

"SWAT THE FLY" IS CRY OF NEW HEALTH CRUSADE

Anti-Tuberculosis Society Requests Early Slaughter of Disease-Carriers

"Swat the Fly." This is the cry heard from the Anti-Tuberculosis Society of Harrisburg and vicinity, which is already starting its campaign against the disease carrier that they may be killed before they have multiplied to any great extent.

The society will carry out its campaign largely through its organization of school children of the county, "The Modern Health Crusaders" as they have been termed by the officials of the society.

The campaign provides for the destruction of all possible fly-breeding places. The insects are able to survive the winter have already laid their eggs and urged a cleanup of possible harbors of eggs at once.

Useless Matter Sent by "Dead" War Bureau Is Cluttering Wire Service

Telegraph, telephone and mail service, now days behind in the distribution of business messages, are clogged because useless government bureaus at Washington are "shooting wire out of fourteen-inch guns," according to a statement issued yesterday by former Lieutenant Governor Frank B. McClain, now director of the State Council of National Defense.

"The result of all this is to clutter up the wire service in Pennsylvania to the disadvantage of business enterprises. Most of these suggestions that come from Washington at the present time, both by mail and by wire, have no real value, and many of them are positively subtractions from the sum of human knowledge," said Mr. McClain.

"Possibly there are some states in the Union that had, as compared with Pennsylvania, 'imitation' or 'carbon copy' state councils of national defense that are still in existence in Pennsylvania during the time of war had a real council of defense that rendered a real service, and we cannot help but feel that the variety of boards, bureaus and commissions which the war emergency gave birth to at Washington have outlived their usefulness, and that those at the head of the same in most instances are 'dead and don't know it'.

Of course, we agree that these extraneous specimens of a belligerent era should be given a respectful burial, but in the same breath, in the interest of national economy, we feel that the expenditures involved in the practices recently recited should come to an end. That money should no longer be 'shot out of fourteen-inch guns' and that for the good of the state and the nation, the early termination of many of the national boards, bureaus and commissions is imperative."

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1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.50 10 lbs., \$2.75; 25 lbs., \$5.75; 50 lbs., \$10.75; 100 lbs., \$20.00. (1 lb. makes 5 gal.)

All the Best Insecticides—Arsenate of Lead, Solignum Sulphur—Bordeaux—Sensicid, etc.

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Trim out the dead branches—see our combined pruner and shears—every fruit grower should have one.

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ROOSEVELT'S SON TELLS OF ARMY'S UNPREPAREDNESS

Even Regulars Knew Nothing of Modern Warfare, Writes Captain

New York, April 28.—Captain Archibald Roosevelt, son of Theodore Roosevelt, has taken up the fight for American preparedness. He has written for Everybody's Magazine the story of the unprepared state in which even the regular army entered the conflict.

Captain Roosevelt writes to put on record into how demoralized a state from a military point of view the nation had been brought by fascists, and how many lives were uselessly sacrificed in this way by "those bloody priests of mediocrity."

He charged that even the regulars went to France at the outbreak of war utterly ignorant, officers and men alike, of the rudiments of modern battle science. Not only this, but also without even the most necessary offensive and defensive equipment to meet the troops of Germany. Virtually all of this equipment, he says, had to be borrowed from France or Britain.

Wood Punished For Efficiency

It took a month, he says, after the Paris peace treaty was signed before the men could be sufficiently outfitted by the Allies even to begin training.

"I think four months before what the people at home called 'our splendidly equipped and trained regulars' were able to go into the trenches for training. Even by then they were sent in with three Frenchmen for every American. He begins his exposure of the utterly supine unpreparedness of America by the introduction of the Plattsburg idea and what that disclosed. He says: "General Leonard Wood was the only man in the United States able to combine deeds with words. He not only spoke for preparedness, but because of his position he was able to start a system of summer military training camps for boys in high schools and colleges—in this spite of the active hostility of our then pacifist government."

"Though poorly trained, the personnel was good. But modern material was entirely lacking. The automatic rifle (where the recoil is taken up by the body of the man) and the machine gun (where the recoil is taken up by a fixed tripod) were unknown, not only to the officers, but to nearly all the officers of the regular army."

