you over the property. Complete maps and information on hand for your convenience.



# PIANO BARGAINS

We have a number of slightly used high-grade UPRIGHT PIANOS, all of which have been thoroughly overhauled in our factory and put in perfect condition. We offer these instruments to quick buyers AT GENUINE BARGAIN PRICES.

When you buy a LEE FERGUSSON Piano you can rest assured that you have bought an instrument that will give the limit of satisfaction. The LEE FERGUSSON Piano is built for service, and its musical qualities leave nothing to be desired. No handsomer pianos are to be seen than the LEE FERGUSSON Models. They are priced from \$350 to \$450, and sold on easy terms. As manufacturers, we fully guarantee every instrument to give perfect satisfaction.

Lee Fergusson Piano Co. Everything Musical, 119 EAST BROAD STREET.