"The Lewis automatic rifle, three years successfully used by the actual warfare, had been, after several highly successful trials, condemned by our War Department; hence it was not used. Only a few of us had seen the trials. I was with General Wood when these trials were given in 1916. The Benet-Mercier, too heavy to be carried by a 'doughboy,' yet not placed on fixed rests, had the disadvantage of being neither an automatic rifle nor a machine gun."

"New Weapons Unknown to Them. "It was here that the inefficiency of the Regular Army when dealing with modern warfare was glaringly evident. The men training there to become officers of the new National Army had no training with grenades, hand or rifle. The only service functions, from there he responded to the Y. M. C. A. call, and returned only yesterday morning for a brief visit here."

Rev. Harnish consented to talk with a Telegraph representative from the single motive of truth as he sees it and with the very keen desire that America should get a real understanding of the Italian attitude in the present agitation. At the head of the great "Y" work in his district he explained that in the course of one year and a half he personally shook hands with perhaps two and a half million Italians, soldiers and civilians. Being a responsive person and accustomed to dealing with facts in his social labors at Hartford, he concentrated on gathering facts.

"The peasants of Italy are children," he began with the poised cadence of a trained observer. "Their living system is entirely different from ours; the padrone owning the land; the contadino doing the agricultural work. It is a relic of feudalism. The country should be a great one for manufacturing, for it is blessed with transcendent resources and untold man-power, but they have no fuel."

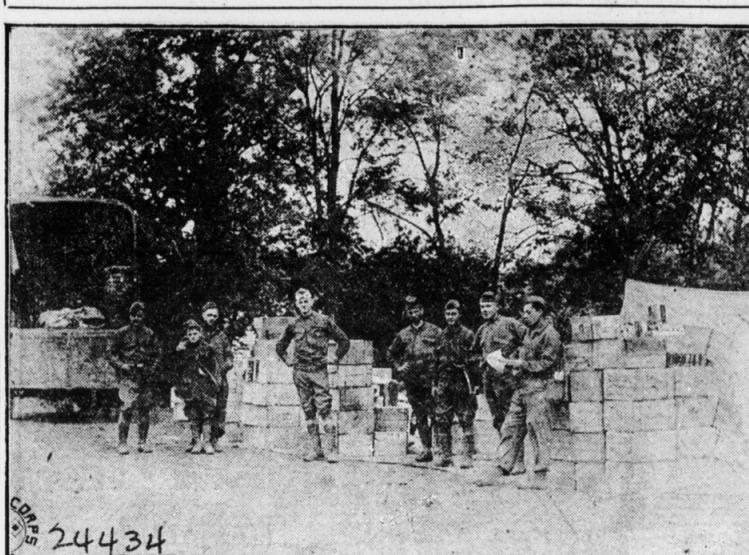
"To estimate the spirit which moves the country in this crisis one should know that the first people to settle in Italy proper were the Etruscans, an enterprising race who fixed themselves there before the Latins. Many marks of this industrious race are still to be seen, and their progressive spirit is still the foundation of this race, cropping up at just such times as this. It is the most real thing in Italy and President Wilson has ignored it."

"The foreign rule is the key-note of this ancient sentiment; Garibaldi realized it and that was his slogan. With the impetus he and other patriots excited, Italy would now be in a state of progress but capital has been lacking and she has been kept poor by Germany, which had supreme

control of the oil fields of the Midwest. It was October 18, 1917, that we moved up for the first time into the firing line. Nearly four months after landing in France our splendidly equipped and trained regular division was considered by the Allied command only sufficiently trained to be placed in the line with the proper battalion portion of one American battalion to one French regiment of three battalions."

Leave For a Trip to the Oil Field of the Midwest W. R. Houser, vice president of Midwest and Gulf Company, left today for Oklahoma with some 30 persons composed of stockholders and directors on a tour of inspection of their holdings in Tulsa and Chelsea, Okla. This Company has been exceptionally successful in securing leases and their operations have resulted in satisfactory production. A well was brought in on Good Friday that is producing over 150 barrels per day. On their trip they will visit the deep drilling sections in Texas as well as Kansas. Mr. Houser received word just before leaving that his company had brought in a good well on Saturday, and that another is expected to be struck in Oklahoma. Mr. Houser will be joined in St. Louis by stock holders from other sections of the country, and they will be absent out two weeks.—adv.

Pennsylvania at the Front



Twenty-eighth Division Bation Dump. Twelve different organizations drew their food for twenty-four hours from this dump daily. Left to right: Sergt. G. A. Davis, in charge, A. B. Schultz, Sergeant C. P. Cooper, Capt. W. E. Brown, J. M. Steward and E. Sternberg. All of Quartermaster's Corps, from Pittsburgh and suburbs. The picture was taken at St. Gemme, Marne, France, September 8, 1918. This picture was produced by the Signal Corps of the United States Army, and if interested in obtaining copies apply to the U. S. Army Recruiting Officer, 225 Market Street, Harrisburg, Pa.

SUPPORTS ITALY'S CLAIM FOR FIUME

Rev. Lewis Harnish Says Wilson Has Taken Wrong Stand

"President Wilson has made a serious and tragic mistake which may cause the withdrawal of Italy's friendship for America though many generations will regret it."

The speaker was Rev. Lewis Harnish, an alumnus of Franklin and Marshall College and Seminary who graduated at the latter institution in the same year with the Rev. Mann Irvine, now of McGearysburg School and who was chosen by the Y. M. C. A. shortly after America declared war to represent that activity at Huntington county stock, which was held in the town of Huntington church faith, the family being identified with farming. A brother, William, is now a prominent lawyer in Lancaster, and his brother-in-law is Rev. Homer Skyles, pastor of the Fourth Reformed Church at Market and Sixteenth streets, where Rev. Harnish last night addressed the audience.

Honors For Franklin County's Returning Soldiers

Chambersburg, Pa., April 28.—Plans for the demonstration in honor of the Franklin county boys who have returned from military service were given brief discussion at a meeting held in the courthouse here on Friday night. The attendance at the meeting was small and those in charge decided to stage a second meeting next Thursday evening and appointed a committee of seven persons to invite churches, lodges and other organizations to the meeting and to kindle interest in other ways.

Captain Stackpole Speaks to Men of Company M

Captain and Mrs. Edward J. Stackpole, Jr., returned Saturday from a three days' visit to Latrobe, Pa., where they were the guests of Thomas B. Anderson, widow of Major Anderson, who, as commander of the Third Battalion, One Hundred and Tenth Infantry of the Twenty-eighth Division, was killed in action in France.

STUDENTS AT SEASHORE

Chambersburg, Pa., April 28.—The girls of Penn Hill, the local girls' preparatory school, left on Saturday morning for Chelsea, N. J., where they will spend the month of May, as is their annual custom. They were accompanied by the faculty of the school including the principal, Frank S. Magill, one of the county's representatives in the State Legislature.

ELEVEN-COAL CARS DERAILED

When a brakebeam dropped from an engine on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad yesterday at White Hill and struck against the first of a train of cars heavily loaded with coal, eleven cars were derailed and eight of them damaged beyond repair.

When the beam dropped against the first of the cars, the coupling between it and the engine tender was torn and the car, with seven others, started down over a steep embankment. Practically all of the coal from these cars was thrown over the embankment and the eight cars piled on top. No persons were injured.

The eastbound track was damaged a distance of 200 feet and the westbound track was also considerably broken up.

FAMINE GREETSS RUSSIAN SOLDIERS RETURNING HOME

Peasants Eat Oats and Make Bread Out of Straw

With American Forces in North Russia, April 28.—Russian soldiers returning from Germany to their homes in Northern Russia find their fatherland vastly changed since they went to war. Scores of these soldiers are passing through the Bolshevik lines and making their way to the American and other Allied outposts.

They tell tales of pitiful suffering from hunger in the villages through which they passed. One of them, F. Evlampioff, of Archangel, thus describes his experiences when he returned from Germany: "At Petrograd, we were sent to barracks where a Bolshevik commissar started to read us the Soviet program. The prisoners protested. 'Give us first something to eat, and then read us your program, they cried.'"

"Then the commissar gave up trying to read the program, saying we were not fit elements for propaganda and left us. Each of us received 25 rubles in advance on his salary. "Grad Up Oats "Famine was reigning in Petrograd. The third category (working people of Bolshevik sympathies) received one pound of oats daily. The second category received one-half pound. The citizens grind the oats in coffee mills, to make flour for bread. For Christmas the Petrograd inhabitants received two potatoes for each person. A slice of bread is sold for 25 rubles. There was no tobacco. People smoked cabbage and nettles."

"The situation at Vologda was the same as in Petrograd. The Bolshevik line and the population stood in line for bread sometimes for two days. There was no private commerce. The shows were empty. "Bread From Straw "On his way from Vologda toward Archangel a commissar tried to coax Evlampioff into serving in the Red Army and, on his refusal, sent him back to Vologda. A peasant hid him in a load of hay and carried him to his uncle's home in Torok. In the village he passed through he said, there was famine. The peasants cut straw, cook it and make bread. Eventually after a long journey on foot through the snow Evlampioff reached his home in Archangel. When such prisoners reach the territory of the Provisional government of the North they are cared for as well as possible. Many of them voluntarily have joined the White Guard Army because of their hatred of the Bolsheviks."

CHANCES GROW FOR AGREEMENT

Senator Penrose Awaits Developments in Charter Matter; to See the Governor

Opinion was prevalent on Capitol Hill today that there was a chance for some agreement on the Philadelphia charter bills so that their course might be smoother than anticipated forty-eight hours ago and avoid muzzing up the State legislative program.

This was based upon the statement that Senator Penrose was not inclined to fight an amendment to the bills allowing municipal work to be done by contract if three-fourths of the council and the mayor agree. The Senator stands firm on the rest.

Senator Vare has not spoken publicly on this proposition and the Governor has not been heard from. Both are looked for later in the day. Senator Vare is expected to speak his mind in regard to the Judiciary and other bills in the Senate to-night and the Senator has withheld comment until he does so.

There is considerable comment in the Legislature about the reference of the latest liquor bill presented by Representative W. T. Ramsey, of Delaware, to the judiciary general committee. Other liquor bills have gone to the law and order committee which plans a general cleanup of the liquor laws.

Between the session of the Senate and negative the Ramsey "2 1/2 per cent" bill. The second Ramsey bill is almost the same thing and this gives it a chance in the Judiciary committee.

Governor Sprules is against the State defining what shall constitute a drink with a "kick" and the Ramsey bill will likely be vetoed if it ever gets to him. The Rev. Lloyd Appleton, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, conducted the prayer service, and the splendid musical program, under the direction of Charles L. Snyder, C. D. Bates, most distinguished artists of Harrisburg: Mrs. Roy G. Cox, Miss Grace Deal, A. W. Hartman, George W. Updegrave, Mrs. J. G. Sanders, Albert Gans, Merrell Shepherd, Hassler Elzing, Clifford Blair and the Pennsylvania Chorus Club.

C. M. Goodyear Home After Long Army Service

Charles M. Goodyear has returned to his home at 149 North Sixth street, after serving for nearly two years in the United States Army.

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11th Ward Republicans Called For Meeting

A call has been issued for a meeting of the Eleventh Ward Republican Committeemen on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at 344 Muench street. Important business will be transacted at this session.

years in the United States Army. Of this time, eleven months were spent in France and Italy. Private Goodyear enlisted June 21, 1917, and was sent to Columbus, Ohio. From there he was sent to Camp Sheridan, Chillicothe, Ohio, where he was attached to the Third Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment. He saw active service on the Platte front with the Italian Army. Before leaving for the States the

Three Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, of which he was a member, was presented with the Lion of St. Marks by the Italians. The regiment was also decorated before leaving Genoa, Italy. They participated in the Victory Loan parade, in New York, last Monday. Private Goodyear is the son of Harry W. Goodyear. He was the only member of the regiment who was attached to this regiment.

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